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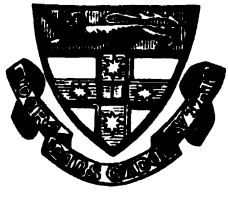
CALENDAR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE YEAR

1902



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1902

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PREFACE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY was incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, which received the Royal Assent on the 1st of October, 1850. The objects set forth in the preamble are—"The advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge." By this Act it is empowered to confer, after examination, Degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine, and is endowed with an annual income of £5000. Since 1882 this endowment has been supplemented by annual Parliamentary grants for the general purposes of the University, the amount voted for 1901-1902 being £4000, and also by grants for special purposes.

By the University Extension Act of 1884 the Senate is empowered to give instruction, and to grant such Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees as it shall think fit, in all branches of knowledge, except Theology and Divinity. The same Act admits women to all University privileges equally with men.

The various Acts of Parliament relating to the University and Colleges have been superseded by the Consolidating Act 64 Victoria, No. 22.

By a Royal Charter issued 7th February, 1858, the same rank, style, and precedence are granted to Graduates of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by Graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom. The University of Sydney is also declared in the Amended Charter granted to the University of London to be one of the institutions in connection with that University from which certificates of having pursued a due course of instruction may be received with a view to admission to Degrees.

The government of the University is vested in a Senate, consisting of sixteen elective Fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six "*ex-officio*" members, being professors of the University, in such branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time select. Under this power, the Professors of Modern Literature, Chemistry, Physiology, and Law are constituted "*ex-officio*" members of the Senate. A Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body.

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Vacancies in the Senate are filled by means of a convocation of electors, consisting of the Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers declared to be such by By-law, Masters and Doctors in any Faculty, and Bachelors of three years' standing.

There are four Faculties in the University, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine and Science.

In the Faculty of Arts two Degrees are given—namely, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. The curriculum of study for the Degree of B.A. extends over a period of three years, during which students are required to attend lectures and pass examinations. The subjects of study are the English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Palæontology, Biology, Physiology, &c.

In the Faculty of Law the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are given. The curriculum of study for the Degree of LL.B. extends over five years. The Degree of Bachelor of Law is recognised by the Board for the admission of Barristers in New South Wales as a qualification for admission to the Bar.

In the Faculty of Medicine three Degrees are granted, viz., Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery. The course of study for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.M. extends over a period of five years.

The colony of New South Wales has been declared to be one of the British possessions to which the Imperial Medical Act of 1886 applies, and the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery granted by the University of Sydney are registered upon the Colonial List of the British Medical Register, under section 13 of that Act.

The University of Sydney is recognised as one of the Institutions from which the University of London is authorised to receive certificates for Degrees in Medicine. The University of Edinburgh accepts certificates of attendance on Medical Classes in this University to the extent of three years of professional study, and the Royal College of Surgeons extends a similar recognition to attendance on the classes of the whole course, in the case of Graduates in Medicine who present themselves for examination for the Diploma of Member of the College.

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In the Faculty of Science the Degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science are given, and Degrees are also given in the several branches of Engineering, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy. The course for the Degree of B.Sc. extends over a period of three years, during which the subjects of study are Mathematics, Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Physics (theoretical and practical), Mineralogy, Geology and Palæontology, Biology, &c. Candidates for Degrees in Civil and Mining Engineering receive instruction for a period of three years in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Architecture, Mineralogy and Geology, Metallurgy and Assaying, and the different branches of Engineering. In Mechanical and Electrical Engineering the course covers four years.

A School of Dentistry has been established, and a license is given after a three years' curriculum.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge extend certain privileges to students who have completed two years' study in the University of Sydney and who desire to compete in the Examinations for Honours. Graduates of the University of Sydney who comply with certain requirements may be admitted as "advanced students" in the University of Cambridge. "Advanced students" may, under special conditions, proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Law in that University, or obtain a certificate testifying to their proficiency in research.

Courses of Lectures in connection with the scheme for University Extension are delivered in Sydney and other places upon application. Each course consists of six or ten lectures, and concludes with an examination. Those persons who have attended any course regularly, and passed the concluding examination, receive University Certificates to that effect. The subjects of the lectures have hitherto been English Literature, Modern History, Ancient History, Political Economy, Logic and Mental Philosophy, &c.

Senior and Junior Public Examinations are held annually in Sydney, and at other places where persons approved by the Senate can be found to superintend the examinations.

The lectures of the Professors are open to persons not members of the University, upon payment of the fee prescribed for each course.

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Undergraduates and Graduates of other Universities are admitted *ad eundem statum* and *gradum* under certain regulations prescribed by the By-laws.

The object of the Sydney University is to supply the means of a liberal education to "all orders and denominations, without any distinction whatever."

An Act to provide for the establishment of Colleges in connection with different religious denominations was passed by the Legislature during the Session of 1854. Ample assistance was offered towards their endowment; and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of the University—*the association of students without respect of religious creeds, in the cultivation of secular knowledge*—is secured consistently with the most perfect independence of the College authorities within their own walls. Colleges in connection with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, and a College for Women, have been established.

An account of the several Scholarships and other Prizes for proficiency which have been established out of the funds of the University, or have been founded by private benefactions, will be found in this Calendar.

The Senate has the privilege of nominating one candidate per annum to a Commission in the British Army, and to a Military Cadetship at Sandhurst.

Graduates in Arts of this University enjoy certain privileges granted by Act of Parliament, exempting them from all examinations other than an Examination in Law before admission as Barristers of the Supreme Court. The Rules of the Supreme Court also provide for a shortening of the period of Studentship-at-Law, in the case of Graduates in Arts, from three years to two, one of which may be concurrent with the final year of studentship at the University. Graduates who enter into articles of clerkship with attorneys and solicitors are only required to serve for three years instead of five.

At the yearly Examinations of 1882, women were first admitted to Matriculation in pursuance of a resolution passed to that effect by the Senate on the 1st of June, 1881. The University Extension Act of 1884 provides that "the benefits and advantages of the University, and the provisions of the Acts relating thereto, shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men."

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SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

1902-1903.

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

MARCH XXXI.

1.	S	
2	**S**	Third Sunday in Lent.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
10	M	LENT TERM Begins. University Examinations Begin, viz.,
11	Tu	[MATRICULATION PASS Examination, ENTRANCE Examination
12	W	[for LAW, MEDICINE and SCIENCE, DEFERRED ANNUAL PASS
13	Th	[Examinations, HONOUR Examinations in the Faculty of
14	F	[Arts, and DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING. Latest date for
15	S	[receiving Competitive Prize Compositions and applications
16	**S**	[for Bursaries.
17	M	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
18	Tu	Examinations for Higher Degrees begin.
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	Palm Sunday.
24	M	Lectures begin.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Good Friday.
29	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
30	**S**	Easter Day. [LATION Examination on April 7th.
31	M	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

APRIL XXX.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	First Sunday after Easter.
7	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Second Sunday after Easter.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

MAY XXXI.

1	Th	Last day for receiving applications for LOCAL JUNIOR
2	F	[PUBLIC Examinations on June 9th.
3	S	
4	S	Rogation Sunday.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	Ascension Day.
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Sunday after Ascension Day.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	Last day for receiving entries for the JUNIOR PUBLIC
17	S	[Examinations on June 9th.
18	S	Whit Sunday.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Trinity Sunday.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	LENT TERM ends.

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

JUNE XXX.

1	S	First Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	JUNIOR PUBLIC Examination begins.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	TRINITY TERM begins.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on July 7th.
28	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
29	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	

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JULY XXXI.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

AUGUST XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	Senate Meets.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	TRINITY TERM ends.
24	**S**	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	**S**	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	MICHAELMAS TERM begins. University Jubilee
30	Tu	[Celebrations.

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	[SHIP Examinations on November 17th.
4	S	[and MATRICULATION HONOUR and SCHOLAR-
5	S	Latest date for receiving applications for Local SENIOR
6	M	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
7	Tu	Senate Meets.
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	[Examinations on November 17th.
25	S	[nation, and MATRICULATION HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP
26	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the SENIOR PUBLIC Exami-
27	M	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	[Examinations in December.
		Latest date for receiving entries for the ANNUAL UNIVERSITY

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	S	
2	**S**	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on November 17th.
8	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
9	**S**	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. King's
10	M	[Birthday.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	

The Examination for the Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship will be held in the first week of Lent Term (March), concurrently with the Matriculation Examination.

23	**S**	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	First Sunday in Advent.

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Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	Lectures cease.
7	S	Second Sunday in Advent.
8	M	ANNUAL Examinations begin.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Third Sunday in Advent.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	MICHAELMAS TERM ends.
21	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	Christmas Day.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	First Sunday after Christmas.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

JANUARY XXXI.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Second Sunday after Christmas.
5	M	
6	Tu	Epiphany.
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	First Sunday after Epiphany.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Third Sunday after Epiphany.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

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1903.

FEBRUARY XXVIII.

1	**S**	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	Septuagesima Sunday.
9	M	
10	Tu	Last day for receiving entries for the University
11	W	Ash Wednesday. [Examinations in March.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	Sexagesima Sunday.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	Quinquagesima Sunday.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	

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1903.

MARCH XXXI.

1	S	First Sunday in Lent.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
9	M	LENT TERM Begins. University Examinations Begin, viz.,
10	Tu	[MATRICULATION PASS Examination, ENTRANCE Examination
11	W	for LAW, MEDICINE and SCIENCE, DEFERRED ANNUAL PASS
12	Th	Examinations, HONOUR Examinations in the Faculty of
13	F	Arts, and DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING. Latest date for
14	S	receiving Competitive Prize Compositions and applications for Bursaries.
15	S	Third Sunday in Lent.
16	M	Examinations for Higher Degrees begin.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
23	M	Lectures begin.
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	[LATION Examination on April 6th.
28	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
29	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
30	M	
31	Tu	

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1903.

APRIL XXX.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Palm Sunday.
6	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	Good Friday.
11	S	
12	S	Easter Day.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	First Sunday after Easter.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	Second Sunday after Easter.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

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1903.

MAY XXXI.

1	F	Last day for receiving applications for LOCAL JUNIOR
2	S	[PUBLIC Examinations on June 8th.
3	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
4	M	Senate Meets.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	Last day for receiving entries for the JUNIOR PUBLIC
16	S	[Examinations on June 8th.
17	S	Rogation Sunday.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	Ascension Day.
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Sunday after Ascension Day.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	LENT TERM ends.
31	S	Whit Sunday.

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1903.

JUNE XXX.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Trinity Sunday.
8	M	JUNIOR PUBLIC Examination begins.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	First Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	TRINITY TERM begins.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on July 6th.
27	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
28	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	
30	Tu	

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1903.

JULY XXXI.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

AUGUST XXXI.

1	S	
2	**S**	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	TRINITY TERM ends.
23	**S**	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Senate Meets.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	MICHAELMAS TERM begins.
29	Tu	
30	W	

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OCTOBER XXXI.

1	Th	[SHIP Examinations on November 16th.
2	F	[and MATRICULATION HONOUR and SCHOLAR-
3	S	Latest date for receiving applications for Local SENIOR
4	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	[Examinations on November 16th.
24	S	[nation, and MATRICULATION HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP
25	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the SENIOR PUBLIC Exami-
26	M	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
27	Tu	
28	W	[Examinations in December.
29	Th	Latest date for receiving entries for the ANNUAL UNIVERSITY
30	F	
31	S	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on November 16th.
7	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
8	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	King's Birthday.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	SENIOR PUBLIC Examination and MATRICULATION
17	Tu	[HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP Examinations begin.
18	W	[LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	Advent Sunday.
30	M	

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Sydney University Calendar.

1903.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Lectures cease.
6	**S**	Second Sunday in Advent.
7	M	Senate Meets. ANNUAL Examinations begin.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	**S**	Third Sunday in Advent.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	MICHAELMAS TERM ends.
20	**S**	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	Christmas Day.
26	S	
27	**S**	First Sunday after Christmas.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

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ROYAL CHARTER

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1858.

Recites Act of Incorporation.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: WHEREAS under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our reign, No. 31, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," and to which our Royal Assent was granted on the 9th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, a Senate, consisting of Sixteen Fellows, was incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession, under the name of the University of Sydney, with power to grant, after Examination, the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four Branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy. AND whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of our most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief

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Petition of Senate.

in and over our said Colony, has transmitted to us the humble Petition of the Senate of the said University of Sydney under their common seal, dated the 9th of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, wherein is set forth a statement of the establishment of the said University, the appointment of learned Professors of the Faculty of Arts, and the provisions adopted and to be adopted in respect of the faculties of Laws and Medicine, and the course of Education and discipline for the Scholars, Undergraduates, and Graduates of the said University, and in which it is humbly submitted that the standard of acquirements which must be attained by Graduates in the University of Sydney is not below that prescribed by the most learned Universities of the United Kingdom, and the direction of the studies in the said University has been committed to Professors who have highly distinguished themselves in British Universities, that the rules under which the high standard in the University has been fixed cannot be altered without the approval of our representative in the Colony, and that there is invested in him the power of interference should the rules laid down be unduly relaxed in practice, and that, therefore, the Memorialists confidently hope that the Graduates of the University of Sydney will not be inferior in scholastic requirements to the majority of Graduates of British Universities, and that it is desirable to have the degrees of the University of Sydney generally recognised throughout our dominions; and it is also humbly submitted that although our Royal Assent to the Act of Legislature of New South Wales hereinbefore recited fully satisfies the principle of our law that the power of granting degrees should flow from the Crown, yet that as that assent was conveyed through an Act which has effect only in the territory of New South Wales, the *Memorialists believe that the degrees granted by the said University under the authority of the said act, are not legally entitled to recognition beyond the limits of New South Wales;* and the Memorialists are in consequence most desirous to obtain a grant from us of Letters Patent requiring all our subjects to recognise the degrees given under the Act of the Local Lagislature in the same manner as if the said University of Sydney had been an

Soliciting recognition of Degrees conferred by the University.

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University established within the United Kingdom under a Royal Charter or an Imperial enactment; and the Memorialists therefore hereby most humbly pray that we will be pleased to take the premises into our gracious consideration and grant to the University of Sydney Letters Patent effective of the object therein set forth. Now KNOW YE that we, taking the premises into consideration, and deeming it to be the duty of our Royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, throughout our dominions *encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education*, and considering that many persons do prosecute and complete their studies in the Colony of New South Wales, on whom it is just to confer such distinctions and rewards as may induce them to persevere in their laudable pursuits; do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and our especial Grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents of us, our heirs and successors, will, grant, and declare that the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred or hereafter to be granted or conferred by the Senate of the said University of Sydney shall be recognised as Academic distinctions and rewards of merit, *and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration* in our United Kingdom and in our Colonies and possessions throughout the world *as fully as if the said Degree had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom.* And we further will and ordain that *any variation of the Constitution of the said University* which may at any time or from time to time be made by an Act of the said Governor and Legislature shall not, *so long as the same or a like standard of knowledge is in the opinion of the said Governor preserved as a necessary condition for obtaining the aforesaid degrees therein*, in any manner annul, abrogate, circumscribe, or diminish the privileges conferred on the said University by these our Royal Letters Patent, nor the ranks, rights, privileges, and consideration conferred by such degrees. And, lastly, we do hereby for us, our

Such recognition granted.

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heirs, and successors, grant and declare that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense to the best advantage of the said University, as well in all our courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the Twenty-seventh day of February, in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

By WARRANT under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

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THE UNIVERSITY

AND

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES ACT, 1900.

An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the University of Sydney and Colleges within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 22nd September, 1900.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the better advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education; and to ascertain by means of examination the persons who acquire proficiency in literature, science, and art, and to reward them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and by marks of honour proportioned thereto; and to encourage and assist the establishment of colleges within the University of Sydney, in which colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, shall be provided for students of the University: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

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PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "University and University Colleges Act, 1900," and is divided into Parts and Divisions, as follows:—

PART I.—*Preliminary.*—*ss.* 1-5.

PART II.—*Incorporation and constitution of the University and provisions relating to the Senate.*—*ss.* 6-18.

PART III.—*Examinations and degrees.*—*ss.* 19-23.

PART IV.—*Endowment and finance.*—*ss.* 24-29.

PART V.—*Students, licensed masters, and privileged officers.*—*ss.* 30-32.

PART VI.—*Colleges within the University*—

Division 1.—*Interpretation.*—*s.* 33.

Division 2.—*Endowment and subscribed fund*—

(i.) *Conditions of endowment.*—*ss.* 34, 35.

(ii.) *Endowment for building.*—*s.* 36.

(iii.) *Endowment for principal.*—*ss.* 37-39.

(iv.) *Interest on subscribed fund.*—*s.* 40.

Division 3.—*Government of students.*—*s.* 41.

Repeal Schedule.

2. (1) The Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act are, to the extent therein expressed, hereby repealed.

Officers under Acts hereby repealed.

(2) All persons elected or appointed under the Acts hereby repealed, and holding office at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue in office as if this Act had been in force at the time they were appointed, and they had been appointed hereunder.

Regulations or by-laws under Acts hereby repealed.

(3) All regulations or by-laws made under the authority of any Act hereby repealed, and being in force at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made under the authority of this Act, and references in such regulations to the provisions of any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to be references to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Interpretation.

3. In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires,—

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"Bachelor" means any person upon whom the degree of Bachelor has been conferred by the University.

"Doctor" means any person upon whom the degree of Doctor has been conferred by the University.

"Fellow" means a member of the Senate.

"Master" means any person upon whom the degree of Master has been conferred by the University.

"University" means the University of Sydney.

Act not to interfere with rights of Her Majesty 14 Vic. No. 31. s. 24.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect or interfere with any right, title, or interest of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or in any way to limit the Royal Prerogative.

Women to be admitted to University privileges. 47 Vic. No. 17, s. 3.

5. The benefits and advantages of the University, and the provisions of this and any other Act relating thereto, shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men.

Part II.

Incorporation and constitution of the University and provisions relating to the Senate.

The University of 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 1.

6. The University of Sydney is the body politic and corporate incorporated by that name under the Act fourteenth Victoria number thirty-one, and shall, by that name, have a perpetual succession and a common seal and power to sue and be sued, and to take, purchase, and hold all real and personal property whatsoever, whether the same is situate in New South Wales or elsewhere, and to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of the same, and also to do all other matters and things incidental or appertaining to a body politic.

Proviso. *Ibid.* s. 2.

Provided that the University shall not, unless with the approval of the Governor, alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any of its lands, except by way of lease for any term not exceeding thirty-one years from the making thereof, by which lease there shall be reserved and made payable during the whole of the term the best yearly rent that can reasonably be obtained without any fine or foregift.

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University to consist of a Senate. *Ibid.* s. 4. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 2.

7. The said body politic and corporate shall consist of a Senate which shall be constituted by—

(*a*) sixteen elective fellows, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and of whom at least twelve shall be laymen; and

(*b*) not fewer than three nor more than six *ex officio* Fellows, who shall be Professors of the said University in such branches of learning as the Senate shall from time to time by any by-law select.

Elections of Fellows. *Ibid.* s. 4. 44 Vic. No. 22, s. 3.

8. Every vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise among the elective Fellows shall be filled up as it occurs by the election, at a meeting duly convened for the purpose, of such other fit and proper person as may be elected to fill such vacancy by the majority of the following persons present at such meetings, that is to say,—

(*a*) Fellows;

(*b*) Officials declared by this Act to have the same rights and privileges within the University as Masters and Doctors;

(*c*) Graduates keeping their names in accordance with any by-law in that behalf on the register of the University who have taken within the University the degree of Master or of Doctor;

(*d*) Bachelors and all other persons who obtain any certificate which the Senate by by-law declares to be equivalent to the degree of Bachelor, if such Bachelors or other persons are of three years standing in the University, after obtaining such degree or certificate, and are of the age of twenty-one years.

Vacancies. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 4.

9. Unless by death or resignation no vacancy among the elective Fellows shall occur for any cause not previously specified in some by-law of the University.

Chancellor. 14 Vic. No. 31 s. 4. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 5.

10. (1) The Senate shall elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a Chancellor of the University, who shall hold office for such period as the Senate shall from time to time appoint.

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(2) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the said office by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Senate shall, in like manner, elect out of their own body, a person to fill that office. Vacancies in office of Chancellor.

11. (1) The Senate shall annually, on a day of which due notice has been given, elect out of their own body a Vice-Chancellor of the University, who shall hold office for one year. Vice-Chancellor. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 6. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 5.

(2) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the said office by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the year of office, the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, hold a meeting of which due notice has been given, and at such meeting elect out of their own body some other person to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year. Vacancies in office of Vice-Chancellor.

(3) Any Vice-Chancellor shall be capable of re-election as often as is deemed meet. Vice-Chancellor eligible for re-election.

12. (1) At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor shall preside as chairman, but if the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are both absent, the Fellows present shall elect a chairman. Chairman. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 10. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 5.

13. (1) All questions which come before the Senate shall be decided at any meeting duly convened, at which a quorum is present, by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present. Questions how decided 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 9.

(2) The chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes a second or casting vote. Chairman.

(3) At any such meeting— Quorum. *Ibid* 16 Vic. No. 28, s. 1.

(*a*) five Fellows of whom the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall be one; or

(*b*) in the absence of both the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, eight Fellows

shall form a quorum.

14. (1) The Senate shall have full power to appoint and dismiss all professors, tutors, officers, and servants of the University. Senate may appoint and dismiss officers. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 8.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and And to have entire management.

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property of the University, and in all cases unprovided for by this Act the Senate may act in such manner as appears to them to be best calculated to promote the purposes of the University.

By-laws. *Ibid.* ss. 8, 15, 21. 44 Vic. No. 22, s. 2.

15. (1) The Senate may make by-laws and regulations relating to—

(*a*) the discipline of the University; and

(*b*) examinations for and the granting of scholarships, exhibitions, degrees, certificates or honours; and

(*c*) the conferring of *ad eundem* degrees;

(*d*) the mode and time of convening meetings of the Senate; and

(*e*) all other matters whatsoever regarding the University;

Provided that no such by-law or regulation shall be repugnant to any existing law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act.

Approval of Governor.

(2) All such by-laws and regulations shall be reduced to writing and submitted for the consideration and approval of the Governor, and when approved shall be countersigned by him, and when so countersigned and sealed with the seal of the University shall be of full force and effect.

To be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

(3) The Colonial Secretary shall lay every such by-law and regulation before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly during the session of Parliament in which it becomes in force or within six weeks after the beginning of the next ensuing session.

Evidence.

(4) Any such by-law or regulation may be proved in any Court by the production of a verified copy under the seal of the University.

University to report their proceedings to the Governor. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 22.

16. (1) The University shall once at least in every year, and also whenever the pleasure of the Governor may be signified in that behalf, report their proceedings to the Governor.

Copy of report to be laid before Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly.

(2) A copy of such report shall be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly within six weeks after it is made if Parliament is then in session, or, if not, then within six weeks after the beginning of the next ensuing session.

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17. The Governor of New South Wales shall be the visitor of the University, with authority to do all things that pertain to visitors as often as he deems meet. Visitor. *Ibid.* s. 16.

18. No religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a student of the University, or to hold any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof. Religious tests. *Ibid.* s. 20.

Provided that this enactment shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the students for divine worship at such church or chapel as their parents or guardians may approve.

PART III.

Examinations and degrees.

19. (1) The Senate may give such instruction as it thinks fit, and may, after examination, confer the several degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor, and such other degrees and such certificates in the nature of degrees as it thinks fit in all branches of knowledge, except theology and divinity. Degrees. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 13. 47 Vic. No. 17, s. 1.

Provided that no student in the University shall be compelled to attend lectures upon or pass examinations in any of the following subjects, namely:—Ethics, metaphysics, and modern history.

(2) All persons who obtain any certificate or qualification which the Senate by by-law declares to be of equivalent rank to the degree of Bachelor shall have the same rights and privileges within the University as Bachelors. Status of holders of certificates. *Ibid.* s. 2.

20. (1) At the conclusion of every examination of candidates the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they deem entitled to any degree, and also— Examiners to declare results of examinations. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 14.

(*a*) the departments of knowledge in which his proficiency has been evinced; and

(*b*) his proficiency in relation to that of other candidates.

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Certificates.

(2) The Chancellor shall give every such candidate a certificate under the seal of the University and signed by such Chancellor, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

Ad eundem degrees. 44 Vic. No. 22, s. 1.

21. (1) When any person has obtained in any University, recognised by the by-laws of the University in force for the time being, any degree corresponding or equivalent to any degree which the Senate is now or may hereafter be empowered to confer after examination, the Senate may confer such latter degree upon such persons without examination.

Rights of holders.

(2) The persons upon whom degrees are conferred, under the provisions of the preceding subsection, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as appertain to those who have taken the same degrees in the ordinary course in the University.

Senate may authorise educational establishments to issue certificates. 4 Vic. No. 31, s. 11.

22. (1) The Senate may authorise any college or educational establishment, whether incorporated or not, instituted for the promotion of literature, science, or art, to issue to candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws certificates to the effect that the candidate for any such degree has completed such course of instruction therefor as the Senate by regulation prescribes.

Upon which degrees may be granted.

(2) Any person who presents to the Senate any such certificate may be admitted as a candidate for the degree to which it has reference.

Report on medical establishments by Senate. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 12.

23. (1) For the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of medical education in all its branches, as well in medicine as in surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy, the Senate may report to the Governor the medical institutions and schools, whether incorporated or not, in the city of Sydney, from which, either singly or jointly with other medical institutions and schools in New South Wales or in foreign parts, it appears to the Senate fit and expedient to admit candidates for medical degrees.

Candidates from such establishments may be admitted to degrees.

(2) On approval of such report by the Governor, the Senate shall admit as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine any person

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who presents to the Senate a certificate from any such institution or school to the effect that such person has completed the course of instruction therefor which the Senate by regulation prescribes.

PART IV.

Endowment and finance.

Permanent endowment. *Ibid.* s. 3.

24. (1) By way of permanent endowment for the University the Governor is hereby empowered by warrant, under his hand, to direct to be issued and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of five thousand pounds in every year as a fund for building, and for defraying the several stipends appointed to be paid to the several professors or teachers of literature, science, and art, and to such necessary officers and servants as are from time to time appointed by the Senate, and for defraying the expense of such prizes, scholarships, and exhibitions as are awarded for the encouragement of students in the University, and for providing gradually a library for the same, and for discharging all incidental and necessary charges connected with the current expenditure thereof.

Proviso. *Ibid.* s. 11.

Provided that the Senate may apply any portion of the said endowment fund to the establishment and maintenance of a college in connection with and under the provisions of the University.

To be paid in quarterly instalments.

(2) The said sum shall be paid in four equal quarterly instalments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October, in every year.

Fees for degrees. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 18.

25. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for the respective degrees conferred as they with the approbation of the Governor direct. Such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the University.

Fees to Professors and teachers. *Ibid.* s.

26. The Senate may by any by-laws or regulations provide for payment by the students of the University of reasonable fees to the professors or teachers for

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attendance on their lectures. Such professors or teachers may, in addition to their stipends, demand and receive such fees from the students.

Fees for entrance, &c. *Ibid.* s. 17.

27. The Senate may in like manner provide for payment by such students of reasonable fees for entrance, degrees, certificates, and other University charges. The Treasurer of the University shall, on behalf of the University, collect such fees from the students.

Powers of the Senate in respect of Levey's legacy. 17 Vic. No. 18, s. 5.

28. The securities representing the investments of the sum of money bequeathed by the late Solomon Levey, Esquire, to the Sydney College, with the interest thereon, shall be held by the Senate upon trust to continue to hold the same, or to alter them from time to time in favour of other investments at interest upon such security and in such manner in all respects as the Senate in their absolute discretion think fit, and the clear or net interest or income arising therefrom shall be applied in or towards the endowment of a scholarship in the University under such regulations as the Senate, in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion in respect of making and altering the same, deem to be as nearly as circumstances permit in accordance with the intention of the said Solomon Levey in making the aforesaid bequest.

Accounts of annual income and expenditure to be laid before the Legislative Council and Assembly. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 13.

29. The Senate shall once in every year transmit a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the University to the Colonial Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to be subjected to such examination and audit as such Council and Assembly may direct.

PART V.

Students, licensed masters, and privileged officials.

Residence of students. *Ibid*, s. 18.

30. No student shall be allowed to attend the lectures or classes of the University unless he dwells—

(*a*) with his parents or guardian; or

(*b*) with some relative or friend selected by his parents or guardian and approved by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor; or

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(*c*) in some collegiate or other educational establishment; or

(*d*) with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor as hereinafter mentioned.

Licensing persons with whom students may reside. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 19.

31. (1) Every person desirous of being licensed as a tutor or master of a boarding-house in connection with the University shall apply for his license to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in writing under his hand specifying the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant and intended by him for the reception of students, and the number of students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein.

Powers of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may require of any such applicant testimonials of character and fitness for the office, and thereupon may grant or withhold the license for the academical year then current or then next ensuing.

License to be registered.

(3) Every such license shall be registered in the archives of the University and shall lapse at the end of the academical year in which it was registered, but may be renewed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and re-registered.

Revocation of licence.

(4) Every such license shall be revocable at any time, and the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may forthwith revoke the same in case of any misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding-house or of the students under his care which, in the opinion of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and a majority of the professors of the University, ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such license.

Members of the University. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 3.

32. Each and every of the following officials, that is to say—

(*a*) every professor and other public teacher and examiner in the schools of the University; and

(*b*) every principal of any incorporated college within the University; and

(*c*) every superior officer of the University declared to be such by any by-law

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shall, during his tenure of office, but no longer, have the same rights and privileges within the University as are enjoyed by Masters and Doctors.

Part VI.

Colleges within the University.

Division 1.—*Interpretation.*

Interpretation. 18 Vic. No. 37, s. 10.

33. In this part of this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires,—

"College" means a college within the University.

"Principal" includes the master, warden, rector, or any other head of a college.

Division 2.—*Endowment and subscribed fund.*

(i) *Conditions of endowment.*

Endowment of Colleges. 18 Vic. No. 37, s. 1.

34. Whenever—

(*a*) any college has been established and incorporated by any Act; and

(*b*) the founders of or subscribers to such college have complied with the conditions mentioned in the next section,

such college shall be entitled to the endowments hereinafter severally mentioned, which said endowments shall be paid by the Treasurer under warrants signed by the Governor.

Conditions of endowment. *Ibid.* s. 2.

35. No such college although incorporated shall be entitled to such endowments unless and until the sum of ten thousand pounds at the least has been subscribed by its founders, and of that sum not less than four thousand pounds has been paid and invested in such manner as the Governor approves, and the residue has been to his satisfaction secured to be paid within three years next following; nor unless

(*a*) the whole of the said ten thousand pounds is to be devoted exclusively to the erection of college buildings on land granted for that purpose by Her Majesty to the University in trust for such

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college, if any is so granted, and if not then upon land otherwise conveyed to and accepted by the University in such trust; and

(*b*) it has been agreed by the founders that the entire amount shall be so expended, if the University so requires, within five years next after the first payment on account of either of such endowments.

(ii) *Endowment for building.*

Endowment for building. *Ibid.* s. 3.

36. There shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, in aid of the building fund of every college so incorporated, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand pounds, nor more than has been from time to time actually expended by the college out of its subscribed funds for the purpose of building.

(iii) *Endowment for principal.*

Endowment for principal's salary. *Ibid.* s. 4.

37. There shall be paid out of the said Consolidated Revenue annually, to such incorporated college in perpetuity, a sum of five hundred pounds for the use of and as a salary to the principal of such college or in aid of such salary.

Conditions as to such endowment. *Ibid.* s. 5.

38. Every such principal shall be entitled to the annual salary hereby provided for on the production of his own certificate at the time of each payment that he has during the period to which it relates performed the duties of his office.

Provided that he shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary once in each year a certificate to the like effect under the hands of such persons as are for that purpose appointed by the constitution or rules of the particular college.

Provision where selected principal is out of New South Wales. 18 Vic. No. 37, s 6.

39. Where any person selected to be the principal of any such college is out of New South Wales at the time of his appointment no such certificate shall be required until after he has actually entered on his duties, but he shall be entitled to the salary, and the college to which he has been appointed may receive the same accordingly for his use from the day of his embarkation for New South Wales.

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Provided that every principal shall actually enter on his duties within six months after such embarkation unless the Governor, upon being satisfied that unavoidable obstacles have intervened, thinks fit to extend that term to nine months.

(iv) *Interest on subscribed fund.*

Accruing proceeds of subscribed fund until expended in building. *Ibid.* s. 7.

40. Until the subscribed fund is required for the erection of college buildings as aforesaid, the interest or other proceeds accruing from the investment thereof, or of the portion remaining unexpended from time to time, may be applied to the general purposes of the college as the governing body of such college may determine.

Division 3.—*Government of students.*

Students of Colleges to be members of University and attend lectures. *Ibid.* s. 6.

41. All students in any such college shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for honours and degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such college, of lectures on ethics, metaphysics and modern history.

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SCHEDULE.

Reference to Act.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
14 Vic. No. 31..	An Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney.	The whole.
16 Vic. No. 28..	An Act to amend an Act intituled an Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney.	The whole.
17 Vic. No. 18..	An Act to enable the University of Sydney to purchase the Sydney College with the land attached thereto.	The whole.
18 Vic. No. 37..	An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of colleges within the University of Sydney.	The whole.
22 Vic. No. 8..	An Act to amend an Act intituled an Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of colleges within the University of Sydney.	The whole.
24 Vic. No. 13..	An Act to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act.	The whole.
44 Vic. No. 22..	"Ad eundem Degrees Act of 1881."	The whole.
47 Vic. No. 17..	"University Extension Act of 1884."	The whole.

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BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

All By-laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following By-laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the By-laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-law hitherto in force.

CHAPTER I.—THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

5-7-87 1.—The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term.

5-7-87 2.—The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided), to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.

5-7-87 3.—In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

5-7-87 4.—The election of Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided by the Act of Incorporation. 64 V. s. 11.

6-5-90 5.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be members *ex-officio* of every Faculty, Board, or Committee appointed by any By-law or otherwise by the Senate; and at every meeting of any such Faculty, Board, or Committee, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, the Chairman shall preside, or in his absence a member elected for that sitting. The President at such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

NOTE.—The dates in the margin are the dates of the approval of the various By-laws by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

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CHAPTER II.—SENATE.

MEETINGS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE.

7-11-93 1.—The Senate shall meet on the first Monday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day should such first Monday be a public holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.

5-7-87 2.—At any time in the interval between such meetings it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency, to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.

5-7-87 3.—Upon the written requisition of any three members the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.

5-7-87 4.—Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made but in pursuance of notice given at the previous meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.

5-7-87 5.—The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or special one; and such summons, except in any case of emergency, as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previous to such meeting.

5-7-87 6.—In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any meeting within half an hour after the hour appointed, the members then present may appoint any convenient future day, of which at least three days' notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.

5-7-87 7.—All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.

18-7-93 8.—If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from the aforesaid meetings for six consecutive calendar months his fellowship shall, *ipso facto*, become vacant; provided that, in computing the said six consecutive months, the month of January shall not be taken into account.

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ELECTION TO VACANCIES.

9.—At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers. Due notice shall also be given of the day on which a ballot shall be taken, should such be required. Provided that no Convocation shall be held in the month of January. 5-7-87

10.—No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his candidature shall have been communicated to the Registrar under the hands of two qualified* voters ten clear days at least before the intended Convocation, and seven clear days at least after the fixing of the day for such Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation. 5-7-87

11.—The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be held in the University,† and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only or one only for each vacancy be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate or candidates shall be declared by the President to be duly elected. But if more candidates are proposed and seconded than there are vacancies in the Senate to be filled at such Convocation, a show of hands shall be taken; and unless a ballot be demanded by at least two members of Convocation then present, the President shall declare the candidate or candidates in whose favour there shall be the greatest show of hands to be duly elected. Should a ballot be demanded it shall be conducted in the following manner:— 5-7-87

(*a*) The voters then present shall choose two or more members of Convocation to act as scrutineers.

* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University declared to be such by By-law, Graduates holding the Degree of Master or Doctor, and Graduates of three years' standing, who hold the Degree of Bachelor.

† By a resolution of the Senate, of date July 2, 1888, *ballots* for the election of Fellows may be held at the Royal Society's Rooms, or in some other central place within the city of Sydney, to be named by the Senate, or by the Chancellor, or by the Vice-Chancellor in his absence.

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(*b*) The ballot shall not be held earlier than one week from the day of nomination at Convocation, and shall be notified by notice posted in the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.

(*c*) The ballot shall commence at 10 a.m., and close at 2 p.m., on the day appointed.

(*d*) At the expiration of the time allotted for the ballot the scrutineers shall proceed to the examination of the voting papers, and shall report the result to the President, who shall then declare the candidate or candidates having the majority of votes to be duly elected to the vacant seat or seats in the Senate.

(*e*) In the event of an equality of votes, the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

5-7-87 12.—Before the time fixed for the Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

5-7-87 13.—None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a ballot.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(64 Victoria, No. 22, Sec. 11.)

3-10-00 14.—The Senate hereby makes and declares the following selections of branches of learning, the Professors in which shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate—that is to say, Modern Literature, Law, Physiology, and Chemistry, such selections to take effect from the date of the Governor's assent hereto, and to endure for the term of two years from that date, unless sooner revoked by the authority of the Senate, and with the approval of the Governor.

CHAPTER III.—MEETINGS OF CONVOCATION OTHER THAN FOR THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

25-11-87 1.—The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, or upon the receipt of a requisition signed by at least twenty members of

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Convocation, summon a meeting of Convocation to be holden at such time and place as he shall direct. And such meeting shall be held accordingly within twenty-eight days from the date of the requisition. And notice of such meeting shall be given by public advertisement not less than fourteen days before the day appointed for the meeting. Provided that every such requisition shall specify the subjects which it is proposed to bring before Convocation. And if, in the opinion of the summoning officer, the subjects so specified, or any of them, are such as ought not to be discussed in Convocation, he shall refer the matter to the Senate, which shall decide whether the meeting shall be held or not. Provided that no such meeting shall be held in the month of January.

2.—At all meetings so summoned the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the members of Convocation present shall elect one of their number to be president of that meeting. 25-11-87

3.—The presence at any meeting of twenty-five members of Convocation shall be necessary to form a quorum. And if within half an hour from the time of meeting there shall be no quorum present, the meeting shall lapse. 25-11-87

4.—At all meetings of Convocation the Registrar shall act as Secretary, and keep the minutes of all proceedings. 25-11-87

5.—Every meeting may be adjourned by the President to such day and hour as may be fixed by resolution. 25-11-87

6.—All questions submitted to the Convocation shall be decided by a majority of members present. The President shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote. 25-11-87

7.—All resolutions of Convocation shall be signed by the President, and shall be laid by the Registrar before the Senate at its next meeting. 25-11-87

8.—All members of Convocation attending any such meeting shall appear in the habit of their Degree. 25-11-87

Chapter IV.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(64 Victoria, No. 22, Sec. 32.)

1.—The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861." 5-7-87

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CHAPTER V.—THE REGISTRAR.

5-7-87 1.—The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such registers and books of account as may be required.

5-7-87 2.—All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

CHAPTER VI.—THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

5-7-87 1.—The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

CHAPTER VII.—THE FACULTIES.

5-7-87 1.—There shall be four Faculties in the University, viz.:—

1. Arts. 2. Law. 3. Medicine. 4. Science.

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

9-2-92 2.—A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be appointed by the Senate from time to time for a term not exceeding two years.

6-9-92 3.—In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the appointment of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the term next after the expiration of two years from the date of such appointment.

CHAPTER VIII.—LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

5-7-87 1.—The title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title, and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognised as Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

CHAPTER IX.—PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

27-9-92 1.—The Professors in the four Faculties, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall form a Board to be called "The Professorial Board."

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2.—Subject to the By-laws of the University, the Professorial Board shall manage and superintend the discipline of all students in the University, and shall have power to determine all matters concerning the studies and examinations which affect the students of more than one Faculty. 27-9-92

3.—For these purposes the Professorial Board shall make such rules as it may think fit, provided that these rules be not repugnant to any existing By-law; and shall have power to impose any penalties, in accordance with Academic usage, on any student for breach of such rule, or misconduct of any kind. All Public Teachers in the University shall be authorised to inflict a fine for breach of discipline, not exceeding two pounds, provided that every Public Teacher who inflicts any such fine shall immediately report the circumstances in writing to the Professorial Board. 10-7-94

4.—Any member of the University affected by any decision of the Board, or any member of the Board, may appeal therefrom to the Senate, and thereupon the Senate may review such decision, and either confirm, vary, or annul the same. 27-9-92

5.—It shall also be the duty of the Professorial Board from time to time to consider the By-laws which deal with the discipline of the University, and the By-laws which deal with the studies of students of more than one Faculty; and when the Board is of opinion that any such By-laws require amendment, it shall send up recommendations to the Senate to that effect. 27-9-92

6.—A *prècis* of the proceedings of the Board shall be laid upon the table of the Senate once in each Term, or forthwith in matters of special importance, and the Senate shall have power of its own motion to review any decision of the said Board. 27-9-92

CHAIRMANSHIP OF BOARDS.

7.—The Chairman of the Professorial Board shall be elected by the members present at a duly convened meeting to be held in Michaelmas Term. He shall hold office for a period of three years, and shall enter upon his office on the first day of January next following the date of his election. In the event of the office becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing meeting of the Board, and the Chairman so elected shall hold office for three years from the first day of January preceding the date of his election. 7-1-02

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CONVENING AND QUORUM OF BOARDS.

18-7-93 8.—Every meeting of any Board or Faculty shall be convened by written notice from the Registrar, by direction of and on a day named by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman, and on the requisition of any two members, addressed to the Registrar, a meeting shall be convened in like manner. At any meeting of the Professorial Board five shall form a quorum, and at any other meeting three shall form a quorum, unless otherwise provided. In case of an equality of votes, that of the presiding Chairman included, such Chairman shall have a casting vote.

REGISTRAR TO ATTEND.

5-7-87 9.—It shall be the duty of the Registrar, if required, to attend the meetings of the several Boards and record their proceedings, to collect all fines imposed by the Professorial Board, and generally to assist in carrying out the directions and rules of every Board.

CHAPTER X.—MATRICULATION.

7-10-94 1.—Candidates for any of the Degrees granted by the University shall be required to Matriculate before entering upon the prescribed course.

7-10-94 2.—Candidates before being admitted to Matriculation shall have passed one of the Examinations required by the By-laws for admission to the prescribed courses in the different Faculties, or shall have been admitted *ad eundem statum*.

27-9-92 3.—Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Professorial Board, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without examination. Provided always that they shall give sufficient evidence of their alleged *status* and of good conduct.

5-7-87 4.—Any person desirous of attending University lectures may do so without Matriculation upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

CHAPTER XI.—TERMS.

5-7-87 1.—The Academic year shall contain three terms, that is to say:—

LENT TERM—Commencing on the tenth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the twenty-second Monday in the year, with a recess at Easter not exceeding nine days.

TRINITY TERM—Commencing on the twenty-fourth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the thirty-fourth Monday in the year.

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MICHAELMAS TERM—Commencing on the thirty-ninth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the fifty-first Monday in the year.

CHAPTER XII.—LECTURES.

1.—Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, except in Lent Term, in which they shall commence on the third Monday of Term. In Michaelmas Term the lectures shall cease on the Saturday before the forty-ninth Monday in the year. 5-7-87

2.—Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors and other teachers at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct. 5-7-87

3.—Before the admission of a student to any course of lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University the fee appointed by the Senate. 5-7-87

4.—Full and complete tables of lectures and subjects of examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar, and posted at the University from time to time. 5-7-87

5.—Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the students present at each lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at the end of each Term. 18-7-93

6.—Any undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the University, nor being a member of a college established under the provisions of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the prescribed lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Faculty to which he belongs that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption. Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any time. 27-9-92 64 V., 22, Pt. vi.

7.—No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Faculty that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him, in their opinion, to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon lectures. Undergraduates admitted *ad eundem statum*, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a special examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon lectures. 27-9-92

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1-10-88 8.—Notwithstanding the provisions of By-laws 6 and 7, matriculated students, who are students in a Training Institution for teachers organised under the Department of Public Instruction, may be admitted to the First Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts without having attended the University lectures, upon presenting a certificate from the Under Secretary for Public Instruction to the effect that they have attended the course of instruction in such training institution for one year after matriculating. Students of a Training Institution who have passed the First Year Examination may be admitted to the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts without having attended the University lectures of the second year, upon presenting a similar certificate to the effect that they have attended a second course of instruction in such training institution for one year after passing their First Year Examination. All such students having passed the Second Year Examination shall have the status of students commencing the third year in the Faculty of Arts.

Chapter XIII.—YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

5-7-87 1.—In the Faculties of Arts, Law and Science the yearly B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations shall be held during the last week of Michaelmas Term, with the exception of the Honour Examinations and Professional Engineering Examinations, which may be held at the beginning of Lent Term.

9-10-94 2.—No undergraduate not exempted under Section 6, Chap. XII., from attendance upon lectures shall be admitted to these examinations who, without sufficient cause, shall have absented himself more than three times during any one term from any prescribed course of lectures. At every yearly examination students must pass the prescribed examinations in the subjects of lectures before they can proceed with their course.

11-9-93 3.—Students who fail to pass, or neglect to attend their annual examinations in any subject or subjects, may be required by their respective Faculties, upon the report of the Examiners, to attend again the lectures on such subject or subjects before again presenting themselves for examination.

10-7-94 4.—Every undergraduate exempted from attendance upon lectures under Section 6, Chap. XII., shall, before being admitted to any yearly examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds.

18-7-93 5.—Undergraduates who have passed the yearly examinations may, at the discretion of the Dean, and upon application,

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receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which they are pursuing their studies, and by the Registrar.

6.—At each examination honour papers shall be set where necessary, and a list of the honour subjects shall be annually published in the Calendar. 5-7-87

7.—The names of those candidates who obtain honours shall be arranged in order of merit. 5-7-8

8.—Examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the Senate to conduct the examinations provided for under these By-laws. 5-7-87

CHAPTER XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—Scholarships shall be awarded after examination as the Senate may from time to time appoint. 5-7-87

2.—No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners. Scholars shall be required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded. 18-7-93

3.—The examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required. 5-7-87

4.—No student of the University shall be allowed to hold more than two Scholarships at one time. 30-4-01

CHAPTER XV.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

1.—The Faculty of Arts shall consist of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Modern Literature, History, and Logic and Mental Philosophy, together with the Lecturers in the same subjects. 6-5-90

2.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and degrees in Arts, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate, and shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Arts, subject to the By-laws, and to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto. 27-9-92

3.—The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the examinations in the Faculty of Arts; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman. 5-7-87

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5-7-87 4.—The Board of Examiners shall from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

5-7-87 5.—At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and by at least two other members.

EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

9-10-94 6.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be required at the commencement of their course to pass the Matriculation Examination for the Faculty of Arts.

5-7-87 7.—The Matriculation Examination shall take place at the commencement of Lent Term, but the examiners in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorised to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

5-7-87 8.—The examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers, but the examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions.

27-6-92 9.—The names of all candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall determine.

12-4-96 10.—Any person who shall have passed one of the qualifying Examinations and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted as a matriculated student.

The qualifying examinations are :—

(*a*) The Matriculation Examination.

(*b*) The Entrance Examination for the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science.

(*c*) The Senior Public Examination, provided that the candidate shall have passed at one Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

(*d*) The Junior Public Examination, provided that the candidate shall have passed at one Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination, and shall have been placed in the first or second class in Latin and one of the three languages —Greek, French, German; or in the first or second class in Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

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11. The Matriculation Examination shall be in the following subjects:— 20-9-98

I. Latin.

II. Arithmetic.

III. Algebra.—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.

IV. Geometry.—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

V. One of the following languages, viz.:—
Greek, French, German.

In this examination proficiency in writing English shall be taken into account.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

12.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their first year, attend the University lectures on the following subjects:— 21-12-97

I. English.

II. Latin.

III. One of the following languages:—
Greek, French, German.

IV. Mathematics.

V. Elementary Physics.
VI. Elementary Chemistry.
VII. Physiography.
} In successive Terms.

13.—Students of the first year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects in which they have attended lectures under By-law 12, provided that in the case of Physics, Chemistry, and Physiography, students who shall have given satisfactory proof to the Lecturer of their intelligent attention to the lectures shall not be required to pass the annual examination in these subjects. 23-12-97

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their second year, attend the University lectures upon the following subjects:— 23-1-00

I. Two of the following languages:—
Latin, English, German,
Greek, French.

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II. Any two of the following subjects:—

A third language,	Biology,
Mathematics,	Geology,
Chemistry,	History,
Physics,	Physiology,

Logic;

Provided that those students who take up three languages shall select Latin or Greek as one of them. This proviso shall not apply to any student who shall have obtained First or Second Class Honours in both French and German at the First Year Examination.

28-12-87 15.—Students of the Second Year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 14.

12-4-98 16.—Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall, during their Third Year, attend lectures on the following subjects:—

I. One of the following languages:—

Latin,	English,	German,
Greek,	French.	

II. Any two of the following:—

A second language,	Chemistry,
A third language,	Geology,
History,	Biology,
Mathematics,	Physiology,
Physics,	Logic and Mental Philosophy,

Jurisprudence and Roman Law,
Constitutional Law and International Law.

Provided that those students who take Jurisprudence and Roman Law, and Constitutional Law and International Law, may take History, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy instead of a language.

28-12-87 17.—To obtain the Degree of B.A. candidates shall pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 16.

12-4-98 18.—The work of students attending lectures shall be tested by means of written and oral class examinations, class exercises, or essays, and the results of such tests shall be reported to the Senate.

12-4-98 19.—In determining the results of the Annual Examinations, the Examiners shall take into account the results of the tests described in Section 18.

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20.—The fee for the Degree of B.A. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same Degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds. 18-4-94

21.—The examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination if the Examiners think fit. 5-7-87

22.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the First Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First Class in the Honour list in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during the second year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their Second Year Examination they shall be held to have passed that examination. 21-4-96

23.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the Second Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First or Second Class in the Honour list either in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their third year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their B.A. Examination they shall be held to have passed that examination. . 21-4-96

24.—The candidate for Honours who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-93

MASTER OF ARTS.

25.—There shall be a yearly examination for the Degree of M.A. during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint. 5-7-87

26.—Every candidate for this Degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year. 5-7-87

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5-7-87 27.—The fee for the Degree M.A. shall be five pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

11-9-93 28.—Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:—

I. Classical Philology and History.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

III. Logic, Moral, Mental and Political Philosophy.

IV. Modern Literature and Language.

V. Modern History.

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

5-7-87 29.—The Senate may, at its discretion, admit to examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first Degree in Arts, in any other University approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character; and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name in the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree. Every candidate before he is admitted to this Degree shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

Chapter XVI.—Faculty of Law.

26-4-97 1.—The Professor or Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the curriculum in Law, together with such Fellows of the Senate as are members of the Legal Profession, shall constitute the Faculty of Law.

26-4-97 2.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and Degrees in Law and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate; and

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shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Law, subject to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

3.—The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. 26-4-97

4.—There shall be two Degrees granted in the Faculty of Law, viz.:—Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) 26-4-97

5.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) shall, before admission to the Law School, produce evidence either (1) of having graduated in Arts; or (2) of having completed two years in the Faculty of Arts, and passed the Second Year Examination in Arts; or (3) of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent thereto, in the following subjects:—(*a*) Latin, (*b*) either Greek, French or German; and (*c*) in three of the following subjects:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry. 26-4-97

6.—Thereafter students shall attend the various courses of lectures prescribed in the subjects mentioned in Sections 10 and 11. Such attendance shall (1) in the case of students who have passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent thereto, extend over a period of not less than five years; (2) in the case of students who have completed two years in Arts, and passed the Second Year Examination, extend over a period of not less than three years; and (3) in the case of students who have already graduated in Arts, extend over a period of not less than two years. Students must also pass the examinations referred to in Section 8, and comply with such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the Faculty of Law and approved by the Senate. 26-4-97

7.—The order in which the various courses of lectures shall be taken shall be such as may be from time to time prescribed by the regulations of the Faculty. Provided that such order may in the case of any individual student be varied with the written consent of the Dean of the Faculty. 26-4-97

8.—There shall be two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL.B. Examinations. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. 6-4-97

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Examinations shall be held at the same time as the Annual Examinations in other Faculties. Students who have not acquitted themselves satisfactorily in such Class Examinations or exercises (including attendance at Court) as may be prescribed by the Faculty of Law, may be refused admission to these Examinations.

26-4-97 9.—The names of candidates who have passed the Intermediate LL.B. Examination shall be published in order of merit. The names of the candidates who have passed the Final Examination shall be published in three groups, comprising respectively (1) those who have obtained first class Honours; (2) those who have obtained second class Honours; and (3) those who have passed. Provided that a candidate who does not pass his Intermediate Examination within two years of his commencing his course in Law shall not be eligible for any Prize or Scholarship awarded for Proficiency in that Examination; and provided also that a candidate who does not pass his Final Examination within three years of passing his Intermediate Examination shall not be eligible for any Prize or Scholarship awarded for proficiency in the subjects of that Examination.

26-4-97 10.—At the Intermediate Examination candidates shall be examined in—

I. Jurisprudence.
II. Roman Law.
III. Constitutional Law.
IV. International Law.

26-4-97 11.—At the Final Examination candidates shall be examined in—

I. The Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
II. The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes.
III. Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Company Law, and Procedure in those Jurisdictions; and
IV. Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court in its Common Law Jurisdiction and before Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction, together with Evidence and Pleading.

26-4-97 12.—Students shall be exempt from attending lectures and passing examinations in any of the prescribed subjects which may have formed part of their course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but from no others.

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13.—The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. 26-4-97

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects:— 26-4-97

I. Jurisprudence.

II. Roman Law.

III. English Law, including the Legislation of the State of New South Wales.

IV. International Law, and the Conflict of Laws.

There shall be one examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, called the LL.D. Examination. Such examination shall take place in the month of March in each year.

15.—The candidates who distinguish themselves most highly at the Degree Examinations respectively shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 26-4-97

16.—The fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be £10, and that for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, £20. These fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate. 26-4-97

17.—Candidates who fail to pass the examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second examination for the same degree without additional fee; but for any further examination that may be required they shall pay half the ordinary degree fee. 26-4-97

18.—Students at Law and Articled Clerks and other persons may be admitted to such lectures and examinations in Law as they may desire, and in the event of their passing in the subjects of any course, they shall be entitled to receive certificates to that effect. 26-4-97

CHAPTER XVII.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Fellows of the Senate who are legally qualified members of the Medical Profession, and the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Medical curriculum shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine. 29-1-01

2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the 19-3-89

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Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor the Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings and to record the proceedings.

19-3-89 3.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and degrees in Medicine, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

19-3-89 4.—Courses of instruction shall be given as directed by the Senate, and, except where otherwise specified, each shall consist either of a long course of one hundred hours' instruction, extending throughout two Terms, or of a short course of fifty hours' instruction, extending throughout one Term; and, where possible, the long courses shall be given during Lent and Trinity Terms, and the short courses during Michaelmas Term.

26-4-97 5.—Written Class Examinations shall be held during each course of instruction in Lent and Trinity Terms. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate, and at the end of each course a report of the result, signed by the responsible teacher, shall be presented to the Senate by the Dean. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the Annual Examination.

19-3-89 6.—There shall be three Degrees granted in the Faculty of Medicine, viz.: Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.).

18-7-93 7.—Candidates for a Degree in Medicine shall, before admission to the Medical School, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an Examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz.: Latin, and

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one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and in three of the sections in Group III., of the subjects for which Senior Candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

8.—Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall attend the following courses of instruction, and present the following certificates:— 28-8-00

I. In the First Year—

Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, and Practical Chemistry.
Physics and Practical Physics.
Biology and Practical Biology.

II. In the Second Year—during Lent and Trinity Terms—

Descriptive Anatomy (Junior Course).
Physiology (Junior Course).

During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms—

Practical Physiology (Histology and Experimental Physiology).

During Michaelmas Term—

Descriptive Anatomy (Senior Course).

III. In the Third Year—

During Lent Term—

Practical Physiology (Physiological Practical Chemistry).

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics (seventy-five lectures).
Regional Anatomy.

During Michaelmas Term—

Physiology (Senior Course).

IV. In the Fourth Year—

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Pathology.
Surgery.
Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (a course of twenty-five hours' instruction).
Clinical Surgery.
Tutorial Surgery.

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During Michaelmas Term—
Practical Pathology.
Clinical Surgery.
Tutorial Medicine.

V. In the Fifth Year—

During Lent and Trinity Terms—
Medicine.
Midwifery (fifty lectures).
Gynæcology (twenty-five lectures).
Applied Logic (twenty lectures).
Clinical Medicine (twice weekly).
Tutorial Medicine.

During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms—
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.

During Michaelmas Term—
Psychological Medicine, including Clinical Instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including Clinical Instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.

Clinical Medicine (twice weekly).

Provided that the courses of instruction in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Psychological Medicine may be taken by the student in either the Fourth or the Fifth Year of study, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University. Provided further that the course of instruction in Applied Logic may be taken by the student in any year of study.

Before admission to the Final Examination candidates shall also be required to present the following certificates at least ten clear days before the date of the examination :—

(i.) Of Hospital Practice during the Fourth and Fifth Years.

(ii.) Of attendance on a class of Practical Pharmacy approved by the Faculty of Medicine, or a certificate showing that the student has been engaged during at least twenty-five attendances of two hours each in compounding and dispensing drugs in a laboratory or a dispensary or other place for compounding medicines approved by the Faculty of Medicine.

(iii.) Of having acted during not less than nine months as Clinical Clerk in the Medical Wards, not less than six

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months as Dresser in the Surgical Wards, and not less than three months in each of the following capacities in a recognised hospital, viz.: Clinical Clerk and Dresser in the Gynæcological In-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Surgical Out-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Medical Out-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Gynæcological Out-patients' Department.

(iv.) Of attendance upon Post-mortem Examinations during at least one Term during the Fourth and Fifth Years of the curriculum.

(v.) Of attendance on at least twelve cases of Practical Midwifery.

(vi.) Of proficiency in vaccination, signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner.

(vii.) Of proficiency in the administration of Anæsthetics.

(viii.) Of having attended a course of twenty lectures on Applied Logic, and of having passed a satisfactory Class Examination in the subjects thereof.

9.—For the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery there shall be five examinations, viz., one at the end of each year of study. 28-8-00

The examination at the end of the First Year shall include Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

The examination at the end of the Second Year shall be an Intermediate Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

The examination at the end of the Third Year shall include the entire subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Before admission to the Third Examination, candidates shall be required to present certificates of having dissected during at least six Terms, and of having completed the dissection of every part of the body at least once.

The examination at the end of the Fourth Year shall include Pathology and Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

The examination at the end of the Fifth Year shall include Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Psychological Medicine and Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

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Provided that the examination in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery shall form a part of either the Fourth Year or the Fifth Year Examination, according as the student has attended the course in those subjects in his Fourth or Fifth Year of study.

6-9-92 10.—Before admission to the Final Examination each candidate shall furnish a declaration of having completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate of good fame and character, signed by two competent persons.

19-3-89 11.—At each examination candidates shall be required to give proof of their knowledge by written answers to the questions set, to be followed by a practical or a *viva voce* examination in all subjects whatsoever.

19-3-89 12.—Candidates who have passed all the examinations to the satisfaction of the Examiners shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and to the Degree of Master of Surgery if they so elect.

11-9-93 13.—Honours at graduation shall depend upon the proficiency shown in the examinations, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Senate from time to time, and the candidate who shall have been most distinguished shall receive a bronze medal, provided that he shall have obtained First Class Honours.

19-3-89 14.—Accredited certificates of attendance on courses of instruction from other Universities and Schools of Medicine recognised by the University of Sydney may, on the report of the Dean, be accepted by the Senate as proof of the attendance on courses of instruction *pro tanto* required by these By-laws. Provided always that no person shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or of Master of Surgery by examination unless he shall present certificates of having attended within the University of Sydney, during each of at least six Terms, not less than two courses of instruction in subjects included in the Medical curriculum of the University. In all such cases a Degree in Arts or in Science, or some certificate of general education satisfactory to the Senate, will be required. Every candidate making application under this By-law must present a certificate of good fame and character, signed by two competent persons.

19-3-89 15.—Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of this University shall not possess any right to assume the title of Doctor of Medicine.

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16.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine. 19-3-89

17.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must produce evidence that, after having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, they have spent at least two years in Medical or Surgical practice, or that they have been engaged for a like period and in a manner approved by the Faculty in the scientific study of any subject included in the Medical curriculum of the University of Sydney. 19-3-89

18.—Candidates shall be required to pass an examination conducted by means of set papers and by *vivâ voce* interrogations in *one* division of one of the two following groups, viz. :— 9-10-94

(i.) Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynæcology.

The examination in each case shall include examination of, and report on, the cases of patients in a hospital, and examination and demonstration of specimens or preparations, normal or morbid.

(ii.) The other subjects included in the Medical curriculum of the University.

They shall further be required to present, and if called upon to defend, a thesis on some subject included in the Medical curriculum of the University. Five printed copies of the thesis on paper five and a half inches wide and eight inches and three-quarters deep must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination.

19.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-93

20.—The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who has not already been admitted a Bachelor of Medicine. 19-3-89

21.—The fees for the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery shall be ten pounds respectively. The fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate. 19-3-89

22.—Candidates who fail to pass the Examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second 19-3-89

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examination for the same Degree without fee; but for every further examination that may be required they shall pay the sum of five pounds.

6-9-92 23.—Undergraduates in Medicine who have passed the subjects of the Second and Third Year Medical Examinations, and have, in addition, attended an advanced course of and passed an advanced examination in one of the following divisions, viz.—(*a*) Chemistry, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Biology, (*d*) Geology—may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

Chapter XVIII.—Faculty of Science.

8-10-89 1.—The Faculty of Science shall consist of the Professors of Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Physiology, and other Professors and independent Lecturers in the subjects required for the Degrees in Science.

8-10-89 2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. The Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings and record the proceedings.

8-10-89 3.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and degrees in Science, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

8-10-89 4.—There shall be four Degrees in Science, viz.: Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), and Master of Engineering (M.E.).

26-4-97 5.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, before admission to the curriculum of Science, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts; or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and passed the First Year

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Examination in Arts; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German, and three of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; or of having passed an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of three languages—Greek, French, or German, and in three of the four subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.:—

I. Biology and Practical Biology.

II. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

III. Mathematics.

IV. Physics and Practical Physics.

V. Physiography.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and to pass the annual examination in, such portions of the Mathematical course for the First Year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations.

6.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, three of the following subjects, viz.:— 8-10-89

I. Botany and Zoology.

II. Chemistry (with two terms laboratory practice).

III. Geology.

IV. Mathematics.

V. Physics (with two terms laboratory practice).

VI. Physiology (with two terms laboratory practice).

7.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in two of the following subjects:— 12-4-98

I. Biology. II. Chemistry. III. Geology.

IV. Mathematics. V. Physics. VI. Physiology.

Students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Science, who have passed the Second Year Examination, and who have

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thereat been placed in the First Class in Honours in one subject, and in the First or Second Class in Honours in another subject, may elect to attend lectures and practical work during their Third Year in one only of those subjects in which they have been so placed in the Honours List, and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours at the B.Sc. Examination they shall be held to have passed that examination.

11-9-93 8.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

8-10-89 9.—The examination for the Degree of B.Sc. shall take place once a year.

8-10-89 10.—No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

18-4-94 11.—The fee for the Degree of B.Sc. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

18-7-93 12.—The Annual Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary; and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *vivâ voce* examination if the Examiners think fit. At least one written Class Examination shall be held during each Term of the first two years except in the mathematical subjects. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the Annual Examination.

8-10-89 13.—At the Annual Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

8-10-89 14.—The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) shall take place once a year. This Degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Academic years from the granting of the B.Sc. Degree.

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15.—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science must produce evidence that he has been employed in scientific study and research for at least three Academic years since obtaining the B.Sc. Degree. He shall be required to pass a theoretical and practical examination in one of the following branches of Science, viz., Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Palæontology, Physics, Physiology, and Zoology. He shall also be required to present, for the approval of the examiners, a paper embodying the result of an original investigation or scientific research. Five printed copies of this paper must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination. The candidate must also submit sufficient evidence of the authenticity of his paper to the examiners, who may, if they think fit, examine him in the contents thereof. 8-10-89

16.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-93

17.—The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be ten pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one further examination for the same degree without the payment of an additional fee. For each subsequent examination that may be required he shall pay the sum of five pounds. 8-10-89

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

18.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall, before admission to the curriculum of Engineering, produce evidence of having complied with one of the following conditions: — 23-1-00

(1) Of having graduated in Arts or in Science.
(2) Of having, after matriculation, attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts.
(3) Of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an Examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French or German; and in the four subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

Provided that students of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction whose certificates of attendance and

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examination in that branch are accepted by the Senate as an equivalent to a portion of the curriculum prescribed for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering, shall be considered to have passed the Entrance Examination, if they satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects, viz., in two of the four languages—Latin, Greek, French, German; and in the four subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

23-1-00 19.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Chemistry, Inorganic, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

II. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.

III. Mathematics.

IV. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

V. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

VI. Physical Geography and Geology.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

23-1-00 20.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering shall, during the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

II. Civil Engineering.

III. Mechanical Drawing.

IV. Geology, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

V. Mathematics.

VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

VII. Surveying.

23-1-00 21.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil Engineering shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Drawing and Design.

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II. Materials and Structures, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Surveying.
V. Civil Engineering.
VI. Architecture.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for machinery or works. Provided that the course of lectures and examination in the subject of Architecture may be taken either in the Second Year or in the Third Year, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

22.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:— 23-1-00

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
II. Chemistry, including Quantitative Analysis.
III. Geology, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
IV. Mineralogy, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
V. Surveying.
VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

23.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:— 23-1-00

I. Metallurgy and Assaying.
II. Mining.
III. Mining and Metallurgical Design.
IV. Materials and Structures.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

24.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Second 1-5-00

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Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
II. Mechanical Drawing.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Mechanical Workshop Practice.
V. Chemistry, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

1-5-00 25A.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Materials and Structures.
II. Transmission of Power.
III. Design and Drawing of Prime Movers.
IV. Surveying.
V. Mechanical Workshop Practice.
VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
VII. Mathematics.

25B.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Fourth Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Electrical Engineering, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
II. Design and Preparation of Working Drawings of Generators and Motors.
III. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
IV. Railway Engineering.

8-10-89 26.—At the Annual Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

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27.—A candidate shall not be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering unless he shall produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine Terms' standing, that he has passed all the examinations, and has satisfactorily complied with all the other conditions required of him since his admission to the University. 8-10-89

28.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Honour Division of the Third Annual Examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-88

29.—The examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall take place once a year. This degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Adademic years from the granting of the B.E. Degree. 8-10-89

30.—Every candidate shall be required to produce to the Board of Examiners satisfactory certificates or other evidence of having been engaged during three years in the practice of one of the four branches of Engineering specified in By-law 31, one year at least of which must have been spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of the branch or branches selected, under the direction of an Engineer or Architect practising the branch or branches in which he wishes to be examined. 9-2-92

31.—Candidates for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall have taken Honours in the Professional subjects of the examination for the Degree of B.E.; or must attain the standard for Honours at some subsequent B.E. Examination, and shall be required to pass examinations in one of the following divisions or branches:— 13-12-92

I. Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel, Timber, Masonry and Concrete.

II. Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering.

III. Railway Engineering, including railway location, Permanent Way, Locomotives and Rolling Stock, and Railway Appliances.

IV. Architecture, Building Construction, and Sanitation.

V. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.

VI. Mining and Metallurgy.

VII. Electrical Engineering.

Candidates must give at least twelve months' notice of their intention to proceed to the Master's Degree.

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Candidates shall be required to prepare a complete set of working drawings and specifications of such works or machinery as the Examiners may require in the particular division or branch of Engineering selected.

8-10-89 32.—The diplomas for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall specify the branch or branches of Engineering for which they are granted.

8-10-89 33.—The fees for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds respectively; no candidate shall be admitted to either examination unless he shall have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to one subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

8-10-89 34.—Graduates in Engineering in any branch may, upon passing the Degree Examination in any other branch or branches, and producing satisfactory evidence of practical work therein, receive a certificate for such additional branch or branches.

8-10-89 35.—The fee for such additional examination for the Degrees of Bachelor and of Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds.

11-9-93 36.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

Chapter XIX.—Admission *ad eundem gradum*.

5-7-87 1.—Admission *ad eundem gradum* in the University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examination to Graduates of the following approved Universities—that is to say, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Durham, the Victoria University, the University of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dublin, the Queen's University of Ireland, and the Royal University of Ireland, lately established in its place; and the Universities of Melbourne, New Zealand and Adelaide; and may also be granted to Graduates of such other Universities as the Senate may from time to time determine; provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged Degrees respectively, and of their good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds for the entry of his name on the University books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

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CHAPTER XX.—REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

1.—A Register of Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct. 5-7-87

2.—A Register of the Members of Convocation shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming a vote at a Convocation is so entitled to vote. 5-7-87

CHAPTER XXI.—SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

1.—Any act required by the By-laws to be performed by any officer of the University may, during the absence or other incapacity of such officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place. 5-7-87

CHAPTER XXII.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1.—The Academic Costume shall be for— 12-9-92

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other members of the Senate, black velvet cap and gold tassel.

A Member of the Senate—the habit of his Degree, or a black silk gown of the description worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor, with tippet of scarlet cloth, edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk, black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws, Medicine or Science—the gown worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, black cloth trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with purple silk.

Doctor of Science—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with amber-coloured satin.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine with black silk hood lined with blue silk, black cloth trencher cap.

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Master of Surgery—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with hood of scarlet cloth lined with French grey, black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Engineering—a Master of Arts gown, with black silk hood, lined with light maroon-coloured silk, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws—hood of black silk, edged with blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine—hood of black silk, edged with purple silk.

Bachelor of Arts, Science, or Engineering—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge.

Bachelor of Science—hood of black stuff, edged with amber-coloured silk.

Bachelor of Engineering—hood of black stuff, edged with light maroon-coloured silk.

An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding Degrees, black cloth trencher cap.

Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.

Scholar—plain black stuff gown, with a velvet bar and shoulder strap, black cloth trencher cap.

5-7-87 2.—Members of the University shall on all public occasions, when convened for Academic purposes, appear in their Academic costume.

5-7-87 3.—The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic costume when attending lectures and on all public occasions in the University; and, whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University, shall respectfully salute
6-5-90 them. Provided that students in any Faculty shall be permitted, if deemed expedient by the Faculty, to wear at certain courses of instruction, in lieu of the ordinary Academic dress, a distinguishing badge to be prescribed by such Faculty.

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CHAPTER XXIII.—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1.—Two public examinations shall be held every year, the one to be called the Junior Public Examination and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves. 5-7-87

2.—The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint. 5-7-87

3.—The subjects of the Junior Public Examination shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine. 5-7-87

4.—The subjects of the Senior Public Examination shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine. 5-7-87

5.—Every candidate who shall pass either of these examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar. 5-7-87

6.—No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being. 5-7-87

7.—The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Chairman shall be elected at its first meeting in the year. 18-7-93

8.—At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall publish the result and transmit to the Senate a copy of it, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member. 27-9-92

9.—Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish. 5-7-87

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Chapter XXIV.—EVENING LECTURES.

30-7-94 1.—Courses of Evening Lectures, embracing all the subjects necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be given at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

30-7-94 2.—Any person desirous of attending a course of evening Lectures may be allowed to do so upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

30-7-94 3.—Students who desire to qualify themselves for graduation by attendance upon Evening Lectures shall be required to pursue the course of study and pass the examinations prescribed in Chapter XV. of the By-laws for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(*a*) Provided that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the First Year as prescribed in sections 12 and 13 of Chapter XV., over two years, taking not less than two of the following subjects in each year, viz., (i.) Latin, (ii.) one of the following languages—Greek, French or German, (iii.) Mathematics, (iv.) English; and subject to his having previously passed the Matriculation Examination in any subject taken up (except English). Provided also that Evening Students may be permitted by the Faculty to take the lectures and examinations upon any of the three Scientific subjects of the First Year at a later period of their course.

(*b*) Provided also that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the Second Year, as prescribed in Sections 14 and 15 of Chapter XV., over two years, taking not less than two of the subjects so prescribed in each year.

30-7-94 4.—In all cases not provided for in the preceding By-laws of this Chapter, Evening Students shall be subject to the same By-laws, Rules and Regulations as other students.

Chapter XXV.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

18-4-94 1.—There shall be a Board, consisting of not more than eighteen members, of whom four at least shall be members of the Senate, and four at least shall be members of the Teaching

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Staff, and not less than two shall be persons not being members of the Senate or of the Teaching Staff. The Board shall be appointed annually by the Senate, at its monthly meeting in December, and shall be held to be duly constituted upon the appointment of twelve persons to be members thereof, and the Senate may fill vacancies and appoint additional members from time to time if it shall think fit during the year, but so that the total number of members of the Board shall not exceed eighteen at any time. Membership of the Board shall continue from the time of appointment until the next annual appointment of the Board, when all memberships shall lapse, but all retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

2.—The Board shall at its first meeting after its appoint- 12-9-92
ment in each year elect a Chairman for the year, and may recommend to the Senate the appointment of a Secretary, the tenure of whose office and the amount of whose salary (if any) shall be determined by the Senate. The Chairman shall convene meetings of the Board, and three members shall form a quorum.

3.—All action taken by the Board shall be subject to the 12-9-92
By-laws, and to any directions which may be given by the Senate.

4.—The Board shall from time to time recommend to the 12-9-92
Senate the names of certain persons to be authorised for employment as University Extension Lecturers, and the Senate shall at its discretion authorise the employment of such persons to deliver lectures under the direction of the Board.

5.—The Board may appoint any persons whose employment 12-9-92
as Lecturers has been authorised by the Senate to deliver such courses of lectures, and to hold such classes and examinations on such subjects, and at such times and places as the Board may see fit.

6.—The Board shall determine the tenure of office of the 12-9-92
Lecturers, the duties to be performed by them, the fees and charges to be paid for the lectures, classes and examinations, and the mode and time of payment of the fees and charges.

7.—The payments to be made to the Lecturers shall be 12-9-92
determined by the Board in accordance with regulations as to the rate of payment to be laid down by the Senate.

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12-9-92 8.—The Board shall make all other arrangements requisite for the delivery of lectures and the holding of classes and examinations, and may award such certificates as it shall think fit.

12-9-92 9.—The fees received, together with any Government grant, donations, and such sums as may from time to time be assigned for the purpose by the Senate, shall be the fund for the payment of Lecturers and other expenses. The fund shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the University Extension Board, and all payments from the fund shall be made by cheques signed by the Chairman or two other members of the Board and by the Secretary.

12-9-92 10.—The Board shall, in the month of December in each year, lay before the Senate a report of its proceedings of that year, with a statement of its finances.

Chapter XXVI.—TENURE OF OFFICE OF LECTURERS.

29-6-91 1.—All appointments of Public Teachers in the schools of the University, other than Professors, shall be terminable by a notice of not less than six calendar months, which may be given by the Senate at any time, but which, if given by the Teacher, must expire on the 31st December. This By-law shall not apply to any case in which the Senate shall direct that the appointment shall be for a limited period.

9-10-94 2.—Any salaried officer of the University becoming a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly shall thereby vacate his office.

7-1-02 3.—All independent Lecturers or Public Teachers other than Professors and Assistant Lecturers and Demonstrators shall, unless specifically appointed for a shorter term, hold office for a period not exceeding seven years, which shall terminate on December 31st next preceding the expiration of seven years from the date of appointment. During such period the appointment shall be terminable at six months' notice, as provided in Section 1 of this chapter, and at the expiration of such period the appointment shall terminate; but the holder shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Chapter XXVII.—FINANCE.

11-9-93 1.—The general supervision of the financial affairs of the University shall, subject to the direction and control of the Senate, be entrusted to a Finance Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and four elected Fellows of the Senate, of which number three shall constitute a quorum.

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2.—The elected members of the Committee shall be chosen annually by the Senate, and shall remain in office until their successors shall have been appointed. All casual vacancies shall be notified by the Registrar at the next meeting of the Senate, and shall be filled by the Senate as soon thereafter as conveniently may be. 7-6-92

3.—The Finance Committee shall meet once a month, and at such other times as the Senate shall have directed, or when it shall be summoned by the Registrar under the direction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. 7-6-92

4.—The Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Committee, and shall keep due records and minutes of their proceedings, and shall act generally as executive officer of the Committee. And the University Solicitor may be required by the Committee to attend any of its meetings with reference to the investments or other matters requiring legal advice or assistance. 7-6-92

5.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to submit to the Senate, towards the end of each Academic year, an estimate of the expected revenue for the next ensuing year, together with a statement of the proposed expenditure as already authorised by the Senate or apprehended to be necessary, such estimates and expenditure to be arranged under as many heads as shall be convenient. And the Senate shall, as soon after as may be, consider such estimates and pass votes for expenditure during such coming year, which votes shall not be exceeded unless upon special grounds and on the report of the Finance Committee that sufficient funds are available for the expenditure. 7-6-92

6.—The Finance Committee shall, as soon as practicable after the close of each Academic year, submit to the Senate a report and a duly audited statement of the accounts and transactions during the past year. 7-6-92

7.—The Registrar and Accountant shall present to the Finance Committee in each month a statement showing, with such details and particulars as the Committee shall have required, the full state and condition of the University's financial affairs at that time, and the Registrar shall then inform the Committee of all financial matters proper to be considered at that meeting, and shall produce the Bank Pass Books of the University made up the preceding day. 7-6-92

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7-6-92 8.—The Finance Committee shall once in each month present a report setting forth a pay sheet for the disbursements required for that or the next month, as occasion may arise, in accordance with the general estimates and votes for expenditure for the current year, or with any specific order previously made by the Senate, and also setting forth any other demands which the Committee shall, after enquiry and examination, see reason to submit for allowance and payment in that month.

7-6-92 9.—The Finance Committee shall also in each month present to the Senate a report showing the general state and condition of the University's financial affairs, and setting forth all receipts and disbursements since the last preceding report of like character, and shall therein distinguish all loans and repayment of loans from other disbursements and receipts, and the Committee shall, at such meeting and other meetings, promptly report any default in the payment of interest on any investment or in the payment of any principal money which may be due to the University.

7-6-92 10.—No expenditure of funds of the University, otherwise than by way of investment on loan upon the authority of the Finance Committee, with the approval of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, shall be made unless the same shall have been authorised by the Senate.

7-6-92 11.—All moneys received on behalf of the University shall be forthwith paid by the Registrar to the credit of the University at its Bank of deposit, on General or Special Account, as the case may require.

20-9-98 12.—All disbursements of money belonging to the University, whether the same shall be by way of payment or of investment, shall be by cheque on the University Bank, signed by two members of the Senate and countersigned by the Registrar.

20-9-98 13.—The investment of moneys shall be confined within the following classes of securities:—

(*a*) Deposit with the Government of the State at interest, if allowed by the Government for the time being.

(*b*) Purchase of Debentures or Inscribed Stock, or Treasury Bills, or other form of security issued by the Government of any of the Australian States.

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(*c*) Debentures or other Loan issues of Municipal or other public bodies within this State, having statutory powers to borrow moneys within limits then open, or of any incorporated body or society having such authority and within such limits.

(*d*) Mortgages of Land and Premises held in fee simple to the extent of two-thirds the estimated value, with sufficient insurance on destructible improvements or articles included in such estimates.

(*e*) Mortgages of Leasehold Lands and Premises held under leases which will have not less than thirty years to run at the date of expiration of such mortgages, to an extent not exceeding three-fifths of like approved estimates, and with like insurance on destructible improvements or articles.

(*f*) Deposits at interest in any Bank of the State.

(*g*) Purchase of Freehold or Leasehold Lands, with or without improvements, provided that no investment under this sub-section shall be made without the special authority after special notice of a meeting of the Senate.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL STUDIES.

1.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Medical Members of the Senate, the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Dental Curriculum, and the Members of the Honorary Dental Staff at the Sydney Hospital, shall constitute the Board of Dental Studies. 9-4-01

2.—The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Board, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Board at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three Members of the Board the Dean, or in his absence, the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Board unless there shall be present at least five members. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty shall preside at meetings of the Board, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality 9-4-01

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of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings of the Board and to record its proceedings.

9-4-01 3.—The Board shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the Studies, Lectures and Examinations in Dentistry, and upon such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

9-4-01 4.—There shall be a License in Dentistry granted after Examination in the subjects of the Curriculum in Dentistry.

9-4-01 5.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry, before commencing their studies, shall pass the Matriculation or an equivalent examination in the University, or shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an equivalent examination elsewhere.

Provided that persons who have been *bonâ-fide* engaged as apprentices to a Dental Practitioner in New South Wales for a period of not less than twelve months before the 31st of December, 1900, or have studied Dentistry for a like period before the same date in an Hospital with a special Dental Department, may be admitted to the curriculum without passing the preliminary Examination, provided that they enter upon the University curriculum not later than March, 1902.

9-4-01 6.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry shall, during the First Year, attend the following courses of instruction :—

1. Physics and Practical Physics
2. Chemistry, Introductory and Metals
3. Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy as applied to Dentistry.
4. Descriptive Anatomy
5. Dissections
6. Anatomy of the Teeth
7. Introductory Surgical Dentistry
8. Introductory Mechanical Dentistry.
9. Hospital and Laboratory Practice in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

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7.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry shall, during the Second Year, attend the following courses of instruction :— 9-4-01

1. Physiology and Practical Physiology
2. Dissections
3. Surgery and Special Dental Surgery
4. Surgical Dentistry
5. Mechanical Dentistry
6. Hospital and Laboratory Practice in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

8.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry shall, during the Third Year, attend the following courses of instruction :— 9-4-01

1. Physiology, including Special Dental Physiology and Practical Physiology
2. Regional Anatomy
3. Materia Medica and Therapeutics
4. Pathology and Bacteriology with special reference to the mouth and teeth
5. Hospital and Laboratory Practice in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

9.—For the License in Dentistry an examination shall be held at the end of each year in the subjects of the Curriculum for that year. 9-4-01

10.—The fee for the License in Dentistry shall be ten pounds. This fee shall be paid to the Registrar before the final examination, and shall not, in any case, be returned to the Candidate. A Candidate who fails to pass the Examination may be allowed to present himself for a second examination without fee, but for every further Examination that may be required he shall pay the sum of five pounds. 9-4-01

11.—At each Yearly Examination the Candidates shall be required to give proof of their knowledge by written answers to the questions set, and also by a practical or *viva voce* examination in all the subjects. 9-4-01

12.—Before admission to the final Yearly Examination, each Candidate shall furnish a declaration of having completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate of good fame and character, to the satisfaction of the Senate. 9-4-01

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9-4-01 13.—Candidates who have passed all the examinations to the satisfaction of the Board may be recommended to the Senate for the License in Dentistry.

9-4-01 14.—Accredited certificates of attendance on courses of instruction from other Universities or Schools of Medicine or of Dentistry may, on the report of the Dean, be accepted *pro tanto* by the Senate as proof of the attendance on courses of instruction required by these By-Laws. Provided always that no person shall be recommended to the Senate for the License in Dentistry unless he shall have attended, within the University of Sydney, during each of at least five terms, not less than two courses of instruction in subjects included in the Dental Curriculum of the University. In all such cases some certificate of general education satisfactory to the Senate will be required.

9-4-01 15.—A Graduate in Medicine of the University may be admitted to examination for the License in Dentistry on presenting satisfactory evidence that after graduation in Medicine he has devoted at least three terms to the study of Dentistry, and that he has attended the following courses of instruction prescribed for Students in Dentistry, viz. :—1. The Special Course of Lectures on the Anatomy of the teeth. 2. Practical Metallurgy. 3. The Lectures in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. 4. Hospital attendance during one year in the Dental Department, with Practical Instruction in Surgical and in Mechanical Dentistry. The examination in such cases shall be confined to the Anatomy of the Teeth, to Practical Metallurgy, and to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

9-4-01 16.—Persons who have been in active practice as Dentists for a period of at least two years may be allowed to proceed to the License in Dental Surgery without attending the practical and hospital work in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry prescribed by these By-laws; but they shall be required to comply with the provisions of these By-laws in all other respects, and no person shall be permitted to enter upon the Curriculum under this By-law after Lent Term, 1904.

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REGULATIONS.

DISCIPLINE.

REGULATIONS PASSED BY THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Professorial Board to exercise a general supervision over the discipline of the University.

Every fine shall be paid to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the time of its imposition. If not so paid, the fine shall be doubled; and if the double fine be not paid within one week from the time when the original fine was imposed, the Registrar shall report the fact to the Professorial Board, in order that suitable means may be taken against the offender for his contumacy.

The Dean of each Faculty shall call upon every student in his Faculty who shall have absented himself from more than ten per cent. of any prescribed course of lectures in any one term to show sufficient cause for such absence. The Dean shall at his discretion either decide that the cause shown is sufficient, or submit the matter to the Professorial Board for decision. Such students as fail to show sufficient cause for such absence are, under Section 2 of Chapter XIII. of the By-laws, excluded from admission to the Yearly Examinations.

No excuse for absence from lectures shall be received from any undergraduate unless tendered in writing to the Registrar within one week after he resumes attendance. Every written excuse for absence from lectures in any Faculty shall be submitted to the Dean of that Faculty, who may at once decide that such excuse shall be accepted, or in cases of doubt, may call a meeting of the Professorial Board to adjudicate thereon.

Matriculated students who have lost their places in their own proper year, either by non-attendance at the prescribed course of lectures or by failing to pass the required examinations, are not allowed to compete for honours, scholarships, or prizes at subsequent Yearly, Professional, or Degree Examinations unless by express permission of the Professorial Board.

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No student in the Faculty of Medicine who has not been specially exempted shall receive a certificate of attendance upon any course of instruction who shall not have been present at sixty per cent. at least of the meetings of the course.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

For books allowed to be taken out of the Library.

1.—No person shall be allowed to take books out of the Library but Fellows of the Senate, Professors and other Public Teachers in the University, Officers of the University or other persons who shall have obtained this privilege under a special resolution of the Senate, and graduates having their names on the books of the University, and being resident in Sydney or its suburbs.

2.—No books shall be taken out of the Library except with the sanction of the Librarian, who shall enter in the book kept for the purpose the name of the borrower, the title of the book borrowed, and the date of the loan, and this entry shall be signed at the time by the borrower.

3.—No person shall be allowed to have in his possession at one time more than ten volumes belonging to the Library, but the Library Committee may dispense with this order in any particular case if they shall be of opinion that sufficient reasons have been assigned for such dispensation; such dispensation, however, shall continue in force no longer than to the end of the current quarter, but upon fresh application may be renewed by the same authority.

4.—Every one who shall borrow or take any book out of the Library shall return it thither again on demand of the Librarian at any time after the expiration of seven days, and without such demand on or before the next of the four following Quarter Days, viz.:—March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st, under penalty of two shillings for every folio or quarto, and one shilling for every book of less size; all penalties to be repeated every fortnight till the book be returned, or others of the same edition and equal value be placed in their room, such fortnight being first reckoned from the day on which the Library is re-opened after the Quarter Day. If any of the

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Quarter Days should fall on a Sunday, or on any other day on which the Library is closed by Rule 20, the day appointed for returning the books shall be the following day.

5.—No book shall be taken out of the Library on the days appointed for the return of books.

6.—Every Professor shall have the privilege of obtaining books for each student attending his lectures and being a member of the University. Each order for the volumes so obtained shall bear the titles of the books, and be dated and subscribed as follows:—

For M.N.,

C.D., Professor.

The books so obtained shall not be taken out of the Library till the day after that on which the Library is re-opened for the Quarter, and they shall be returned at any time after the expiration of seven days, if demanded by the Librarian, and, if not so demanded, not later than the day before the next Quarter Day. The Professor shall be responsible for the books so obtained, and for the penalties under Rule 4; and no student shall have in his possession at one time more than five volumes.

7.—A list of the books omitted to be returned at the end of any quarter, together with the names of the borrowers, shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in the Library.

8.—No person from whom any fine is due to the Library shall be allowed to take out books until such fine has been paid.

9.—If any book be injured or defaced by writing while in the possession of any person taking it out of the Library, he shall be required to replace it by another book of the same edition and of equal value. Persons taking books out of the Library are required to report, without delay, to the Librarian any injury which they may observe in them.

For books not to be taken out of the Library without a note countersigned by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

10.—Certain printed books, of which a list shall be prepared under the authority of the Library Committee, and kept by the Librarian, shall not be taken out except by a note countersigned by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, nor until the day after that on which the note is presented; and no such note shall be given to any undergraduate member of the University, nor shall any

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person have more than five volumes of such books out of the Library at one time. A register shall be kept of all such books taken out of the Library, and of the date on which they are returned; and after the books are returned the plates in them shall forthwith be collated, and the collation be registered; and until such collation shall have been made, the books shall not be accessible to persons using the Library, nor shall the counter-signed note be given up to the persons by whom the books are returned, but in lieu of it an acknowledgment signed by the Librarian or his deputy; and the name of the person by whom the acknowledgment is signed shall also be registered.

11.—The penalties for not returning such books at the Quarter Days shall be double of the penalties prescribed in Rule 4.

For MSS. and books not allowed to be taken out of the Library.

12.—The Library Committee may cause MSS., books containing collections of prints or drawings, and other documents and books of a nature or value to render such precaution expedient, to be locked up in cases or compartments by themselves. These shall not be taken out of the Library on any pretence whatever; and access to them shall not be allowed unless the Librarian or someone deputed by him be present. The Librarian himself shall have charge of the keys.

13.—The Library Committee may direct that certain printed books, of which a list shall be kept by the Librarian, shall not be removed from the Library.

14.—Persons desirous of referring to any particular MSS. or scarce printed books shall apply to the Librarian, who, if he see cause, may allow such MSS. or books to be consulted, but not in the compartment in which the MSS. or scarce printed books are kept.

15.—Parts of periodicals, works in progress, pamphlets, &c., until such time as is proper for binding them, shall be kept under such a system of management that they may be produced, if required, after a few minutes' notice, on application being made to the Librarian, by means of an ordinary Library note, so that persons in whose literary researches such works are necessary may consult them in the Library with the consent of the Librarian.

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For admission to the Library.

16.—Except on the day when the Library is re-opened for any quarter, those Undergraduates who have obtained a Professor's order for books shall be admitted to the Library for the purpose of selecting their books, or otherwise consulting the Library, during the hour from one to two.

Admission of persons not Members of the University for the purpose of Study and Research.

17.—The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may grant an order of admission to the Library for the purpose of study and research to any person who shall produce to him a recommendation from any Fellow of the Senate, or Professor, or any member of the University who shall have been admitted to the Degree of M.A. or any higher Degree, stating "that the person recommended is well known to him," and "that he is a fit and proper person to obtain such order." The name of the member of the Senate or the Professor upon whose recommendation any such order of admission shall be granted shall be placed after the name of the person receiving the permission in a list to be suspended at the entrance of the Library.

18.—Such persons shall be permitted to use the Library whilst open, except on any days on which the Library is first open for the quarter. This admission order shall have effect only until the expiration of the quarter in which it shall have been granted, and it shall not entitle the holder to have access to lock-up cases.

For Opening and Closing the Library.

19.—For the purpose of allowing the Librarian sufficient time to inspect the books, the Library shall be closed for the first fortnight in the month of January, and also for the two days (excepting Sunday) next after each of the other Quarter Days.

20.—The Library shall be closed on Sundays and Public Holidays.

21.—The Library shall be open on Saturdays from ten till one, and other days from ten till three.

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FISHER BEQUEST.

In 1885 the sum of £30,000, or thereabouts, was bequeathed to the University by Thomas Fisher, Esq., "to be applied and expended by the Senate for the time being of the University in establishing and maintaining a Library for the use of the University, for which purpose they may erect a building, and may purchase books, and do anything that may be thought desirable for effectuating the purposes aforesaid."

Under these conditions the Senate had determined to apply the sum of £20,000 and its accumulations from February, 1888, to the erection of a Library building, such building to be designated the Fisher Library; but before expenditure of the amount so dedicated, to petition the Government to provide a corresponding amount for the erection of buildings annexed to the Library, comprising Reading Rooms and Common Rooms for Students, and a Museum for the Nicholson Antiquities, together with a Refectory for Students. The Government of the State having decided in 1901 to defray the whole cost of the erection of the building, the whole of the principal money of the Fisher Fund is now to be kept as a perpetual endowment fund for keeping up and adding to the Library.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Committee of Management—Professor Butler, B.A.; Professor Wood, M.A.; Professor Woodhouse, M.A.; Josiah Mullens, Esq.
Curator—F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

REGULATIONS.

1.—The Bedell shall have charge of that portion of the building devoted to the Museum, and during the absence of the Curator shall be responsible for the due care of the collection.

2.—The Museum shall be open for the admission of visitors every Saturday from the 1st May to the 31st October, from two to five p.m.; and from the 1st November to the 30th April, from two to six p.m. Visitors may also be admitted at any other convenient time when accompanied by a Member of the Senate, or by any Professor or Superior Officer of the University, or by the Curator or the Bedell in charge of the Museum.

3.—All visitors to the Museum shall be required to give their names and addresses, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

4.—Children under 15 years of age shall not be admitted unless accompanied by older friends.

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MACLEAY MUSEUM.

Committee of Management—The Challis Professor of Biology, the Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

Curator—G. MASTERS.

In the year 1874 the Hon. Sir W. Macleay, M.L.C., undertook to present to the University of Sydney his collection of Natural History, together with an endowment for the stipend of a Curator, as soon as a suitable building should have been provided for its reception. The conditions attached to this donation were—

1. That the present Curator should be continued in office;
2. That the endowment of £6,000 for the salary of a Curator should be used for this and no other purpose; and
3. That the Museum should be made easily accessible to students of Natural History and members of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Under these conditions the Senate gratefully accepted Mr. Macleay's gift; and the Parliament having made liberal provision for the buildings required, the collection is now in the University.

MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY.

Committee of Management—The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, The Challis Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Pathology.

Curator—S. JAMIESON, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

REGULATIONS.

1.—The Museum shall be called the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, and shall be established for the benefit of all the Medical Departments of the University.

2.—The Museum shall be under the control of a Committee of Management, to be appointed by the Senate at its first meeting in Lent Term.

3.—The Committee shall consist of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being, together with two members of the Medical Teaching Staff to be chosen by the Senate.

4.—The working Curator shall be under the control of the Committee of Management; and in the second Thursday of each

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Term he shall transmit to the Dean, for the Senate, a report, to be written in a separate book kept for that purpose, of all the work he has done since the last report.

5.—Requisitions for the expenditure of money in connection with the Museum shall be submitted by the Committee of Management to the Finance Committee of the Senate for its approval.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

SEE ALSO BY-LAWS, CHAP. XXV.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD, 1902.—Members of the Senate: His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.; H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.; the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.; R. Teece, F.I.A. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professors M. W. MacCallum, M.A. (Chairman); T. W. E. David, B.A.; J. T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.; G. Arnold Wood, M.A.; F. Anderson, M.A. Unofficial Members: H. Goodere, F. S. Robinson, E. B. Taylor; Rev. Andrew Harper, D.D.; Rev. J. Fordyce, D.D. Hon. Secretary, Professor Wood, M.A.

REGULATIONS REFERRING TO LECTURE COURSES.

1.—The Board is prepared to receive and consider applications for courses of University Extension Lectures to be delivered in Sydney, or in any suburb of Sydney or country town.

Applications may be made either by a public institution, such as a School of Arts, or by a Home Reading Circle, or by a Committee specially formed for the purpose. They should be addressed to the Secretary of the University Extension Board, the University, Sydney, who will forward a list of available Lecturers and subjects, and give any other information that may be desired. The Board will, as far as possible, consult the wishes of the applicants in the selection of Lecturer and subject, and in fixing the dates of the lectures and the intervals between them. Courses have usually consisted of ten or six lectures, delivered at intervals of a week.

2.—Applicants must undertake to become responsible for the local management and local expenses of the lectures, and for the payment of the charges made by the Board.

The local management undertaken by the applicants will include providing a suitable lecture room, furnished, if possible, with desks or tables for the convenience of students taking notes; advertising the lectures; arranging for the sale of tickets; and providing a room with suitable appliances and supervision for the concluding examination.

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The charge payable to the Board has been fixed at £30 for a course of ten lectures, and £18 for a course of six. But if the lectures are delivered in country towns the charge may be reduced to £20 for a course of ten lectures and £12 for a course of six. The arrangements for the sale of tickets for the course (including the fixing of their price) will be left in the hands of the Local Committee, who may use the proceeds to defray the expenses which have been incurred. It is left to the option of the Local centre to raise the requisite amount by the sale of tickets, by subscription, or by a combination of these methods; but the amount payable, or a satisfactory guarantee for its payment, must be lodged with the Secretary of the Board before the course begins.

3.—Every person who attends the course will be supplied with a syllabus containing an analysis of each lecture and a list of books recommended for study and reference. The Board will issue to Local Secretaries all copies of syllabus. At each lecture the Lecturer will set questions to be answered in writing by the students. These written answers should reach the Lecturer at least a day before the following lecture. Each lecture will be of an hour's length, and will be followed by a conversation class, at which the Lecturer will comment on and return the written answers of students, invite and answer questions, and discuss and explain difficulties.

4.—Immediately after the last lecture of the course, the Lecturer will send to the Secretary of the Board a report of the attendance, together with a record (in the form of numerical marks or otherwise) of the written work of the students, and a list of those students who have regularly attended the lectures and conversation classes, and have satisfied him by their work during the course.

The course will conclude with an examination, to which those only who are included in the Lecturer's list will be admitted. The examination will be conducted, in consultation with the Lecturer, by a Professor or other Examiner appointed by the Board; and certificates will be awarded on the result of the examination.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

CANDIDATES for MATRICULATION are required to pass a satisfactory Examination in Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and one of the following subjects—Greek, French, German. Proficiency in writing English is also taken into account. The Matriculation Pass Examination for candidates intending to enter the University in March, 1903, will begin on Monday, MARCH 9th, 1903. The Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships will commence on NOVEMBER 17th, 1902.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—PASS.

1.—*Latin*—Translation into English of passages from set authors and of Latin passages at sight, and translation of simple English sentences into Latin. Candidates are expected to show an accurate knowledge of Latin accidence. Subject set for March, 1903: Livy, Book XXII. (Capes, Macmillan; or Tatham, Oxford). March, 1904: Cicero pro Sestio, to the end of Chapter 57 (Holden, Macmillan).

2.—*Arithmetic.*

3.—*Algebra*—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.

4.—*Geometry*—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—PASS.

(*a*)—*Greek*—For the Examination in March, 1903, no special Greek book will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek at sight, and to translate simple English sentences into Greek. The knowledge of Greek required will be such as may be gained in the course of reading a book of Xenophon or some other writer of simple Attic prose.

For the Examination in March, 1904, Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III. (Abbott and Matheson, or Sandys.)

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(*b*)—*French*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1903: H. Gréville, Perdue (Ed. Arnold). March, 1904: Coppée, Contes choisis (Macmillan).

(*c*)—*German*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1903: Halm, Griseldis (Clarendon Press). March, 1904: Grillparzer, Sappho (Macmillan).

Students who wish to take up, in their University course, a language which they have not offered at the Matriculation Examination, are reminded that the courses of lectures will begin on the assumption that the Matriculation standard of proficiency in that language has been attained.

HONOURS AT MATRICULATION.

THE Examination for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours, for candidates intending to enter the University in March, takes place in the previous NOVEMBER, concurrently with the Senior Public Examination. All candidates for the Senior Public Examination may compete for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours upon giving due notice of their desire to do so. Those who wish to compete for Scholarships and Honours in special subjects, without entering for the Senior Public Examination, may do so upon payment of the Matriculation fee of two pounds; and if they have not already passed an examination which qualifies for Matriculation, they may attend the Pass Matriculation Examination in the following March, without paying an additional fee.

CLASSICS.

Latin—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from Latin into English, and from English into Latin. The Examination will include questions on Roman History; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of the Latin language and literature.

Nov., 1902—Livy, Book XXII. (Capes, Macmillan or Tatham, Oxford); Horace, Odes, Book III. (Wickham, Clarendon Press, or Page, Macmillan); History of Rome, from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

Nov., 1903—Cicero pro Sestio, to the end of Chapter 57 (Holden, Macmillan); Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. (Sidgwick,

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Cambridge); History of Rome, from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

Greek.—Nov., 1902—For this Examination no special Greek books will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek into English and passages of English into Greek. The Examination will include questions in Greek History; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of the Greek language and literature.

Nov., 1903—Euripides, Hecuba (*Heberden*, Clarendon Press, or, *Upcott*, Bell); Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III. (*Abbott and Matheson*, or *Sandys*, Macmillan).

Nov., 1902 and 1903—History of Greece, from the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ to the end of the Peloponnesian War (B.C. 510 to 404).

French and German.—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from French and German into English, and from English into French and German. The Examination will include questions on Grammar, Philology, Literature, or other subjects connected with the study of Modern Languages.

French.—Nov., 1902.—F. Coppée, Le Luthier de Crémone (Hachette) and Le Passant (Hachette); H. Gréville, Perdue (Ed. Arnold).

Nov., 1903.—Coppée, Contes choisis (Macmillan); Corneille, Cinna (Rivington).

German.—Nov., 1902.—Schiller, Der Geisterseher (Heath's M.L.S., Isbister); Halm, Griseldis (Clarendon Press).

Nov., 1903.—Grillparzer, Sappho (Macmillan); Heine, Harzreise (Isbister and Co.).

Mathematics.—The Honour papers in Mathematics will be (i.) Algebra: (ii.) Geometry; (iii.) Trigonometry.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THE FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE, AND SCIENCE.

AN ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science is held in March, concurrently with the Matriculation Pass Examination. This examination qualifies for direct admission to the courses of Law, Medicine, and Science in the case of those who do not graduate in Arts or pass through the portions of the Arts course prescribed by the By-laws of the several Faculties. Candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects:—

1. Latin.
2. Greek, French or German.
3. Three of the following subjects, or *four* in the case of candidates for a Degree in the Department of Engineering:—
   (*a*) Arithmetic, including the elements of Mensuration.
   (*b*) Algebra.
   (*c*) Geometry.
   (*d*) Trigonometry.

The standard required in the individual subjects is the same as that of the Senior Public Examination, held in November, which also qualifies those who pass in the prescribed subjects for admission to the several Faculties.

The details of the MARCH EXAMINATION are as follows:—

Latin.—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from Latin into English and from English into Latin. Subjects for March, 1903: Livy, Book XXII. (Capes, Macmillan or Tatham, Oxford); Horace, Odes, Book III. (Wickham, Oxford, or Page, Macmillan). March, 1904: Cicero pro Sestio, to the end of Chapter 57 (Holden, Macmillan); Virgil, Æneid, Book VI. (Sidgwick, Cambridge).

Greek.—March, 1903: For this examination no special books will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek into English, and passages of English into Greek; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of Greek. Candidates are recommended to read a book, or selected passages equivalent

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to a considerable part of a book, of at least one Greek prose author, and a corresponding portion of at least one Greek poet. March, 1904: Euripides, Hecuba; Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II., III.

French.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1903: F. Coppée, Le Luthier de Crémone (Hachette) and Le Passant (Hachette); H. Gréville, Perdue (Ed. Arnold). March, 1904: Coppée, Contes choisis (Macmillan); Corneille, Cinna (Rivingtons).

German.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1903: Schiller, Der Geisterseher (Heath's M.L.S., Isbister); Halm, Griseldis (Clarendon Press). March, 1904: Grillparzer, Sappho (Macmillan); Heine, Harzreise (Isbister and Co.)

Arithmetic.—Including the elements of Mensuration.

Algebra.—Including the three progressions, the binomial theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of logarithms.

Geometry.—The first four books of Euclid and easy deductions.

Trigonometry.—Including solution of triangles, heights and distances, and properties of triangles.

Copies of the papers set in the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be found in the *Appendix*.

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TIME TABLES OF LECTURES.

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FACULTY
TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. Mon.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fri.
	FIRST YEAR.					
7	French	¶11	11	..	9A	11B
1	Latin	9	¶9	9	..	9
4	Greek	..	9	..	9	..
14	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
9	German (Junior)	¶3	..	3	11	..
11	English	..	..	11	..	..
23	Chemistry	12	12	..	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28	*Chemistry (Practical) for Honours	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
10	German (Senior)	¶2,3	..	9	11	..
20	*Physics	..	10	..	10	..
12	English	..	10	..	¶9,1	10
17	History	10	..	10	10	..
2	Latin	11	¶11	11	..	11
5	Greek	..	11	..	11	..
32	‡Geology	..	11	..	11	..
34-40	‖ Biology, with Laboratory Practice	11	11	11	11	11
24	Chemistry (Metals), with one term Practical	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	..	12	¶2	12
15	Logic and Mental Philosophy	..	12	..	12	9
44-46	(*a*) Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
45	,, (Practical)	..	..	..	..	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
33	‡Geology	..	9	..	9	..
10	German (Senior)	¶2,3	..	9	11	..
13	English	9	9	¶9	..	9
3	§Latin	10	..	10	10	10
6	Greek	..	10	12	..	12
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy	..	11	..	9	11
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
18	History	11	..	11	11	..
34-40	Biology, with Laboratory Practice	11	11	11	11	11
24-25	Chemistry, with one term Practical ..	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	..	12	¶2	12
21	*Physics	..	12	..	12	..
44-46	(*a*) Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
45	,, (Practical)	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12

* Or at times to be arranged. † Laboratory practice. ‡ Practical work each week as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. ¶ Honours Lecture. § Additional Honours lecture, 12 to 1 on Thursdays. ‖ See page 129. (A) Class A. (B) Class B. (*a*) In addition, a special course (No. 46), at times to be arranged.

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OF ARTS.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-170.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
7	¶11	..	12	9A	11B	¶11	..	12	9A	11B
1	9	¶9	9	..	9	9	¶9	9	..	9
4	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	¶3	..	3	11	..	¶3	..	3	11	..
11	..	.	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	..	..		..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..	¶2, 3	..	9	11	
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
12	..	10	..	¶9,1	10	..	10		¶9,1	10
17	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10	10	..
2	11	¶11	11	..	11	11	¶11	11		11
5	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
34-40	..	9	12	9	..	11	..	§11	..	§11
24	11	11	11	11	11	..		..	..	..
8	12	..	12	¶2	12	12	..	12	¶2	12
15		12		12	9	..	12	..	12	9
44-46	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
45	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
33	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
10	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..
13	9	9	¶9	..	9	9	9	¶9	..	9
3	10	..	10	10	10	10	..	10	10	10
6	..	10		2	9	..	10	..	2	9
16	..	11	..	9	11	..	11	..	9	11
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
18	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11	11	..
34–40	..	9	12	9	..	§11	..	§11	..	§11
24-25	‡11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
8	12	..	12	¶2	12	12	..	12	¶2	12
21	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..	12	..
44-46	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
45	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12

† Laboratory Practice. ‡ Students of the third year can take either the Trinity or Michaelmas Term Course. ¶ Honours Lecture. § Until the course is finished.

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FACULTY

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	*** THIRD YEAR.**					
68	(*a*) Jurisprudence & Roman Law	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30
69	(*a*) Constitutional Law and International Law	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30
	FOURTH YEAR.					
70	(*a*) Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes	5–5	..	..	..	5–5
71	(*b*) Law of Procedure, Evidence, and Pleading ..	4–5	..	4–5	..	4–5
	FIFTH YEAR.					
72	(*b*) The Law of Property, & Principles of Conveyancing† ..	..	4–5	5–5	4–5	..
73	(*b*) Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law ..	..	5–5	..	5–5	

* The First two years of the course are the same as in the Faculty of Arts.

† Certain additional lectures will be delivered on this subject, at such times as may be arranged.

Note.—Graduates in Arts who have not taken Law Subjects in their Third Year, and who propose to proceed to the Degree of LL.B. in two years, are required to take the courses marked (*a*) in their First Year, and those marked (*b*) in their Second Year.

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OF LAW.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-170.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
68	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30
69	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30
70	5–5	..	5–5	..	5–5	5–5	..	5–5	..	5–5
71	4–5	..		..	4–5	4–5	..	4–5	..	4–5
72	..	4–5	..	4–5	..	..	4–5	..	4–5	..
73	..	5–5	4–5	5–5	..	..	5–5	..	5–5	..

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FACULTY OF

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
34	Biology (Zoology)	11	11	11	11	11
35	Biology (Botany)	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
25	Chemistry (Organic)	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
39–40	‖ Practical Biology	2–4	9–11	2–4	9–11	2–4
28	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics (A and B)	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
41	Descriptive Anatomy	9	9	9	9	9
45	*Practical Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology (Junior)	12	12	12	12	12
	THIRD YEAR.					
45	Practical Physiology	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
47	Materia Medica and Therapeutics ..	9	9	9	9	9
42	Regional Anatomy	12	12	12	12	12
44	Physiology (Senior)	..	..	..	..	..
	FOURTH YEAR.					
51	Pathology	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30
49	Surgery	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15
49	§ Operative Surgery	..	..	..	..	..
51	Practical Pathology	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial Surgery	..	..	..	..	..
	FIFTH YEAR.					
50A	Midwifery	9	9	9	9	9
50B	Gynæcology (during first six weeks of Term)	..	..	..	..	..
52	Medical Jurisprudence & Public Health (last four weeks of Trinity Term) ..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Medicine	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15
54	§ Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ..	..	..	2	..	2
53	§ Psychological Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
16A	§ Applied Logic	..	..	11	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial Medicine	..	..	..	..	..

§ Until the Course is completed.

* Divided into two classes, A and B. Class A meets three times a week in Trinity Term, and twice a week in Michaelmas Term; and class B twice a week in Trinity Term, and three times a week in Michaelmas Term.

‖ Divided in Lent and Trinity Terms into two classes, A and B, which meet alternately.

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MEDICINE.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-170

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
34	..	..	..	..	..	¶11	..	¶11	..	¶11
35	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39–40	9–11	..	9–11	..	9–11	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
28	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..		..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
41	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
45	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
42	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
51	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30	..	..	..	..	..
49	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	..	..	..	..	..
49	2–15	2–15	2–15	..	2–15	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	..	..	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30	11–30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50B	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	9	9
48	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¶ Until the course is completed.

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FACULTY

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	§Mathematics..	9	..	9	..	9
34	Biology (Zoology)	11	11	11	11	11
35	Biology (Botany)	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
39-40	Practical Biology	2–4	..	2–4	..	2–4
28	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography..	..	..	..	..	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
20	Physics	..	10	..	10	..
36-38	Biology	..	10	..	10	..
25	Chemistry (Organic)	..	..	..	..	..
32	*Geology	..	11	..	11	..
45	Practical Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
44-46	‖Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
36-38	Practical Biology	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
22	Practical Physics	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
28	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
	THIRD YEAR.					
33	*Geology and Palæontology ..	..	9	..	9	..
37	Biology	10	..	10	..	10
45	Practical Physiology	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
30	Mineralogy	..	..	..	..	..
26	Chemistry	..	..	11	..	..
44-46	‖Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
21-22	†Physics	..	2	..	2	..
37	Practical Biology	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
28	†Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5

*Practical Work each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. †Practical work at times to be arranged, but with a minimum of 15 hours per week.
§Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily.
‖In addition, a special course (No. 46), at times to be arranged.

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OF SCIENCE.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99–170.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
34	..	..	..	..	..	§11	..	§11	..	§11
35	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39–40	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
28	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
36–38	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
45	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
36–38	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
28	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
37	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10
45	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
30	..	12	..	12	..	‡9-11	..	‡9-11	..	‡9–11
26	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
21–22	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
37	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
28	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5

‡ Practical work. § Until the course is completed

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DEPARTMENT OF
CIVIL
TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Numbers.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	‡ Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry & Drawing	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
62	Mechanical Drawing**	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	¶ Mathematics	..	9	..	9	9
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
20–22	Physics and Practical Physics ..	*2–5	10	..	10	*2–5
32	† Geology	..	11	..	11	..
63	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
58	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..	..
62	Mechanical Drawing**	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
14	‡ Mathematics	..	11	..	11	..
59	Civil Engineering—Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
58	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..	..
62	Drawing and Design	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
64	Architecture—Building Construction	..	3	..	3	..
64	Architecture—History of	..	4	..	4	..
63	Surveying	..	..	..	..	..

† Practical work each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday, as arranged. * Laboratory practice. ** Also Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30.
‡ Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily. ¶ Honour Class, 9 a.m. daily. ‡ Honour Class, 11 a.m. daily.

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ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-170.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9
57	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
20–22	..	10	..	10	..	*2–5	10	..	10	*2–5
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
63	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
62	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..
59	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	..
58	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
62	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	9

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DEPARTMENT OF
MINING AND
TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	§Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry and Drawing	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
62	*Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
20–22	Physics and Practical Physics	..	10	..	10	..
32	†Geology, &c.	..	11	..	11	..
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	¶9, 10	..	10
62	‡Mechanical Drawing	..	..	..	..	..
63	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
30	Mineralogy	..	..	..	..	..
28	Chemistry (Quantitative Analysis)	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5
	THIRD YEAR.					
	Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
27	Metallurgy	..	9	..	9	..
28	Assaying	10–4	10–4	10–4	10–4	10–4
65	Mining	4	4	4	4	4
62	‡Mechanical Drawing	..	..	..	..	..

* Also on Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30. † 60 hours practical work as arranged.
‡ On Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30. ¶ Laboratory practice. § Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily.

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ENGINEERING.

METALLURGY.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-170.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..			..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
20–22	..	*9–11	..	*9–11	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
57	11	..	11	..	11	*9–11	..	*9–11	..	*9–11
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	†10	..	†10	..	†10	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	12	..	12	..	*11–1	..	*11–1	..	*11–1
28	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
65	10–4	10–4	9–4	10–4	10-4	..	9–4	..	9-4	..
62	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Laboratory practice. † For five weeks only.

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DEPARTMENT OF
MECHANICAL AND
TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	*a* * Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry, &c.	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–4	Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
62	† Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	*b* ‡ Mathematics	..	9	..	9	9
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
20	Physics	..	10	..	10	..
22	Practical Physics	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
28	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
57	Practical Applied Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..
62	†Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	Mechanical Workshop	11–1	11–1	11–1	11–1	11–1
	THIRD YEAR.					
14	¶ Mathematics	..	*c*11	..	*c*11	..
59	Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
63	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
	Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction	..	9	..	9	..
	Transmission of Power	..	10	..	..	..
21	Physics	..	12	..	12	..
22	Practical Physics	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
	Mechanical Workshop	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	..
	Drawing, &c., of Prime Movers	..	..	..	..	10–1
	FOURTH YEAR.					
61	Electrical Engineering	..	9	..	9	..
	Railway Engineering	..	12	..	12	..
22	Practical Physics	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12
	Electrical Engineering Laboratory	..	..	2–5	..	..
	Design of Motors, &c.	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5

a Mathematics Pass—Logarithms, Statics and Dynamics, Analytical Geometry.
* Honours, 10 a.m. daily. † Also on Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30.
b Statics and Dynamics, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus. ‡ Honours, 9 a.m. daily.
c Integral Calculus and Differential Equations. ¶ Honours, 11 a.m. daily.

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ENGINEERING.

ELECTRICAL.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99–170

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23–4	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9
57	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
28	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
62	12	..	12	..	12	9–11	11–1	9–11	..	..
	9–11	11–1	9–11	11–1	..	11–1	..	11–1	11–1	10–1
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	*d*11	..	*d*11	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	..	11	..	11	..		9	..	9	..
	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
21	..	9	..	9	..	..	12	..	12	..
22	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	..	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	..
	11–1	..	11–1	10–12	11–1	9–1	..	9–1	..	9–1
61	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12
	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	..
	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5

d Analytical Geometry.

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DEPARTMENT

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
41	Anatomy (Descriptive)	9	9	9	9	9
28	Practical Chemistry	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
23	Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
43	Dissections	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
	Practical Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..
41A	Anatomy of Teeth	..	..	..	..	..
67	Mechanical Dentistry (15 lectures) ..	..	5	..	5	..
66	Surgical Dentistry (Introductory, 5 lects.)	..	..	..	..	..
	Mechanical Laboratory and Hospital ..	2	2	2	2	2
	SECOND YEAR.					
45	Physiology—Practical	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
49	Surgery	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15
67	Mechanical Dentistry	..	..	..	..	..
66	Surgical Dentistry	..	..	5	..	5
	Surgical Dentistry—Clinical ..)	9–12	9–12	9–12	9–12	9–12
	Mechanical Dentistry .. ..)	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
	Dissections, etc.	..	..	..	..	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
47A	Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	9	9	9	9	9
44	Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
46A	Physiology—Special Practical Course ..	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
	Surgical Dentistry—Clinical ..)	..	10–1	..	10–1	..
	Mechanical Dentistry .. ..)	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
42	Regional Anatomy	..	..	..	..	..
51A	Pathology and Bacteriology with special reference to the Mouth and Teeth ..	11–30 ..	11–30 ..	11–30 ..	11–30 ..	11–30 ..

TIME TABLE FOR

47	Materia Medica	9	9	9	9	9
28	Practical Chemistry	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
23	Chemistry (Introductory)	12	12	12	12	12
35	Botany	..	..	..	..	..
24	Chemistry (Metals)	..	..	..	..	..
25	Chemistry (Organic)	..	..	..	..	..

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OF DENTISTRY.

OF LECTURES.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-170.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
43	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–10	12–1	9–10	12–1	11–1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	9–11	..	9–11	9–11
	..	..	..	..	..	10–1	..	10–1	..	
41A	..	..	12	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
45	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dental. 1–15	..	..	..
67	5	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	5
66	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..
	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2 5	2–5	2–5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47A	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10–5	10–5	10–5	10–5	10–5	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11
	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
42	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
51A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12

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FACULTY OF ARTS.—EVENING LECTURES.

*TIME TABLE.

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-170.

Reference Number.	Subject.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
	FIRST YEAR.					
1	Latin	7	..	..	8	8
4	Greek, as arranged	8	..	..	..	..
7	French (Junior)	..	8	8	..	..
14	Mathematics	..	7	..	..	7
11	English	9	..	..	..	..
23	† Chemistry	..	6	..	..	..
19	† Physics	..	6	..	..	..
21	† Physiography	..	..	..	6	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy ..		7	8	7	..
2	Latin	8	..	..	..	7 & 9
5	Greek, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
17	History	9	8	..	8	..
8	French (Senior)	..	9	7	..	8
14	Mathematics, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
12	English	7	..	9	9	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
3	Latin	9	..	..	9	9
6	Greek as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mathematics, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	..	9	7	..	8
13	English	8	..	9	..	7
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy		7	8	7	..
17	History	9	8	..	8	..

* This time table is subject to alteration.

† Chemistry and Physics and Physiography are taken in alternate years. In 1902 Lectures are given in Physics and Physiography; in 1903 in Chemistry.

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LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1902.

LECTURES.

THE following regulations have been passed by the Senate:—

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

It shall be open to any non-matriculated student, who has attended the full courses of lectures upon any subject, to compete for honours or pass in the regular examinations upon his subject, and to have his name published and recorded in the regular class lists, with a distinguishing mark; but he shall be incapable of holding any scholarship or receiving any prize of those already established for students proceeding to a Degree.

Each such student shall be entitled to receive a certificate of attendance upon the lectures or laboratory practice in the subjects which he has selected, and proficiency therein, as ascertained by the regular and ordinary examinations within the University.

The above regulations do not apply to the lectures and examinations in the Faculty of Medicine.

The following regulation has been adopted by the Faculty of Science:—"There shall be only one standard for Honours in Scientific subjects, viz., that adopted in the Faculty of Science."

N.B.—The numbers refer to the Time Tables of Lectures on pages 82-97.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Subjects selected for Lectures and Examinations:—

LATIN—1902.

1. *First Year, Pass.*—Livy, Book XXI.; Virgil, Georgics, II. and IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero, Brutus; Virgil, III., IV., V., VI. Roman History to the Tribunate of Ti. Gracchus.

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2. *Second Year, Pass.*—Sallust, Catiline; Cicero, pro Roscio Amerino; Horace, Odes, II., III., IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Watson's Select Letters of Cicero, parts 1 and 2; Terence, Phormio; Catullus (selections). *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the Tribunate of Ti. Gracchus to the battle of Actium.

3. *Third Year, Pass.*—Tacitus, Annals I., II.; Juvenal (selections); Horace, Epistles. *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Annals III. to VI.; Lucretius (selections); Martial, select Epigrams (Stephenson), Books I. to VIII. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

LATIN—1903.

First Year, Pass.—Cicero in Catilinam; Virgil, Æneid XI. and XII. *Add. for Honours.*—Quintilian, Book X.; Virgil, Æneid VII. to X. Roman History to the Tribunate of Ti. Gracchus.

Second Year, Pass.—Cicero in Verrem, Act II., Book V., pro Lege Manilia; Horace, Satires (selections). Roman History from the Tribunate of Ti. Gracchus to the battle of Actium. *Add. for Honours.*—Sallust, Jugurtha; Cicero de Provinciis Consularibus; Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus.

Third Year, Pass.—Tacitus, Histories III. and IV.; Pliny, Selected Letters (Clarendon Press); Martial, select Epigrams (Stephenson), Books I. to IX. *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Histories I., II., V.; Lucretius (selections); Lucan (selections). *For Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

GREEK.

There will be three Pass classes in Greek. Students of the First Year reading for a Pass must attend the First Year class; but candidates for Honours in the First Year must attend the Second Year class, taking also the additional subjects prescribed for Junior Honours.

Students of the Second Year reading for a Pass must attend the Second Year class; those who in their First Year have gained First Class Junior Honours *must*, those who have gained Second Class Junior Honours *may*, if candidates for Honours in the Second Year, attend the Third Year class, taking the additional subjects

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prescribed for Senior Honours. Those who, having gained Junior Honours in the First Year, are not candidates for Honours in the Second Year, must attend the Third Year Pass class.

Students of the Third Year must attend the Third Year classes.

Students of the First and Second Years, and Third Year Honours-men, will be required to translate at sight from Greek into English. Pass men of the First Year, and candidates for Junior Honours, will be required to translate at sight from English into Greek.

The lectures will be illustrated, so far as is desirable, by diagrams, lantern slides, and such other means as may prove feasible.

GREEK—1902.

4. *Preliminary Class.*—Demosthenes, De Pace, Second and Third Philippics, and De Chersoneso (*Abbott & Matheson*); Homer, Odyssey, Books IX., X., XI.

5. *Junior Class.*—Thucydides, Books III. and IV.; Sophocles, Electra and Ajax. Greek History to B.C. 404.

6. *Senior Class.*—Aristotle, Ethics (selections); Æschylus, Agamemnon, Sophocles, Ajax. An additional subject to be prescribed.

Additional for Third Year Honours. — Homer, Odyssey, Books V.-XII.; Euripides, Ion and Phoenissae; Aristophanes, Clouds.

GREEK—1903.

First Year, Pass.—Selections from the Attic Orators (*Jebb*); Sophocles, Philoctetes. Greek History to 404 B.C.

Second Year, Pass.—Thucydides, Book IV.; Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus; Aristophanes, Equites. Greek History to 404 B.C.

Additional for Junior Honours.—Xenophon, De Rep. Ath. and selections from other authorities. The Athenian Empire.

Third Year, Pass.—Homer, Odyssey, Books I.-IV.; Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus; Demosthenes, De Corona; Aristotle, Athenaion Politeia (first part). Constitutional History of Athens and Sparta.

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Additional for Senior Honours.—Homer, Odyssey, Books V.-XII.; Æschines, against Ctesiphon. The struggle between Athens and Macedon.

CLASSICS.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED*—

Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary (Clarendon Press).

Roby's Latin Grammar (Macmillan).

Gildersleeve and Lodge's Latin Grammar.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

Goodwin's or Hadley and Allen's Greek Grammar.

Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin, by Victór Henry, translated by R. T. Elliott; or, Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology for Classical Students (Macmillan).

Rutherford's First Greek Grammar.

Thompson, Syntax of Attic Greek.

ANCIENT HISTORY—

Mommsen's History of Rome, translated by Dickson (Bentley).

Mommsen, The Provinces under the Roman Empire.

Merrivale's History of the Romans under the Empire.

How and Leigh's History of Rome (Longmans).

Pelham's Outlines of Roman History.

Capes' Early Roman Empire, and Age of the Antonines (Epochs of Ancient History, Longmans).

Bury's Student's Roman Empire (*Murray*).

Strachan-Davidson, Cicero. Warde Fowler, Julius Cæsar.

Grote's History of Greece.

ANCIENT ATLAS—

Atlas Antiquus, *Kiepert* (Berlin).

GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE—

Teuffel's History of Roman Literature, translated by *Warre* (Bell).

History of Roman Literature, *Cruttwell*, or History of Latin Literature, *Simcox*.

Roman Poets of the Republic, *Sellar*.

Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, *Sellar*.

Virgil, *Sellar*.

Mackail's Latin Literature.

History of Ancient Greek Literature, *Murray* or *Mahaffy*.

Studies of the Greek Poets, first and second series, *Symonds*.

Guide to Greek Tragedy, *Campbell* (Percival).

* Students are strongly recommended to order as early as possible all books that will be needed in the course of the year.

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Editions of Latin Authors.

FOR PASS STUDENTS:

Cicero, 2nd Philippic, *J. E. B. Mayor* (Macmillan), or *Peskett* (Cambridge); pro Milone, *Reid* (Cambridge), or *Colson* (Macmillan); pro Sestio, *Holden* (Macmillan); pro Murena, *Heitland* (Cambridge); in Catilinam, *Wilkins* (Macmillan); pro Lege Manilia, *Wilkins* (Macmillan); pro Roscio Amerino, *Donkin* (Macmillan); pro Archia, *Reid* (Cambridge); in Verrem, Book V. (Baiter and Kayser), or Laming (*Rivingtons*); de Provinciis Consularibus (Baiter and Kayser). Selected Letters, *Tyrrell* (Macmillan).

Horace, Odes, *Wickham* (Oxford), or *Page* (Macmillan); Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).

Juvenal, *Pearson & Strong* (Oxford), or *Hardy* (Macmillan), or *Duff* (Cambridge).

Livy (text, in 8 parts, sold separately) *Madvig*; Books XXI., XXII. (text and notes), *Capes* (Macmillan); Book XXI. (Bell); Book XXVI., *Nicholls* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney); Book XXVII., *Stephenson* (Pitt Press).

Lucretius, Book I.-III., Lee (Macmillan).

Lucretius, Book V., *Duff* (Cambridge).

Pliny, Selected Letters, *Prichard & Bernard* (Clarendon Press).

Sallust, *Capes* (Oxford), or Catilina, *Cook* (Macmillan).

Martial, Select Epigrams, *Stephenson* (Macmillan).

Tacitus, Annals, Books I. to IV., *Furneaux's* abridged edition; Histories, Books I., II., and Books III., IV., V., *Godley* (Macmillan); or *Simcox* (Rivington).

Virgil, *Sidgwick* (each book sold separately, Cambridge), or Georgics, *Page* (Macmillan) and Æneid, *Page* (Macmillan).

FOR STUDENTS READING FOR HONOURS—

Cicero, de Finibus (Critical edition, Latin Notes), *Madvig*; Letters (select), *Watson* (Oxford); Letters, *Tyrrell* (Longmans); Philippics, *King* (Oxford); de Oratore, *Wilkins* (Oxford); de Claris Oratoribus (text and German Notes), *Jahn* or *Piderit*; or *Kellogg* (Ginn & Co.); Orator, *Sandys* (Cambridge).

Catullus, *Ellis* (Oxford), or *Simpson* (Macmillan).

Horace, Odes, Satires and Epistles, *Wickham* (Oxford); or Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).

Juvenal, *Mayor* (Macmillan).

Lucan, *Haskins* (Bell).

Lucretius, *Munro* (Bell).

Persius, *Conington* (Oxford).

Plautus, Captivi, *Sonnenschein*, or *Hallidie* (Macmillan); Trinummus, *Wagner*, or *Grey* (Cambridge).

Quintilian, Book X., *Peterson* (Clarendon Press).

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Tacitus, Annals, I.-VI., *Furneaux*, larger edition (Oxford); Histories, *Spooner* (Macmillan); Germania and Agricola, *Furneaux* (Oxford), or *Church & Brodribb* (Macmillan); Dialogus de Oratoribus, *Gudeman* (Ginn & Co.), or *Peterson* (Oxford).

Terence, *Wagner* (Bell); Phormio, *Bond & Walpole* (Macmillan).

Virgil, *Conington* (Bell).

Editions of Greek Authors.

Æschylus, Agamemnon, Choephori and Eumenides, *Sidgwick* (Oxford); Prometheus Vinctus, *Prickard* (Oxford), or *Glazebrook* (Longmans), or *Sikes & Willson* (Macmillan).

Aristophanes, Clouds, Birds, Acharnians, Frogs, and Knights, *Merry* (Oxford).

Aristotle, Athenaion Politeia, text and notes, *Kenyon*, or *Sandys* (Macmillan), translation, *Kenyon* (Bell).

Aristotle, Ethics (text), *Bywater* (Oxford); (notes), *Stewart* (Oxford); Ethics (text and notes), *Grant* (Longmans).

Aristotle, Politics (text), *Bekker* (Berlin); (commentary), *Newman* (Oxford); (translation and notes), *Jowett* (Oxford), or *Welldon* (Macmillan); (text and notes, Books I. to V.), *Susemihl & Hicks* (Macmillan).

Aristotle, Poetics, text, translation and essays, *Butcher* (Macmillan); text alone, *Bywater* (Oxford).

Demosthenes, Orations against Philip, *Abbott & Matheson* (Oxford); (Vol. I. contains Phil. I. and Olynth. I. to III. Vol. II. contains De Pace, Phil. II., De Chers., and Phil. III.). De Corona, *Goodwin* (Cambridge), or *Drake-Shuckburgh* (Macmillan); De Falsa Legatione, *Shilleto* (Cambridge).

Euripides, Hecuba, *Hadley* (Cambridge); Phoenissae, *Paley* (Bell); Ion, *Jerram* (Oxford), or *Bayfield* (Macmillan), or *Verrall* (Cambridge).

Homer, Iliad, *Monro* (Oxford); or *Leaf & Bayfield* (Macmillan); Odyssey, *Merry* (Oxford); larger edition, Books I.-XII., *Merry and Riddell*; Books XII.-XXIV., *Monro* (Clarendon Press). Introduction to Homer, *Jebb* (Maclehose, Glasgow); Homer and the Epic, *A. Lang* (Longmans); Companion to the Iliad, *Leaf* (Macmillan); Homeric Grammar, *Monro* (Oxford).

Sophocles, in single plays, *Jebb* (Rivington), or *Campbell & Abbott* (Oxford).

Thucydides (text), *Stahl* (Tauchnitz); (text and notes), *Classen* (German), or *Poppo* (Ed. Minor, Latin); Book I., *Forbes* (Oxford); II., *Marchant* (Macmillan), or *Shilleto* (Bell); III., *Spratt* (Cambridge); IV. and V., *Graves* (Macmillan); VI., VII., *Marchant* (Macmillan); VII., *Holden* (Cambridge); VIII., *Tucker* (Macmillan). (Translation and Notes), *Jowett* (Oxford).

Greek Lyric Poets, *Farnell* (Longmans).

Greek Melic Poets, *Smyth* (Macmillan).

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FRENCH.

Students in Arts may take the Junior French course in their First Year, and the Senior French course in their Second Year; but students who have already passed in the Senior course in their Second Year may, if the time table permit, take a second Senior course in their Third Year, along with such additional work as may be prescribed.

FRENCH—1902.

7. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Prose (*Macmillan*); Boileau, Le Lutrin (*Hachette*); Molière, L'Avare (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—French Historical Grammar; Pages choisies des Mémoires de Saint-Simon (*Ginn and Co.*); La Fontaine, Fables (*Hachette*).

8. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the 17th Century; Pages choisies de Saint-Simon (*Ginn & Co.*); Boileau, L'Art Poétique (*Hachette*); La Rochefoucauld, Réflexions (*Garnier*); Corneille, Rodogune (Bibliothèque Nationale); Molière, L'Impromptu de Versailles (Molière I., *Hachette*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—La Bruyère, Caractères (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Literature of the 16th Century; Brachet, Grands Ecrivains du XVI^{me} Siècle (*Hachette*); Pages choisies de Rabelais (*Colin et Cie*).

FRENCH—1903.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Bornier, Fille de Roland (*Dentu, Paris*) Daudet, Tartarin de Tarascon (*Macmillan*); Regnard, Le Joueur (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—French Historical Grammar; Pages choisies de Diderot (*Colin et Cie*); Hugo, Les Voix Intérieures, and Les Rayons et les Ombres (*Hachette*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the 18th Century; Pages choisies de Diderot (*Colin et Cie*); Pages choisies de Beaumarchais (*Colin et Cie*); Sainte-Beuve, Causeries du lundi Vol. VII. (*Garnier*); Voltaire, Zaïre (*Hachette*); Piron, La Métromanie (*Hachette* or *Pitt Press*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Rousseau, Extraits en Prose (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Roman de la Rose (*Firmin Didot frères, Paris*); Extraits des chroniqueurs (*Paris et Jeanroy, Hachette*).

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GERMAN.

Regulations similar to those in force for the French classes hold good for the German classes, with the further proviso that, if the time table permit, students who have not taken the Junior course in German in their First Year may take it in their Second, and the Senior course in their Third Year.

GERMAN—1902.

9. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Halm, Der Sohn der Wildniss (Vienna, *C. Gerold's Sohn*); Schiller's Prose, ed. Buchheim (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical German Grammar; Goethe, Gedichte (*Cotta*); R. Stratz, Der Weisse Tod (*Cotta*).

10. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature in the lifetime of Heine; Heine, Die Romantische Schule (any edition); Grillparzer, Die Ahnfrau (*Cotta*); Kleist, Der Zerbrochene Krug (*Brockhaus*, Bibl. d. deut. Nat. Lit.); J. P. F. Richter, Dr. Katzenberger's Badereise (*Reklam* or *Brockhaus*); Scheffel, Der Trompeter von Säckingen (*Bonz & Co.*, Stuttgart). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Buchheim, Balladen und Romanzen (*Macmillan*); R. Stratz, Der Weisse Tod (*Cotta*). *Add. for Honours.*—Literature of the Reformation Period to Klopstock; J. C. Guenther, Gedichte (*Brockhaus*); Seb. Brant, Hans Sachs, Luther, Fischart (Leipzig, Sammlung *Göschen*, No. 24).

GERMAN—1903.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Goethe's Prose (*Hachette*); Riehl, Culturgeschichtliche Novellen (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical German Grammar; Voss, Luise (*Reklam*); Rosegger, Schriften des Waldschulmeisters (*Leipzig, L. Staackmann*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); History of Literature in the lifetime of Goethe; Voss, Luise (*Reklam*); Kotzebue, Menschenhass und Reue (*Reklam*); Goethe, Gedichte (*Cotta*); Lessing, Laokoon (*Clarendon Press*); Herder, Legenden (*Reklam*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Eckermann, Gespräche mit Goethe (*Reklam*). *Add. for Honours.*—Bachmann, Mittelhoch-deutsches Lesebuch (*Höhr, Zürich*).

ENGLISH—1902.

11. *First Year.*—Lectures on English Language, Composition and Style. Chaucer, Minor Poems (*Bell*); Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar (*Clarendon Press*).

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12. *Second Year.*—Lectures on the chief writers from Chaucer to Milton. Special subject, History of the Drama. Prescribed Books: Chaucer (*Globe Edition*), Kyd, Spanish Tragedy (*Temple Dramatists*). Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet (*Macmillan*); Othello, (*Macmillan*); Lear (*Clarendon Press*). Webster, Duchess of Malfi (*Temple Dramatis*); Surrey's Sonnets (*Surrey, Aldine Edition*). *Add. for Honours.*—Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (*Clarendon Press*); Pollard, Miracle Plays (*Clarendon Press*); Eyre-Todd, Medieval Scottish Poetry (*Hodge & Co.*).

13. *Third Year.*—Lectures on the Literature of the 18th Century. Lectures on Shakespeare's Tragedies. Set Books: Shakespeare (*Globe Edition*); Dryden, Essay on Dramatic Poetry (*Blackie*); Pope, Essay on Criticism (*Blackie*); Swift, Prose Selections (*Walter Scott*); Thomson, Castle of Indolence (*Clarendon Press*); Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield; Gray, selected Poems (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Christ (ed. *Cook, Albion Edition, Ginn & Co.*); Andreas, ed. Baskerville (*Ginn & Co.*); Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader (*Macmillan*).

ENGLISH—1903.

First Year.—Lectures on English Language, Composition, and Style. Chaucer, Sweet's Selections (*Clarendon Press*); Shakespeare, Twelfth Night (*Clarendon Press*).

Second Year.—Lectures on the chief writers from Chaucer to Milton; special subject, History of the Drama. Prescribed Books: Chaucer (*Globe Edition*); Udall, Ralph Roister Doister (*Temple Dramatists*); Shakespeare, Love's Labour Lost (*ed. Hunter, Longmans, Green & Co.*), As You Like It, Tempest (both in the *Warwick Edition*); Shakespeare and Fletcher, The Two Noble Kinsmen (*Pitt Press*); Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts (*Bell*); Sidney, Apology for Poetry (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Cook, First Book of Old English (*Ginn & Co.*); Eyre-Todd, Early Scottish Poetry (*Hodge & Co.*); Spenser, Shepheard's Calendar (*ed. Herford* (*Macmillan*).

Third Year.—Lectures on the History of English Literature from the Romantic Revival. Lectures on Shakespeare's Comedies. Set Books: Shakespeare (*Globe Edition*); Lyrical Ballads, 1798 (*ed. Hutchinson, Duckworth*); Byron, Siege of Corinth (*ed. Hordern, Bell*); Shelley, Prometheus Unbound (*Temple Dramatists*); Tennyson, In Memoriam; Carlyle, Sartor Resartus; Browning, Vol. I. (*2-vol. edition, Smith, Elder & Co.*). *Add. for Honours.*—Beowulf (*Ginn & Co.*); Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader (*Ginn & Co.*).

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14. MATHEMATICS.*

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

All students attending lectures, except the Third Year A lectures, must present themselves at the class examinations held at the end of the classes they have been attending.

Such class examinations will be held as under:—

AT THE END OF LENT TERM.

First Year in Arts	Geometry.
Second Year in Arts	Analytical Geometry or Differential Calculus
Second Year in Science	Differential Calculus.
Third Year in Arts	(i.) Differential Calculus. (ii.) Spherical Trigonometry.
First Year in Science and Engineering ..	Analytical Geometry.
Second Year in Science and Engineering ..	Differential Calculus.
Third Year in Science	(i.) Differential Calculus. (ii.) Spherical Trigonometry.
Third Year in Civil Engineering	Spherical Trigonometry.
Third Year in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations

AT THE END OF TRINITY TERM.

First Year in Arts	Algebra.
Second Year in Arts	Statics or Integral Calculus.
Third Year in Arts	(i.) Integral Calculus. (ii.) Astronomy.
First Year in Science and Engineering ..	Statics.
Second Year in Science and Engineering	Integral Calculus.
Third Year in Science	(i.) Integral Calculus. (ii.) Astronomy.

Students who pass in a class examination will not be re-examined in the same subject at the Yearly Examination in December. Those who fail to pass will be re-examined, except in cases of bad failure, when the Faculty may refuse the student permission to present himself in December.

YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

The Yearly Examinations are held in December, and include all the subjects upon which Lectures have been delivered during the year, except the subjects of the A Lectures (which form an Honour course).

* The lecture subjects for evening students in Mathematics are the same as those prescribed for day students of corresponding standing in the University.

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All students attending Mathematical Lectures (except Third Year A Lectures) must present themselves at the Yearly Examination, but not in subjects in which they have passed at a Class Examination.

HONOUR EXAMINATIONS.

These are specially adapted to the A Lectures, and are held in March. It is optional for the student to attend these examinations. Honours and Scholarships are awarded on the result of the Honour Examination only.

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS LECTURES.

The students of the First Year in Arts must attend one of the three courses specified below:—

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS—CLASS A.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 10 a.m. throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Euclid, Books I.-IV., VI. and XI., with exercises and other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles, poles and polars for the circle, anharmonic ratio, the sphere, cylinder, cone and regular polyhedra. *Algebra* (*M.*, *W.*)—Surds, indices, complex quantities, scales of notation, permutations and combinations, binomial, multinomial, and exponential theorems, logarithms, interest, annuities, series, continued fractions, inequalities, properties of numbers, probabilities, determinants.

TRINITY TERM.—*Geometrical Conics* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, focus and directrix, tangent and normal, conjugate diameters, poles and polars, asymptotes, orthogonal projection. *Trigonometry* (*M.*, *W.*)—Measurement of angles, formulæ, identities, equations, logarithmic tables, solution of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles, Demoivre's theorem, expansion of sine and cosine in series and in factors, summation of series, proportional differences.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Coordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes. *Differential Calculus* (*M.*, *W.*)—Limits, differentiation, successive differentiation, Taylor's theorem, tangent and normal, maxima and minima.

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First Year in Arts—Class B.

Three days a week, at 10 a.m. throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Algebra* (*F.*)—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities, and corresponding problems. *Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Euclid, Books I.-IV., VI. and XI., with exercises and other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles.

Trinity Term.—*Algebra and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—*Algebra*—Up to the binomial theorem. *Trigonometry*—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one or two angles, easy equations and identities. *Geometrical Conics* (*F.*)—Parabola, ellipse, focus, and directrix, tangent and normal.

Michaelmas Term.—*Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—With Class C. (*See hereunder.*)

First Year in Arts—Class C.

Three days a week, at 10 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*)—Euclid, Book IV., with definitions of Books V. and VI., and propositions 1-4, 7-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 33 of Book VI., easy exercises, geometrical constructions, and mensuration of lines, surfaces and solids. *Algebra* (*F.*)—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities, and corresponding problems.

Trinity Term.—*Algebra* (*M.*, *W.*)—Surds, fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions. *Trigonometry* (*F.*)—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one and two angles, easy equations and identities.

Michaelmas Term.—*Trigonometry* (*Tu. Th.*, *F.*)—Formulæ relating to triangles, numerical solution of triangles in simple cases without logarithms.

Students of the Second Year in Arts may attend any one of the three courses specified below.

Second Year in Arts—Class A.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 9 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Analytical Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*)—Poles and polars, asymptotes, general equation of the second degree, similar conics,

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confocal conics, reciprocal polars, orthogonal and conical projection, anharmonic ratio, abridged notation. *Differential Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Differentiation, Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, successive and partial differentiation, indeterminate forms, change of variables, maxima and minima, elimination of functions, curves, tangents, asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, singular points, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*M.*, *W.*)—Integration, reduction formulæ, lengths of curves, areas of curves, volumes of solids, involutes, evolutes, definite integrals, differentiation of an integral, mean values and probability. *Statics* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Components and resultants, moments, conditions of equilibrium, stability, friction, elastic strings, elementary machines, virtual displacements.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*)—Uniform velocity, uniform acceleration, laws of motion, projectiles, collision, motion on a curve, the cycloid, the pendulum, harmonic vibration, Central forces, moments of inertia, translation and rotation of rigid bodies. *Calculus of Finite Differences* (*Tu.*, *Th.*) Laws and Relations of E, Δ and $\frac{d}{dx}$, symbolic methods, expansions, detection of errors by differencing, interpolation, quadrature, finite integration, and approximate summation of series.

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS—CLASS B.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Differential Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, maxima and minima, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Integration, areas, lengths of curves, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

TRINITY TERM (*F.*), and MICHAELMAS TERM (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—*Statics and Dynamics*—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, friction, elementary machines, uniform velocity and acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, energy, moments of inertia, translation and rotation of rigid bodies.

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Second Year in Arts—Class C.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Analytical Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal.

Trinity Term.—*Statics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, elementary machines.

Michaelmas Term.—*Logarithms and Trigonometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Preliminary theorems, use of tables, arithmetical applications, interest, discount, annuities, solution of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles.

THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

Students of the Third Year may attend either of the two courses specified below.

Third Year in Arts—Class A.

At 11 a.m. daily throughout the year, as follows:—

Lent Term.—*Integral Calculus and Differential Equations* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—*Integral Calculus* as in the Second Year. Differential equations of the first order and degree, homogeneous equations, linear equations, exact equations, singular solutions. *Solid Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, the plane, the sphere, the paraboloid, the ellipsoid, the hyperboloid of one and two sheets, tangent planes, diameters, circular sections, and generating lines, curves, surfaces, curvature, osculation and torsion, geodesics, vectors.

Trinity Term.—*Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Formulæ, properties of triangles, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. *Analytical Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, and Rigid Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Systems of forces in three dimensions, central axis, virtual displacements, strings. Velocity and acceleration along and perpendicular to the tangent and the radius vector, moving axes, small oscillations, rectilinear, parabolic and elliptic motion, central forces, Kepler's laws, moments of inertia, motion of a rigid body.

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MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Astronomy* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, latitude, longitude, time, the seasons, eclipses, parallax, aberration, refraction. (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—As in Trinity Term.

THIRD YEAR IN ARTS—CLASS B.

Lectures at 11 a.m. daily throughout the year.

The course consists of at least four of the following six subjects:—

LENT TERM.—*Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Formulæ, solution of triangles, properties of triangles, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. *Differential Calculus* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima, tangent and normal, asymptotes, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Integration, definite and indefinite, known forms, areas and lengths of plane curves, surfaces and contents of solids of revolution. *Astronomy* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, latitude, longitude, time, parallax, aberration, refraction.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Velocity, acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, conservation of areas, energy, moments of inertia.

FIRST YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students must attend one of the two following courses:—

LENT TERM.—*Analytical Geometry*, as in the Second Year of Arts, Class C.

TRINITY TERM.—*Statics*, as in the Second Year of Arts, Class C.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Logarithms and Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*, 10-11 *a.m.*)—Use of logarithmic tables in Arithmetic and Trigonometry. Uniform velocity and acceleration, the laws of motion, projectiles, collision.

OTHERWISE.—The subjects prescribed for the First Year of Arts, Class A, throughout the year.

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SECOND YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students in Science who select Mathematics, and all Students in Engineering, must attend the lectures prescribed for the Second Year of Arts, Class B or Class A.

Students in Science who select Mathematics must attend the Lectures prescribed for the Third Year of Arts, Class B or Class A.

THIRD YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students in Engineering must attend one of the two following courses:—

LENT TERM, for Students in Civil Engineering.—*Spherical Trigonometry*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class B.

LENT TERM, for Students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.—*Integral Calculus and Differential Equations*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class A.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class B.

OTHERWISE.—The subjects prescribed for the Third Year of Arts, Class A, throughout the year.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR ARTS STUDENTS.

For Matriculation.

Pass.—Any ordinary treatises on Arithmetic and on Algebra; Hall and Stevens' Euclid. *Honours.*—Todhunter's Algebra or C. Smith's Algebra, or Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry, or Lock's Trigonometry.

For First Year Students.

(C) Lock's Elementary Trigonometry or Hall and Knight's Elementary Trigonometry.

(B) Taylor's Geometry of Conics.

(A) Smith's Conic Sections; Edwards' Differential Calculus.

For Second Year Students.

(C) Loney's Elements of Statics; C. Smith's Conic Sections.

(B) Edwards' Differential Calculus for Beginners; Edwards' Integral Calculus for Beginners; Loney's Elements of Dynamics; Roberts' Dynamics, Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation.

(A) Boole's *Finite Differences;* Loney's Elementary Dynamics.

For Third Year Students.

Edwards' Integral Calculus; Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry; McClelland and Preston's Spherical Trigonometry; Godfray's Astronomy; Besant's Dynamics; Routh's Analytical Statics; Murray's Introductory Course in Differential Equations (*Longmans*); Aldis's Solid Geometry; Smith's Solid Geometry; Aldis's Rigid Dynamics.

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LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Courses of lectures on the following subjects will be delivered during 1902.

FACULTY OF ARTS—SECOND YEAR.

15. LOGIC.—The principles of logic, inductive and deductive, with a general account of the various methods of scientific investigation and proof. Analysis of the idea of cause, with special reference to modern scientific concepts and methods. Classification of the sciences.

BOOKS REQUIRED—Jevons' or Minto's Logic, Bosanquet's Essentials of Logic. *Add. for Honours*—Mill's Logic. *Recommended for reference*—Keynes' Formal Logic, Venn's Empirical Logic, Bosanquet's Logic.

PSYCHOLOGY.—The aim and methods of Psychology. Analysis of the various forms and stages of mental activity. Detailed account of the processes of knowledge, with special reference to problems of education.

BOOKS REQUIRED—Clark Murray's, Stout's, Hoeffding's, or Baldwin's Handbook of Psychology, Bosanquet's Psychology of the Moral Self. *Add. for Honours*—The larger works of Baldwin, James, or Sully. Article—"Psychology," *Encycl. Britt.*

FACULTY OF ARTS—THIRD YEAR.

16. The course of lectures to Third Year students are varied from year to year. The course for 1902 will include the following subjects:—The scope and method of ethics. The development of ethical theory and practice. Psychological and metaphysical basis of ethical theory. Contrast between ancient and modern ethics. Historical and critical account of the main problems of modern philosophy.

BOOKS REQUIRED—MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, or D'Arcy's Short Study of Ethics, Bosanquet's Psychology of the Moral Will, Schwegler's History of Philosophy. *Add. for Honours*—Green's Prolegomena to Ethics, Spencer's Principles of Ethics.

LECTURES TO EVENING STUDENTS.

The Second and Third Year courses described above are delivered to Evening Students in the Faculty of Arts in alternate years. Either course may be offered as a qualifying subject at the Second or Third Year Annual Examination, but Evening Students are strongly recommended to attend the courses in the order described. Subject for 1902—Logic and Psychology.

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DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

A post graduate course of lectures will be delivered annually on some special subject within the Department of Philosophy. Subject for 1902—The Science and History of Education. The lectures will be delivered to graduates and others on Thursday evenings, at eight o'clock, during Lent, Trinity, and Michaelmas terms.

BOOKS REQUIRED—Davidson's History of Education, Laurie's Institutes of Education. *Recommended for reference*—Compayre's History of Pedagogy, Quick's Educational Reformers, Locke, Spencer, and Bain, on Education, Heinemann's Great Educator Series, The International Education Series. Laurie's Training of Teachers, Fitch's Educational Aims and Methods, Thring's Theory and Practise of Teaching, Guyau's Education and Heredity, Herbart's Science of Education, De Garmo's Essentials of Method, Adams' Herbartian Psychology, Scott's Nature Study, Reports of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Series of Special Reports published by the English Education Board.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

16A. A special course of lectures on Logic will be delivered in alternate years to students in the Faculty of Medicine. The next course will be given during Lent and Trinity terms, 1903.

HISTORY.

The course in History will extend over two years.

17. The following will be the subjects of study for Second Year students:—

PASS.—The History of England to 1603.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Green's Short History of the English People; Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (references); Simon de Montfort and his cause (English History from contemporary writers); Fortescue's Governance of England; More's Utopia; Gibbins's Industry in England; Freeman's Growth of the English Constitution.

HONOURS.—Honours will be awarded on the following work:

(1) Papers on the Pass work as described above.

(2) A further paper on the same period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED in addition to those named above.—Stubbs's Constitutional History; Stubbs's Select Charters; Hallam's Constitutional History.

(3) A paper on the History of Europe from 800 to 1250.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Bryce's Holy Roman Empire; Milman's Latin Christianity; Archer and Kingsford's Crusades; Morison's St. Bernard; Tout's The Empire and the Papacy.

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(4) Essays to be written in the course of the year.

18. The following will be the subjects of study for Third Year students:—

PASS.—The History of England from 1603 to the present time.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Green's Short History of the English People; Gardiner's Puritan Revolution; Gardiner's Constitutional Documents (introduction and references); Harrison's Cromwell; Traill's Strafford; Seeley's Expansion of England; Gibbins's Industry in England; Toynbee's Industrial Revolution; Hobson's Problems of Poverty; Milton's Areopagitica; Burke's Thoughts on the Present Discontent; Carlyle's Past and Present.

HONOURS.—Honours will be awarded on the following work:

(1) Papers on the Pass work as described above.

(2) A further paper on the same period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED in addition to those named above.—Bagehot's English Constitution; Dicey's Law of the Constitution; MacCunn's Ethics of Citizenship.

(3) A paper on the History of England to 1603.

(4) A paper on the History of Europe from 800 to 1250.

(5) A paper on the History of Europe from 1789 to the present time.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Rousseau's Social Contract; Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution; Syme's French Revolution; Seeley's Napoleon; Fyffe's Modern Europe; Dickinson's Revolutions and Reactions in Modern France; Cesareso's Liberation of Italy; Mazzini's Essays.

(6) Essays to be written in the course of the year.

PHYSICS.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

19.—An introductory course of about thirty lectures in Trinity Term on the Elementary Principles of Mechanics, Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, and Electricity and Magnetism.

Text Book.—"Physics," by C. G. Knott (W. and R. Chambers).

The Smith Prize for Physics is awarded on the result of the Class Examination at the end of this course of lectures.

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19A.—A course of twenty lectures in Michaelmas Term, consisting generally of the more precise treatment of the subjects of the previous Term's lectures, chiefly in Heat, Light, and Electricity and Magnetism.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend courses 19 and 19A and the First Year Practical Class for one Term.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

20.—A course of sixty lectures.

Lent Term—Principles of Electric and Magnetic Theory and Electric and Magnetic Measurements.

Trinity Term—Properties of Matter, Elementary Theory of Elasticity.

Michaelmas Term—Experimental Basis of the Theory of Heat, Elementary Principles of Thermodynamics.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

21.—A course of sixty lectures on Physical Optics, Acoustics, and Electricity and Magnetism.

For Honours the examination will include the subjects of the Second Year.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The Physical Laboratory was designed by Richard Threlfall, M.A., F.R.S., then Professor of Physics in the University, and was built under his supervision. The building was commenced in 1886, and completed early in 1888. Considerable additional laboratory accommodation has been provided during the past year by an extension of one side of the building. The building now includes large Junior and Senior Laboratories, special rooms for advanced work, lecture and instrument rooms, Electro-technical Laboratory, and a well equipped workshop. The plant includes various types of dynamos and motors, and a large installation of storage cells for lighting and for the supply of electric energy for experimental purposes.

The Laboratory was founded for the encouragement of the study of Physical Science, and its object is not only to afford facilities for imparting instruction but also for aiding research.

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Senior students are encouraged as much as possible in the pursuit of original investigation, as it is believed that this supplies the best training, and every facility will be given to persons wishing to undertake research.

22.—Practical Physics.

FIRST YEAR.

The course consists of quantitative experiments in the following:—

Measurement of length. Estimation of Mass. Determination of Density. Thermometry and Expansion. Calorimetry. Determination of Musical Pitch. Measurement of Velocity of Sound in the Air and in Solids. Reflection and Refraction of Light. Total Reflection. Refractive Indices. Elementary Spectroscopy. Double Refraction. Polarisation of Light. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-statics. Electrometer and Galvanometer Measurements. Measurement of Resistance. Electro-magnetic induction.

Text Book.—"Physics," C. G. Knott (W. and R. Chambers).

All students attending the Physical Laboratory are required to keep a record of their practical work in special note-books, to be obtained from W. E. Smith Ltd., Bridge Street. These note-books form the basis on which marks are allotted for Practical Physics at the annual examination.

Students presenting themselves for examination in Physics at the end of any Academic Year during which they have not attended the Laboratory must also present the mselves for examination in Practical Physics.

SECOND YEAR.

The course consists of quantitative experiments in the following:—

Expansion of Solids and Gases. Elasticity of Solids. Measurement of Time. Determination of Moments of Inertia. Pendulums. Magnetic Measurements. Relation between Magnetic Force and Magnetic Induction in Metals, investigated magnetometrically and ballistically. Determination of the Magnetic Elements. Accurate Comparison of Resistances. Electrolytic Measurement of Currents. Comparison of Electro-motive Forces. Measurement of Capacity. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-magnetism. Measurement of Mutual and Self Induction, &c.

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Text Book.—Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics, Vols. i. and ii.

A short course of ten classes in elementary experimental optics is held in Lent Term. The course has been arranged to be preparatory to the instruction in Petrology for students in the Second Year of Arts, and will include experiments in the Reflection and Refraction of Light, Total Reflection, Refractive Indices, Double Refraction, Polarisation, Construction and use of a Nicol's prism, &c.

THIRD YEAR.

Advanced Physical Measurements.

For Fourth Year Electrical Engineering Students the course comprises the complete testing of all types of electrical machinery and appliances used in Electrical Engineering.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

For First Year Students.

Knott's Physics.

For Second and Third Year Students.

General Physics.—Maxwell's Matter and Motion. Worthington's Dynamics and Rotation. Tait's Properties of Matter. Lord Kelvin's Article on Elasticity in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Todhunter's History of Elasticity. Kelvin and Tait's Natural Philosophy. J. J. Thomson's Application of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry.

Heat.—Preston's Theory of Heat. Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Tait's Heat. Balfour Stewart's Treatise on Heat. Ewing's Steam Engine and other Heat Engines. Clausius' Mechanical Theory of Heat.

Light.—Lewis Wright's Light. Glazebrook's Physical Optics. Preston's Theory of Light. Verdet's Optique. Mascart's Optique.

Sound.—Poynting and Thomson's Sound. Tyndall's Treatise on Sound. Lord Rayleigh's Sound. Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone.

Electricity and Magnetism.—J. J. Thomson's Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. Clerk Maxwell's Elementary Electricity. Clerk Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. J. J. Thomson's Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism. Gordon's Electricity. Articles on Electricity and Magnetism in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Ewing's Magnetic Induction in Iron and other Metals. Fleming's Alternate Current Transformer.

CHEMISTRY.*

INTRODUCTORY.

23.—This course is on the general principles of elementary chemistry; the non-metallic elements and their principal compounds; certain of the common carbon compounds of everyday

* A fuller syllabus can be obtained in the Registrar's Office or at the Laboratory.

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life; and such processes as combustion, respiration and fermentation. The metals as a class, and their chief compounds with the non-metals.

The course is delivered in Lent Term, and is intended for students of all Faculties.

Students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and candidates for honours are also required to attend the Tutorial Class, which meets once a week.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend the Laboratory for one Term.

Text Books.—Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry, Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry, Thorpe's Non-metals, or other similar text book.

THE METALS.

24. A course of lectures upon the Metals and their principal compounds and alloys is given daily during Trinity Term. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Departments of Engineering, Pharmacy and Dentistry.

Text Books.—Thorpe's Metals, Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

25. A course of lectures upon the Carbon Compounds is given daily during Michaelmas Term. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Science and Medicine.

Text Books.—Organic Chemistry by Perkin and Kipping, or Tilden's Organic Chemistry and Streatfeild's Organic Chemistry (Spon).

TUTORIAL CLASS IN CHEMISTRY.

A Class for Calculations and similar exercises meets once a week during term. Attendance is compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and Departments of Engineering, Pharmacy and Dentistry.

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

26. A course upon the History of Chemical Philosophy and Discovery is given during Lent and Trinity Terms for Students of the Third Year in the Faculty of Science, and Undergraduates in Medicine who are candidates for the degree of B.Sc. in Chemistry.

Text Books.—Theoretical Chemistry, by W. Nernst (McM. & Co.), or Meyer's Modern Theories of Chemistry (Longmans & Co.), or Ostwald's Outlines of General Chemistry, Ostwald's Solutions (McM. & Co.) and History of Chemistry, E. von Meyer (McM. & Co.), Van't Hoff's Physical Chemistry (Arnold). Walker's Physical Chemistry.

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GENERAL BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry, Mendeleef's Principles of Chemistry, Morley & Muir's Dictionary of Chemistry, Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry.

NOTE.—Arts students of the Second or Third Years may take up Course No. 24 or 25 as a voluntary subject, provided that such students have passed or pass the Annual Examination upon the Introductory Course (see No. 23); but an Arts student who has taken up one of these courses in his Second Year cannot be allowed to take up the same course again in the Third Year.

NOTE.—Students in the Second and Third Years in the Faculty of Science, who select Chemistry as one of their subjects, are required to go through a course of QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, and to be examined in the same. This applies also to students in the FACULTY OF MEDICINE, who take up the advanced course in Chemistry to qualify for the B.Sc. Degree.

Students in the Mining Branch of Engineering are required in their Second and Third Years to go through a course of QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, ASSAYING and PRACTICAL METALLURGY, and to be examined in the same.

METALLURGY.

27. A course of about sixty lectures will be given during Lent and Trinity Terms for Third Year students in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. Introduction: Physical and chemical properties of metals and alloys; fire-resisting materials; manufacture of charcoal, coke and gaseous fuels: pyrometry; general metallurgical processes and agents; types of furnaces; fluxes, slags, &c. Detailed descriptions of the methods of extracting the following metals from their ores:—Gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, platinum, antimony, zinc, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, mercury, aluminium, and iron. Students will be expected to make full notes at the lectures, and will be referred to the literature of the subject immediately under discussion.

All Students are required to attend the Excursions to Metallurgical Works.

Every student is required to prepare a written description of either a mine or metallurgical plant, and to prepare drawings and specifications for the erection of metallurgical works, as part of his final examination for the Third Year.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Roberts-Austen's Introduction to the Study of Metallurgy; Grüner's Traité de Metallurgie; Percy's Metallurgy: Egle-

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ston's Metallurgy in the United States; Schnabel's Handbook of Metallurgy, translated by H. Louis, M.A.; Rose's Gold; Richards' Stamp Milling of Gold Ores; Eissler's Treatises on Gold, Silver, Silver Lead, and the Cyanide Process; Scheidel's Cyanide Process; Hoffmann's Lead; Hixon's Lead and Copper Smelting; Peters' Modern Copper Smelting; Lang's Matte Smelting; Howe's Iron and Steel; Lowthian Bell's Chemical Phenomena of the Blast Furnace; Rowan and Mill's Fuel; Sexton's Fuel and Refractory Materials; Richards' Aluminium; and papers by various authors in the *Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Engineers, Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, Engineering and Mining Journal of New York*, &c.

AMBULANCE COURSE.

Students in Mining Engineering are required to have attended an Ambulance Course upon First Aid, and to have passed an Examination in the same before proceeding to the Bachelor's degree.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical Laboratory was built in 1889. The building is a plain rectangular structure, about 170 feet long by 86 feet wide. A new Assay Laboratory, 55 by 44 feet, and a Milling and Leaching Room, 35 by 100 feet, have recently been added. There are also open and covered yards for out-door operations.

The small lecture room will seat 120, and the larger one about 170 students.

The Junior Laboratory contains 40 benches, and the Senior Laboratory will take about 60 advanced students. There are also separate rooms for spectroscopic and gas analysis, for photography and for research work. A room is set apart for Chemical Collections, and for old forms of apparatus, etc., which may be of historical interest.

The building is provided with the electric light throughout the upper floor, and the gas engine for driving the dynamos is attached to shafting connected with the grinding machines, apparatus for the liquefaction of gases, and similar appliances necessary for a large laboratory. Leads are carried to convenient places in the laboratories, so that if necessary the full power of the dynamos may be used for experimental purposes.

Special efforts have been made to give the students the benefits of modern improvements and appliances, and particularly those which tend to save time; draught cupboards, filter pumps,

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exhaust pipes, and similar conveniences are fitted to each bench. A number of larger hoods and draught cupboards for combustions, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, water baths, and ovens are also provided. There are three balance rooms, each 21 by 16 feet, provided with balances for different purposes, which, to prevent vibration, rest on slate benches, supported upon stone brackets.

The Metallurgical Laboratory contains 44 fusion and muffle assay furnaces, and an experimental reverberatory furnace with a bed 6 feet by 4 feet.

The plant for the concentration and treatment of metalliferous ores includes a set of stamps, Gates' rock breaker, Rogers' crushing rolls, Chilian mill, Carter's disintegrator; elevator; trommels, samplers, amalgamating plates and pans; a Frue vanner, plunger jigs, settling tanks, etc. Also vats and the necessary appliances for the extraction of gold and silver ores by chlorine, cyanide, hyposulphite, and other similar leaching processes.

28.—PRACTICAL COURSES.

A.—Introductory Course for Junior and Medical Students.

This course consists of thirty exercises of three hours each.

1. Glass working.—Rounding the ends of rods and tubes, drawing, bending and joining tubes, blowing bulbs, mending test tubes.

2. The preparation and property of gases, *e.g.*, hydrogen, oxygen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, ammonia, etc.

3. The structure of flame; flame reactions; use of blowpipe; reduction of metals on charcoal; incrustations; flame and film tests; borax and microcosmic salt beads.

4. Use of the Spectroscope.

5. Reactions of Reagents.

6. Qualitative Analysis by wet and dry processes.

7. Reactions and processes for the detection of the alkaloids, sugars, starch, glycerine, alcohol, fusil oil, carbolic acid and similar common substances.

Each student is required to provide himself with a set of apparatus necessary for the above course of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.

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Apparatus left by a student and not removed within three months is liable to be forfeited.

The larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus are provided, for the general use of students, by the University, on the condition that all breakages have to be made good.

Students *require* one of the following books—Qualitative Analysis (*Thorpe and Muir*), Qualitative Analysis (*W. Valentin, F.C.S.*), Qualitative Analysis (*Fresenius*), Tables for Qualitative Analysis (*A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.*). Ostwald's Foundations of Analytical Chemistry and Menschutkin's Analytical Chemistry (*Macmillan*) are also recommended for further study.

B.—Quantitative Courses.

Candidates for the B.Sc. degree in Chemistry, and B.E. degree in Mining and Metallurgy, are required to make correct determinations of the following substances:—

Part I.—1. Verification of weights. 2. Determination of ash in filter paper. 3. Copper Sulphate. 4. Potassium dichromate. 5. Calcite. 6. Sodium chloride. 7. Rochelle Salt. 8. Ammonio-ferrous Sulphate. 9. Lead Nitrate. 10. Siderite. 11. Dolomite. 12. Apatite. 13. Orthoclase. 14. Niccolite (kupfernickel). 15. Smaltite (Co. Ni. and As.). 16. Copper pyrites. 17. Topaz.

Part II.—And certain of the following:—18. Blende. 19. Zinc Silicate. 20. Pyrolusite. 21. Chromite. 22. Wolfram. 23. Mispickel. 24. Fahlore. 25. Petalite. 26. Beryl. 27. Strontianite. 28. Cinnabar. 29. Coinage-bronze. 30. Lead, tin, bismuth, cadmium alloy. 31. Ilmenite. White lead and pigments. Cements. Iron Ores. Iron and Steel. Fireclay. Oils. Mineral Oils—including flashing points. Coal Gas. Furnace Gases. Coal, including ash and calorific power. Coke. Water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Part III.—Volumetric Analysis:—1. Chlorine. 2. Silver. 3. Potassium and sodium. 4. Sodium hydroxide. 5. Iron by permanganate and dichromate solutions. 6. Bleaching powder. 7. Nitric acid. 8. Chloric acid. 9. Ammonia.

Part IV.—Organic Chemistry, &c.:—1. Exercises in the purification of substances, including fractional crystallisation and distillation. 2. Boiling and melting points 3. specific gravities. 4. Ultimate analyses. 5. Vapour density. 6. Molecular weights. 7. Use of polariscope. 8. Preparation of carbon compounds.

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Text Books.—Quantitative Analysis, by Clowes and Coleman; Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis; Sutton's Volumetric Analysis; Phillips' Engineering Chemistry; Wöhler's Mineral Analysis.

C.—Assaying and Metallurgical Course.

Candidates for the B.E. Degree in Mining and Metallurgy are required to take the following course:—

Technical examination of Fuels and Fireclays.

Dry assay of Gold, Silver, Lead, Tin and Mercury Ores.

Assay of Silver and Gold Bullion.

Volumetric methods for Copper, Zinc, Lead, Manganese and Iron.

Electrolytic and Colorimetric methods for Copper, Examintion of the Cornish dry process.

Complete analysis of Slag.

Complex Gold and Silver Ores.

Iron and Steel Analysis.

Analysis of Furnace Gases.

The treatment of bulk samples of ores, including the roasting, sampling (including vanning), concentrating, and leaching.

Note.—Students are required to preserve and label their metallurgical preparations, alloys, slags, and metallic buttons for the inspection of the Examiners at the end of the course.

Books Recommended.—Beringer's Text Book of Assaying; or one of the following:—Guide Pratique du Chimiste, Métallurgiste et de l'Essayeur par L. Campredon. Baudry et Cie. Editeurs. Furman's Manual of Practical Assaying. *For reference*—Arnold's Steel Work Analysis; Hempel's Gas Analysis.

D.—Course of Practical Metallurgy for Dentists.

A course of sixty hours upon Elementary Practical Metallurgy is given in Michaelmas Term.

Each student is required to make experiments upon the following:—

1. Physical and Chemical properties of metals.

2. Effects of impurities upon these properties.

3. Preparation of certain alloys and amalgams, to illustrate the various changes brought about by alloying metals with each other.

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4. Recovery of Gold, Platinum and Silver from scrap.

5. Purification of Gold and Silver.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Dental Metallurgy, E. A. Smith (Churchill). *For reference*—Dental Metallurgy by Essig (S. S. White). Mixed Metals, Hiorns (McM. & Co.)

APPARATUS.—Students will require the apparatus which they used for the practical chemistry, and certain small articles of which a list can be obtained in the Laboratory.

29. REGULATIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories are open daily during Term time for instruction in Experimental Chemistry, Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis, Assaying and Ore Treatment.

Students engaged in private investigations will have to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included among the ordinary reagents, also with the common chemicals when they are employed in large quantities.

All preparations made from materials belonging to the Laboratory become the property of the Laboratory.

No experiment of a dangerous character may be performed without the express sanction of the Professor or Demonstrators.

Each student is required to keep full notes of each day's work for the use of the Examiners.

The Laboratory hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except on Saturdays, when the Laboratory will be closed at 1 p.m.

Every student not working with a class is required to enter the time of his arrival and departure in the attendance book.

The Fees for instruction in the Laboratory in the case of students who have already attended the introductory practical course, No. 28A, will be found on page 176.

30.—MINERALOGY.

Compulsory for Students in Mining Engineering in their Second Year.

A course of about twenty Lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during Trinity Term. These lectures are illustrated by a series of over 2000 hand specimens for close inspection, also by models of crystals and diagrams, and will include—

I. INTRODUCTION.

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II. Crystallography.—The different systems under which crystals are grouped; the laws by which their variations and combinations are governed. The formation of crystals.

III. The principal Physical Properties of Minerals, which aid in the recognition of the various species.

IV. Classification of Minerals.

V. The Physiography or systematic description of minerals, including all the more abundant or important minerals, both those which are of geological importance and those which are of commercial value. Special reference will be made to the mode of occurrence and distribution of the minerals of Australasia.

Practical Mineralogy.

During Michaelmas Term exercises will be given in the Geological Laboratory upon the characteristic physical and chemical properties of minerals; with practical blowpipe work upon the determination and description of mineral specimens. Especial stress will be laid upon tests useful to the miner, geologist and explorer.

Each student has to provide himself with the following apparatus, viz., a blowpipe, pair of platinum pointed forceps, pestle and mortar, platinum wire and foil, magnet, duster, test tubes, glass tubing, etc. The most important parts of this apparatus may be purchased at the Geological Laboratory.

Text Books.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Petrography; Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis, Moses and Parsons, 1895; Manual of Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis, by G. J. Brush; thirteenth edition; 1891. Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis, by G. J. Brush and S. L. Penfield; fifteenth edition; 1899. Elements of Mineralogy, Rutley; Minerals of New South Wales, A. Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; The Mineral Resources of New South Wales, by E. F. Pittman, Assoc. R.S.M.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

31.—Physiography.

A course of thirty Lectures on the above subject, with special reference to Australian Physical Geography, will be delivered in Michaelmas Term. A similar course is given each alternate year to evening students, one lecture being given per week during each of the three Terms. Evening lectures will be given during 1902.

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The lectures will treat of the Composition, Movements and Work of the Atmosphere and of the Ocean; of Evaporation and Rainfall; of Lakes, Rivers, Springs and Artesian Wells; of various Glacial Phenomena, and of the Nature, Composition and Movements of the Earth's Crust, with a short account of Ore Deposits and Meteorites.

A brief sketch will be given of the development of Animal and Plant Life from early Geological time down to the present day, and of the Geological Antiquity of Man, with outlines of the theories of Darwin and Weissmann. The course will conclude with a summary of the cosmical aspects of Geology. The lectures are illustrated by means of diagrams and lantern views.

Text Book.—Mill's Realm of Nature.

For Reference and Further Study.—Volcanoes, by Professor J. W. Judd; Weather, by Abercrombie: Geology of Sydney and the Blue Mountains, by the Rev. J. M. Curran.

32.—General Geology.

For Second Year Students.

This course of instruction will consist of a series of sixty lectures, together with practical work in the Geological Laboratory in the determination of common minerals by blowpipe and chemical tests, in slicing rocks for microscopic examination, and in the determination of rocks by means of the petrological microscope.

The following are the subdivisions of the subjects in the order in which they will be discussed at the lectures:—History of Geology, Material Geology, Elementary Mineralogy, Structural Geology, Stratigraphical Geology.

The Geological Laboratory is provided with four lapidary's lathes and all material necessary for the preparation of transparent microscopic sections of rock, and fifteen petrological microscopes of the latest and most approved pattern, and with a large assortment of microscopic slices of rocks from Australia and other countries.* Each student is supplied with a diamond-armed lapidary's slitting disc, but must purchase the necessary glass slabs, micro-slides, cover glasses, etc.

The lectures will occasionally be illustrated by means of a lime-light lantern. Occasional Geological Excursions will be conducted during the Lent and Trinity Terms to localities of special geological interest in the neighbourhood, and, if possible,

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 178.

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a week to ten days will be devoted to Field Work during one of the vacations. Students will be instructed in the preparation of geological maps and sections.

Three type collections respectively of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils specially for the use of students have been arranged in the buildings for the University School of Mines.

Larger type collections for the use of advanced students are available in the same building.

Text Books.—Rutley's Mineralogy; Petrology for Students, A. Harker; and Cole's Aids in Practical Geology; Minerals in Rock Sections, by Lea McIlvaine Lugher, 1898.

For Reference and Further Study.—The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology, A. J. Jukes Browne; Physical Geology, A. H. Green; Earth Sculpture, by Prof. Geikie; Wood's Palæontology.

33.—ADVANCED GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

For Third Year Students.

This course will consist of sixty lectures, to be delivered during the Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, and will include practical work in the Laboratory,* and instruction in the preparation of geological maps and sections indoors and in the field. The lectures will be devoted partly to advanced Geology, but chiefly to Palæontology.

As an alternative to Palæontology, students may attend an equivalent course of lectures and practical work in Petrology and Mineralogy.

Students attending these lectures will be encouraged to take up some original line of research either in Palæontology, Petrology, Mineralogy or Field Mapping, and will be credited for such original work, if satisfactory, at the Annual Examination.

Geological excursions will be held as frequently as possible, as field work will form an important part of this course.

Text Books.—Grundzüge der Palæontologie, Zittel; or the English translation of Zittel by Eastman; Fossil Plants, Siward. Tables for the Determination of Rock-forming Minerals, by Professor F. Lœwinson Lessing, translated by J. W. Gregory, B.Sc., F.G.S.; London, Macmillan & Co., 1893; price, 4s. 6d. net. Textbook of Mineralogy, by E. S. Dana, 1898 Edit. Microscopical Physiography of Rock-making Minerals, Rosenbusch-Iddings; fourth edition; 1900. Further reference will be given as required in the course of lectures.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 178.

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BIOLOGY.*†

34.—Zoology.

A course of fifty lectures, illustrated by specimens and diagrams, and supplemented by occasional demonstrations.

I. Introduction to Biology. Main divisions of the science.

II. General structure and physiology of animals. *Amœba.* The cell: its structure and multiplication. The ovum and the sperm. Maturation and impregnation. Segmentation. Histology of animals. The various systems of organs, and their principal functions. Reproduction, asexual and sexual. Symmetry.

III. General account of the following phyla with descriptions of representative examples: Protozoa, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Platodes, Nemathelminthes, Echinodermata, Annulata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata.

35.—Botany.

A course of about thirty lectures.

I. General structure and physiology of plants. Unicellular and multicellular plants. The vegetable cell and its principal modifications. Systems of tissues. Histology of plants. Organs of plants.

II. General account of the following phyla of plants with descriptions of illustrative examples: Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Spermaphyta.

III. Physiology of higher plants. Nutrition. Growth. Sources and transformations of energy. Reproduction.

36-7.—Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Advanced Courses.

Two advanced courses, one on the Morphology and Embryology of the Invertebrata, with laboratory work,† for Science students of the Second Year; the other on the Morphology and Embryology of the Vertebrata, with laboratory work, for Science students of the Third Year.

38.—Botany—Advanced Course.

A short course on the Physiology of Plants, with practical work, for Science students of the Second Year.

* A detailed syllabus of the various courses is to be had from the Registrar.
† See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 178.

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39.—Practical Botany.

A course of practical work on the Morphology of Plants.

The following are studied:—*Protococcus*, *Torula*, *Spirogyra*, *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus* or *Mucor*, *Agaricus*, *Bacterium*, *Desmids*, *Diatoms*, *Œdogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Hormoseira*, *Marchantia* or *Polytrichum*, *Pteris*, *Pinus*, *Ulmus*, *Zea*, the flowers of various Angiosperms.

40.—Practical Zoology—Elementary Course.

An elementary course for Medical and Science students of the First Year.

The following animals are studied:—*Paramœcium*, *Vorticella*, *Obelia*, *Nereis*, *Asterina*, *Strongylocentrotus*, *Helix*, *Palinurus*, *Trygonoptera*, *Columba*, *Lepus*.

Students of Medicine and Science of the First Year take 34, 35, 39 and 40. Students of Science of the Second Year take 36 and 38; Third Year 37. Nos. 35, 38 and 39, or Nos. 34 and 40, constitute the Biology for Arts students of the Second and Third Years. Pharmacy students attend No. 35.

Books Recommended:

For First Year Students.

Zoology.—Thompson's "Outlines of Zoology" or Parker and Haswell's "Manual of Zoology." Reference should also be made to the larger works recommended below for the use of Second and Third Year students. For some parts of the Practical Zoology it will be useful to refer to Marshall and Hurst's "Practical Zoology" and T. J. and W. N. Parker's "Practical Zoology."

Botany.—Vines' "Elementary Botany." For reference, Strasburger's "Text-book of Botany." For the Practical Botany, Bower's "Practical Botany for Beginners."

For Second Year Students.

Zoology.—Parker and Haswell's "Text-book of Zoology," Vol. I., or Sedgwick's "Text-book of Zoology," Vol. I. For reference, Korschelt and Heider's "Text-book of the Embryology of Invertebrates"; Ray Lankester's "Zoology."

Botany.—Vines' "Text-book of Botany." Darwin and Acton's "Practical Physiology of Plants" (2nd ed.).

For Third Year Students.

Parker and Haswell's Text-book, Vol. II. Marshall's Embryology. Wallace's "Darwinism." Lloyd Morgan's "Animal Life and Intelligence."

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HUMAN ANATOMY.

41.—Descriptive Anatomy.

For Medical Students of Second Year.

Daily during Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.

Introduction. Preliminary account of Human Ontogeny. Description of Structure and Development of Osseous system. Articular system, Muscular system, Vascular system, Peripheral Nervous system, Central Nervous system, and Organs of Special Sense.

The lectures are illustrated by anatomical preparations, naked-eye and microscopical, and by dissections, lantern slides and diagrams.

Text Books.—Morris's Treatise on Anatomy; Gray's Anatomy, 15th Ed. The last edition of Quain's Anatomy still forms the most complete handbook, and even though another text book be chosen certain of the separate parts of Quain ought to be in the possession of every student (especially Vol. I., pt. 1, and Vol. III., pts. 1 and 3).

41 (a).—Dental Anatomy.

A course of ten lectures upon the Anatomy of the teeth, including their structure and development, will be given during Trinity Term to First Year Students in Dentistry.

42.—Regional Anatomy.

For Medical Students of the Third Year.

Daily during Lent and Trinity Terms.

The special anatomy of the human subject is described topographically, and the descriptions are systematically illustrated by demonstrations upon the dead body.

43.—Practical Anatomy or Dissections.

The dissecting rooms are open daily, to members of the Practical Class only, during all the three terms, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., under the supervision of the Professor and Demonstrator. Parts for dissection will be allotted by the Demonstrator. During each of the six terms in which attendance on Practical Anatomy is obligatory in accordance with the University By-laws, every student must be actually engaged in dissection, so far as the allotment of parts renders this at any time possible.

Not less than two consecutive hours must be devoted daily to actual work in the dissecting room, where alone a practical familiarity with the details of human structure can be acquired.

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The necessary certificate of having dissected a part will be given only where diligence and attention to the work, and a fair degree of proficiency in actual dissection, have been exhibited. Certificates of having dissected each "part," at least once, are necessary for admission to the Third Year Examination. Prosectors for the Anatomy Classes are selected from among the best dissectors.

Text Book for Practical Work.—Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy.

Anatomical Laboratory.

The Professor will give all possible assistance to any advanced student or other competent person who may desire to pursue some special study or enter upon some original investigation in Anatomy; provided that, if not a member of the University, the applicant shall make special arrangements with the Registrar.

44.—PHYSIOLOGY—JUNIOR AND SENIOR.

These classes include a description of the microscopical anatomy of the tissues and organs of the body, a special account of the Physics and Chemistry of the body, and of the functions of all its various parts.

The course is fully illustrated by experiments, diagrams, models, &c., &c.

45.—Practical Physiology.

Conducted conjointly by the Professor and his Assistants. The work of this class includes:—

I. Practical Histology.*—In which each student prepares, examines, and preserves for himself specimens of the tissues and organs of the body. The student is shown all the more important processes in histological work, and, where practicable, performs them himself.

II. Experimental Physiology.—In this class each student performs for himself, and obtains graphic records of, the simpler experiments dealing with the physiology of muscle and nerve, the circulation and respiration, and the action of various poisons on muscle, nervous centres, heart, &c. He also obtains practical training

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 178.

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in the use of those physiological instruments employed in clinical work, *e.g.*, ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, perimeter, sphygmograph, &c.

III. PRACTICAL CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY.—In which each student makes an examination of the principal proteids, carbohydrates and fats contained in animals and plants. He then examines chemically blood, muscle, milk, bile, saliva, and gastric and pancreatic juices, and performs experiments in artificial digestion with the three latter. After this he proceeds with the qualitative and quantitative (gravimetric and volumetric) analysis of normal and abnormal urine. Special attention is drawn to the clinical bearing of the work.

In these courses the use of the apparatus (except microscope) and of the reagents is *gratis*.

46.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR SCIENCE AND ARTS STUDENTS.

Arts and Science students will attend No. 45, Second Year students attending Parts I. and II. during Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, while Third Year students will also take Part III. in Lent Term.

In addition to the above, a Special Course of Instruction will be held for Science and Arts students (at times to be arranged) in which demonstrations will be given in ELEMENTARY PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

The course will be illustrated by means of dissections, models, diagrams, microscopical preparations, &c., &c., &c.

Text Books for Physiology.—Foster's Text Book of Physiology; Schäfer's Text Book of Physiology: Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; Waller's Human Physiology; G. N. Stewart's Manual of Physiology; Starling's Elements of Human Physiology; Halliburton's Essentials of Chemical Physiology; Brodie's Essentials of Experimental Physiology; Quain's Anatomy, or Schäfer's Essentials of Histology and Directions for Class Work in Practical Physiology.

46A.—SPECIAL SHORT COURSE OF PHYSIOLOGY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

This course takes the place of Part III. of course 45, and will include a special description of the Physiology of the

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fifth cranial nerve and of such other matters, about the mouth and teeth, as require a more detailed treatment in the case of dentists than is given in the general course of Physiology.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Physiological Laboratory (including the special laboratories for Histology, Experimental Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and the workshop) is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Junior students are admitted at stated times, and receive instruction from the Demonstrator. Senior students can use the laboratory at any time during Term, and most vacations, by arrangement with the Professor, and are encouraged in the prosecution of original investigations under his direction, and that of the Demonstrator.

Any gentlemen, whether or not members of the University, wishing to undertake any original research in the laboratory, can do so by application to, and arrangement with, the Professor, who will afford suitable investigators every assistance in his power.

47.—MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Mr. Thomas Dixson, M.B. and Ch.M.

This course will treat primarily of the drugs officinal in the British Pharmacopœia, and secondarily of the more important non officinal, as regards nomenclature, source, chemical and physical properties, active principles, adulterations, means of recognising the latter, and as regards causes of deteriorations and means of preventing them.

The method of collection and the geographical distribution of the plants or animals yielding them will be described.

The course will be illustrated by diagrams, macroscopical and microscopical specimens, and such other means as may prove feasible.

Text Book.—Companion to the Pharmacopœia, *Squire;* Materia Medica, *Greenish.*

For Reference.—Pharmacographia, *Flückiger and Hanbury*; Extra Pharmacopœia, *Martindale and Westcott;* Pharmacopedia, *White and Humphrey.*

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THERAPEUTICS.

In this course special attention is devoted to the physiological as well as the therapeutical effects of the various remedial agents, including under the latter the more important substances, whether Pharmacopœial or Extra-Pharmacopœial, obtained from the organic and inorganic kingdoms.

The principles of Dietetics, of Hydrotherapy, of Climatotherapy, and of Massage, as well as those of prescribing, are included within the range of study, and so far as time permits, considered.

Microscopical preparations and other means will be employed where possible in illustrating the lectures.

Text Books.—Text Book of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, edited by *Hale White*. Materia Medica, *Hale White*.

Books of Reference.—Handbook of General Therapeutics, *Von Ziemssen* (7 vols). Guide to the Health Resorts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, *Bruck*. Immunity and Serum Therapy, *Sternberg*. Pharmacology and Therapeutics, *Cushney*. Food and the Principles of Dietetics, *Robert Hutchison*.

For Dental Students.

47A. A series of 40 lectures upon the Materia Medica and Therapeutics of bodies employed by dentists will be instituted in due course.

48.—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A., M.D., Lond.

General observations upon Symptoms, objective and subjective.—Variations of Temperature and of Pulse, and state of Tongue, Skin and Digestive Functions in Disease. Infection and Intoxication. Ptomaine Poisoning. Botulismus. Infection and Infectious Diseases.

A. Septicæmia. Sapræmia. Pyæmia. Erysipelas. Septic Endocarditis. Acute Rheumatism. Furunculosis. Carbuncle. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Influenza. Diphtheria. Tetanus. Typhoid Fever. Malta Fever. Relapsing Fever. Cholera Plague. Tuberculosis. Leprosy. Acticomycosis and Madura Foot. Syphilis. Glanders. Anthrax. Malaria. Hæmoglobinuric Fever. Measles. Scarlet Fever. Typhus. Smallpox, Vaccinia. Chickenpox. Mumps. Whooping Cough. Dengue. Yellow Fever. Tropical Diseases. Rabies.

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B. Parasitic Diseases. Hydatids. Intestinal and other Worms. General Diseases.

C. Diseases of Organs and Systems.

Text Books.—Osler's Medicine; Taylor's Medicine.

49.—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Dr. A. MacCormick.

Introduction—Principles and Practice.

1. HEALTHY NUTRITION.
2. ABERRATIONS FROM HEALTHY NUTRITION.

a. Hypertrophy. *b.* Atrophy. *c.* Inflammation. *d.* Traumatism. *e.* Surgical Diseases. *f.* Regional Surgery,—injuries and diseases peculiar to parts of the body.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Walkham's Surgery; Heath's Surgical Dictionary; Treve's Manual of Surgery; MacCormac's Operations; Barker's Manual; Jacobson's Operations of Surgery.

50A.—MIDWIFERY.

Sir James Graham, M.A.., M.D.

Anatomy and Physiology of the several organs and structures connected with Ovulation, Gestation, Parturition, &c.

Gestation, its Signs, Symptoms, Duration and Abnormalities.

The Phenomena of Natural and Complicated Labour.

The Induction of Premature Labour and Obstetric Operations.

The Management of the Puerperal State.

Text Books.—Playfair's Manual of Midwifery; The Science and Art of Obstetrics, Parvin; Galabin's Manual of Midwifery; Herman's Difficult Labour.

50B.—DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mr. J. Foreman, M.R.C.S.

Introductory.

Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Organs.

Diseases of the Vagina.

Diseases of the Uterus and Fallopian Tubes.

Diseases of the Ovaries.

Pelvic Tumours.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Galabin's Students' Guide to Diseases of Women; McNaughton-Jones' Manual of Gynæcology (6th edition). Hart and Barbour.

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51.—PATHOLOGY.*

Professor D. A. Welsh.

The course will consist of—I. LECTURES; II. DEMONSTRATIONS; and III. PRACTICAL WORK.

I. LECTURES.—The subjects of Lecture will include—

A. General Pathology, or the study of general aetiology and of morbid processes in general, including—

1. Retrograde tissue changes (Atrophy, Degeneration, Necrosis).
2. General tissue reactions and formative processes (Inflammation, Repair, Hypertrophy).
3. Morbid Tumours and New Growths.
4. General circulatory derangements (Arterial and Venous Hyperæmia, Dropsy, Embolism, Thrombosis).
5. The Animal Parasites of Man.
6. Infection, Intoxication, Immunity, including a systematic account of the chief Pathogenic Micro-organisms.

B. Special Pathology, or a systematic study of the more important morbid conditions that may affect the principal organs and tissues of the body, including the Blood and certain correlated structures (Bone Marrow, Lymphoid Tissue, etc.), the Lymphatic System, various Glandular Organs, the Circulatory, Respiratory, Alimentary, Urinary, Nervous, and Osseous Systems.

II. DEMONSTRATIONS.—In illustration of the lectures there will be given at frequent intervals naked-eye, microscopic, and lantern demonstrations. Students are recommended to avail themselves of such opportunities as may be given at the Hospital for the study of morbid anatomy, and of the relation of clinical phenomena to morbid processes.

III. PRACTICAL WORK.—The work of the Practical Class will include—

1. Practical training in some elementary histological and bacteriological methods.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 178.

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2. A systematic study under the microscope and with the naked eye of certain typical pathological lesions.

SPECIAL COURSE IN BACTERIOLOGY.—It is hoped that at an early date facilities will be provided for the establishment of a class open to Graduates and Senior students for the practical study of the chief Pathogenic Bacteria. Due notice will be given when the necessary arrangements have been made.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.—Original research for the advancement of our knowledge of disease in the subjects of Bacteriology, Pathological Chemistry, Experimental Pathology, etc., will be encouraged as soon as the requisite apparatus and accommodation can be provided.

Text Books.—No special text book is prescribed, but for purposes of general reference *Coats's* "Manual of Pathology" (revised by Professor Sutherland) will be found most useful; for Bacteriology, *Muir and Ritchie's* "Manual of Bacteriology" is recommended; and for Histology, *Woodhead's* "Practical Pathology" may be consulted. The text books of Pathology by Thoma, by Hamilton, and by Lazarus-Barlow, and the pathological articles and descriptions in some of the more recent text books of medicine, are also worthy of consultation.

51A.—FOR STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY.

Students of dentistry will attend the systematic lectures and demonstrations on General Pathology, and in addition a short course on the Special Pathology and Bacteriology of the mouth and teeth.

52.—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. W. H. Goode.

The Science of Medical Jurisprudence, Duties of a Medical Jurist, Evidence, Coroners' Inquests, Signs and Causes of Death, Poisoning, Wounds, Inheritance, Insanity.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—History of Epidemics. Soils—Conditions of Soil affecting Health, Drainage of Soil. Water—Quantity and Supply, Quality, Impurities, Purification. Removal of Excreta—Methods of Removal, Sewers, Air—Impurities in Air, Diseases produced by Impure Air, Ventilation, Cubic Space required, Natural Ventilation, Artificial Ventilation. Habitations—General conditions of Health, Hospitals. Warming of Houses. Food—General principles of Diet, Diseases connected with Food, Quality, Choice and Cooking of Food, Beverages. Bacteriology—Methods of examination for, and cultivation of Micro-organisms. Bacteriological examination of Soils, Air, and Water. Disinfection. Vital Statistics.

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53.—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. Chisholm Ross.

This course comprises:—

I. An account of the Nature, Causes, Classification, Social and Medico-Legal Relations of Insanity.

II. An account of the various forms of Mental Disease or Disorder; their Clinical History, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment.

III. Practical demonstrations at the Hospital for the Insane of the various types of Mental Disease or Disorder.

54.—OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Mr. F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M.

Diseases and Injuries of the Conjunctiva, Cornea, Sclerotic, Iris and Ciliary Body, and Crystalline lens.

Glaucoma.

Refraction and Accommodation—Emmetropia, Ametropia, Hypermetropia, Myopia, Astigmatism: Asthenopia.

Examination of the Eye, Ophthalmoscopy.

Affections of the Vitreous Humour, of Optic Nerve, Retina, and Choroid.

Affections of Sight unaccompanied by any definite intra-ocular signs:—Amblyopia and Amaurosis, Colour Blindness, &c.

Perimetry:—Defects in Visual Field, Hemianopsia, &c.

Affections of the Ocular Muscles: Paralysis, Strabismus, &c.

Diseases of the Eyelids and Lachrymal Apparatus.

Operations.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—*Text Books*—Diseases of the Eye, *Nettleship;* Handbook of Diseases of the Eye, *Swanzy;* Diseases of the Eye, *Berry.* *For Reference*—Traité Complet d' Ophthalmologie, *de Wecker and Landolt.*

55.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

First Year.

LENT TERM.—The chief constructive processes used by engineers, such as casting, forging, turning, planing, drilling, chipping, filing, and the various tools, machines and appliances used in these processes. The behaviour of materials when subjected to tensile, compressive, transverse, shearing and torsional

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stresses in testing machines. The various methods used for ascertaining the stresses in structures. Bending moments and shearing stresses in beams and girders. Moments of resistance, and their determination by graphic and analytical methods. The stresses in simple braced structures, such as roofs and lattice girders. The endurance of materials and the determination of the safe working stresses in structures. The design of simple structures, such as beam bridges of timber, cast-iron and wrought-iron girders, roof trusses and lattice girders.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Shelley's Workshop Appliances; Unwin's Machine Design; Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel and Timber, by Prof. Warren, published by Longmans.

TRINITY TERM.—ELEMENTARY MECHANISM AND MACHINERY.—The science of mechanism. History of the development of machinery. Definition of a machine. Plane motion. Constrainment of plane motion. Virtual motion in mechanisms. Relative velocities in mechanisms. Spur-wheel trains. Various profiles for wheel-teeth. Epicyclic gearing. Cam trains.

Machine Dynamics. Tangential and radial acceleration. Velocity and acceleration diagrams.

In the course is also included the design of such details as—riveted joints, bolts, nuts, keys and cotters, shaft couplings, pedestals and brackets.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE. — Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery; Perry's Applied Mechanics; Unwin's Machine Design, Part I.

56.—DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

PLANE GEOMETRY.—Scales. Constructions relating to straight lines, polygons, circles and circular arcs, conic sections, cycloidal curves, involutes and spirals.

SOLID GEOMETRY.—Principles of orthographic projection. Representation of points, lines and planes by their projections and traces. Elementary problems on lines and planes. The determination of the projections of simple solids, under given conditions of position. The interpenetration of given solids. Curved surfaces. Tangent planes. The projection of shadows. Principles of perspective projection. Principles of isometric projection.

For particulars of Engineering Drawing see section 62.

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BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Descriptive Geometry, by A. E. Church; Descriptive Geometry, by J. Woolley; Practica Plane and Solid Geometry (Advanced), by Harrison & Baxandall; Elements of Practical Geometry, by T. Bradley.

57.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

Second Year.

57A. THE MECHANICS OF MACHINERY.—Static equilibrium of links and mechanisms. Various problems in machine dynamics, such as train resistance, the fly-wheel, the connecting rod and the governor.

Miscellaneous mechanisms. The pantograph. Parallel or straight line motions. Altered mechanisms.

Friction in mechanisms and machines. "Laws" of friction. Efficiency. Friction brakes and dynamometers.

The design of lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, winches, elevators, pumps, presses, accumulators, water wheels and turbines. Pumping engines and machinery.

NOTE.—In place of certain parts of the above course students in Mining Engineering are required to substitute a course of 20 lectures on general engineering topics specially arranged to suit their requirements.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Cotterill's Applied Mechanics; Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery; Perry's Applied Mechanics; Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation; Church's Mechanics of Engineering.

57B. THE STEAM ENGINE AND OTHER PRIME MOVERS.—History of the steam engine. Thermodynamics of the steam engine. Proportions and details of various types of engine. The design of valve gears. Use of the indicator. Efficiency of the steam engine. Compounding, superheating and steam jacketing.

The generation of steam. Boilers and their fittings.

Refrigerating machines. Description of the principal types.

Air, gas and oil engines. Internal and external combustion. Use of the regenerator.

Methods of testing engines, boilers and hydraulic machinery.

NOTE.—All students taking this course are required to attend a series of systematic engine-tests.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Thurston's History of the Steam Engine; Ewing's Steam Engine; Perry's Steam Engine; The Steam Engine Problem, by S. H. Barraclough; Thurston's Manual of the Steam Engine;

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Boulvin's The Entropy Diagram and its Applications; Carpenter's Experimental Engineering; Unwin's Machine Design, Parts I. and II.; Whitham's Constructive Steam Engineering; D. K. Clarke's Tables and Memoranda; Trail on Boiler Construction.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

58.—Hydraulic and Railway Engineering.

(*a*) Hydraulic Engineering.—The water supply of towns, and the design and construction of the various works required.

Sanitary Engineering.—Various systems of sewerage. House drainage. Sewerage disposal. The destruction of night-soil, street garbage, refuse from slaughter houses, &c. The design and construction of the various works required in connection with Sanitary Engineering.

Harbour Engineering.—Description and classification of the principal harbours. The design and construction of breakwaters and harbour works, docks, &c.

Rivers and Canals.—The design and construction of the various works in connection with river improvements. Ship canals, &c.

(*b*) Railway Engineering.—The location of roads and railways. The design and construction of railway works, such as earthworks, tunnels, bridges, permanent way, signals, points and crossings, interlocking systems, passenger and goods stations, locomotive engines, rolling stock, brakes, couplings, and other railway appliances. Road work, paving of carriage ways.

Books and Papers Recommended for Reference in Descriptive Engineering.—Humber's Water Supply; the Manchester Waterworks, by Bateman; Spon's Dictionary; Waring's Sewerage and Land Drainage; Sewage Disposal, by W. Santo Crimp; Stevenson's Harbours and Docks; Stevenson's Rivers and Canals; Vernon Harcourt's Harbours and Docks; Vernon Harcourt's Rivers and Canals; the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and also of the American Society of Civil Engineers: the various reports of Sir John Coode; the various reports on the Sewerage of the principal towns of Australia; Roads and Streets, by D. K. Clark; Barry's Railway Appliances; Gribble's Preliminary Surveys and Estimates; Wilcocks' Egyptian Irrigation. Buckley's Irrigation Works in India. Students are expected to read the current numbers of the various Engineering Journals.

59.—Materials and Structures.

The materials used in engineering and building construction: their characteristic properties, strength, and durability,

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with especial reference to iron, steel, timber, concrete, brickwork, masonry. The theory of long columns. Equations of slope and deflection of beams, discontinuous and continuous. The calculation of the stresses from fixed and moving loads in structures such as plate web and lattice girder bridges for roads and railways. Bowstring and polygonal trusses. Continuous railway bridges. Swing and other movable bridges. Arched, suspension and cantilever bridges, roofs, &c. The design and construction of retaining walls, reservoir dams, piers, abutments and masonry arches. Temporary works in connection with engineering structures.

Books Recommended for Reference.—Engineering construction in Iron, Steel and Timber, by Professor Warren (Longmans); Rankine's Applied Mechanics and Civil Engineering; Weyrauch on the Structure of Iron and Steel; Unwin's Testing of Materials; Johnson's Materials of Construction; Ritter on Iron Bridges; Lanza's Applied Mechanics; The Strains in Framed Structures, by Dubois; R. H. Smith's Graphics; Clarke's Graphic Statics; Burr's Stresses in Bridges and Roof Trusses; Claxton Fidler's Practical Treatise on Bridge Construction; Report of the New South Wales Railway Bridges Inquiry Commission; Johnson's Theory and Practice of Modern Framed Structures; Baker's Masonry Construction; Patton's Foundations, published by Wiley and Son.

60. Development and Transmission of Power.—Determination of most efficient types of engines, boilers and hydraulic motors in particular cases. Design and construction of power stations. Hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical transmission of power. Wire rope transmission. Design and construction of pneumatic, hydraulic and electrical machinery.

Books Recommended.—Unwin's Development and Transmission of Power.

61.—Electrical Engineering.

The construction of continuous current electrical machinery. Alternating current machinery. The design and preparation of working drawings of generators, transformers and other alternating current apparatus. Instruments and appliances used in electrical testing.

Discussion of the design, equipment and management of hydraulic and steam power stations for electric lighting, traction, and power distribution. Long distance transmission of power by electricity. Special applications of electricity to industrial purposes, such as the driving of workshop tools, cranes, pumps, and other machinery by means of electric motors.

Books Recommended.—Silvanus Thompson's Dynamo Electric Machinery; Bell's Transmission of Power.

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62.—Engineering Drawing.

All students in Engineering are required to attend lectures in the following subjects, and to continue their practice till they have satisfied the Lecturers as to their proficiency:—The use of drawing instruments. Systems of lettering, writing and colouring on engineering and surveying plans, charts, etc. Conventions for the representation of topographical and orographical features.

The Mechanical Drawing course for the first two years includes—The practical design of machine details, engines, boilers and machinery. Drawing out valve diagrams, and diagrams of stresses in structures. Designs of bridges, roofs and buildings.

In their final year students are required to prepare an original set of working drawings, having reference to the particular branch of engineering which they have taken up in that year.

The Engineering Laboratory.

The Engineering Laboratory is fitted with apparatus for systematic instruction in the experimental methods which are used to determine the physical constants of the chief materials of construction and the numerical data employed in engineering calculations. The Laboratory is provided with a Buckton testing machine, capable of exerting a force of 100 tons, especially arranged for accurate tests of large sized specimens such as beams and columns; also with a Greenwood and Battey machine of 100,000 pounds capacity, both being connected to an accumulator, and provided with various descriptions of apparatus for measuring strains, autographic recording apparatus, micrometers, verniers, &c., including a complete outfit of Marten's mirror extensometers. Both machines are adapted for testing in tension, compression, crossbreaking and torsion. An impact testing machine and various pieces of apparatus for testing cements, wire, the lubricating values of oils, and the calorimetric value of fuels. An experimental compound condensing engine and locomotive boiler, provided with indicators, brakes, calorimeters, and all necessary apparatus for testing the efficiency under various conditions of working. Apparatus for the determination of the friction with materials of the form and with the velocities common in engineering work, the measurement of the energy spent in driving machines, and the useful work done by them.

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LABORATORY PRACTICE.—Students are required to attend a course in laboratory practice, including—The testing of materials, the practical management and testing of gas engines, steam engines and boilers, the measurement of the flow of water, the testing of hydraulic motors, the determination of the power absorbed by different machines, and various tests of the value of lubricants.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursions are made each year to works such as the Railway Workshops at Eveleigh, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, and to the various works in progress in connection with railways, docks, water supply, and sewerage.

63.—SURVEYING.

THE COURSE CONSISTS OF LECTURES AND FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS.

1. HISTORICAL.—Historical aperçu of the origin, development, and present condition of the art of surveying.

2. GENERAL.—The aim, scope, and general theory of different classes of survey; outline of their methods and mathematical analysis of same; the conditions of precision; the general relations of mathematics; elementary theory of probability and of error; physical and economic limitations in the practice of survey.

3. GEOMETRY OF FIELD OPERATIONS.—General principles; methods of linear measurement; surveys with chain alone; plane-table surveying and its problems; traversing in horizontal and vertical planes; aligning; setting out angles, and circular, elliptic, parabolic, and other curves, and curves of adjustment; levelling, contouring, and grading; various forms of telemetry and their place in survey; photogrammetry; the setting out of roads and railways on grades, and curves of varying "degree"; the measurement of areas and volumes, and problems connected therewith; the retrace of old surveys; the general aim and development of cadastral survey; comprehensive inclusion of all survey in a general scheme; typical problems occurring in survey and outline of schemes for their solution.

4. THE INSTRUMENTS USED IN SURVEY.—Optical squares, prismatic instruments, sextants, various forms of compass and circumferentor; lenses and lens systems; optical theory of survey instruments; the ordinary and geodetic theodolite and their

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various forms; the subtense theodolite, the omnimeter, tacheometer, tacheograph, and other forms of telemeters; the ordinary and diapositive photographic theodolite; engineering and geodetic levels, their structure, theory, adjustment and use; theory of defective construction, and defective manipulation and influence of these upon the precision of survey; the elimination of systematic error.

5. MARKING AND RECORD OF SURVEY.—The system of marking in the different States in Australia; value and character of permanent marks; legislative protection of same; adoption of system of standard co-ordinates; practical means of developing standard system for territory not triangulated. General principles of record of survey operations; value of field records; scheme of record appropriate to each class of survey. Special features in the marking of mining surveys. [*The prescriptions of the land and mining laws of the States of Australia in regard to survey.]

6. COMPUTATION.—General principles; the theory of approximate quantities and operations therewith; rapidity and precision of calculation, how attained; the use of mathematical and numerical tables for facilitating calculation; graphical methods, and the general theory of graphics; slide-rules, arithmometers, planimeters, and other instruments for rapid calculation, their theory, examination, and use; theory of mechanical integration; mechanical solution of higher operations.

The closure of survey; law of probability in the distribution of residual error; its application to Pothenot's and Hansen's problems; computation of omitted elements; the localisation of error or mistake; the value of the theory of probability in deciding as to likelihood of mistake; reduction to co-ordinate systems; connection of various systems.

7. CARTOGRAPHY.—General principles of cartography; instruments required, their examination and use; protractor and co-ordinate system of plotting; the preparation of plans and sections; special features of mining plans; conventions of and the delineation of topographical, orographical and other features; systems of reducing, enlarging and reproducing plans; special instruments used in connection therewith; the development of maps.

* Not included in Engineering course.

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The theory of projection generally; projections utilised in map compilation; outline of scheme of map compilation for different purposes. Rapid sketching of topographical and other features of any territory.

8. NAUTICAL AND HYDROGRAPHICAL SURVEY.—Scope, aim, and general principles of nautical surveying; measurement of land and sea bases; examination, use, and adjustment of the sextant and reflecting circle; system of angle observations therewith; Pothenot's problem and its applications; survey of estuaries, harbours, and coast line generally; sounding in shallow and deep water; determination of nature of sea bed; measurement of temperatures.

Tidal phenomena; location of site for observations of same; equipment of tide-observing stations; adjustment and care of self-registering instruments; reduction of tidal observations and applications to hydrographic survey; the abstract theory of tides, its application to actual tidal phenomena; the determination of lunitidal intervals, and of the vulgar and corrected establishment of ports; of the range and peculiarities of tides in a particular region; tidal prediction and its importance to navigation; harmonic tidal analysis.

The chronometer and its theory; the compensating balance; determination of stationary and travelling rates of chronometers; variations with temperature and age; its possibilities in the determination of longitude.

9. MINING AND SUBTERRANEAN SURVEYING.—General features of underground surveying; methods of transferring azimuth from surface; special forms of theodolite and their adjustment; plummet wires, their oscillation and mean position; precision of measurement of depth by means of oscillation; the transfer of azimuth from short lines; avoidance of error through asymmetry or asymmetrical movements of theodolites; miners' and hanging dials, and their use; elimination of the effect of local deviations; the alignment of tunnels and accurate setting out of underground curves; the relation of surface to mine workings; line of fracture from mine workings to surface and its relation to dip of strata; survey of positions of veins, strata, etc.; their dip, strike and intersections; quantity determinations.

The deviation of bore-holes; instruments for measurement of same; the theory of tortuous curves, and computation of co-ordinates of points in a tortuous bore-hole.

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*10. Magnetic Surveying.—Aperçu of magnetic phenomena and the history of their discovery; mathematical theories of bodies permanently magnetised; magnetic moment and couple; intensity of magnetisation; mutual action of two magnetic systems; Poisson and Gaussian distribution; the Gaussian theory of earth magnetism; strength of the earth's magnetic field; its horizontal and vertical intensity; the directive couple; geometric and magnetic axis of a needle; measurement of declination, dip and intensity; observatory instruments for such determinations; modern field instruments for the rapid magnetic survey of a territory, their theory and adjustment; magnetic parallels; isogonic lines; the earth's magnetic poles; secular variation of magnetic declination; total diurnal inequality; solar and lunar diurnal variation; the disturbance-diurnal variation; semi-annual inequality; long period inequalities; similar variations in the components of magnetic force and dip; effect of solar activity; aperçu of present state of knowledge of terrestrial magnetism; the selection of sites for magnetic observatories or observations.

*11. Military Surveying.—Historical aperçu; general principles; conventions of military topography; scales and representative-fractions; rapid sketching, traversing and contouring; utilisation of existing plans; the plane-table and other minor instruments; resection problems; reconnaissance of paths, roads, railways, and of positions; use of photography and photogrammetry; the general theory of military tachymetry; ordinary and rapid determinations of distance and position; range-finders used by various nations; their examination, theory, and use; schemes for the definition of position; position-finders and their theory; position finding; Squier and Crehore's system of range-position finding and its possible developments; use of ordinary instruments for military survey; consideration of utilisation of ordinary methods of survey; the rapid determination of meridian line; military drafting and plans.

*12. Quantity Surveying.—General principles. Order of taking out quantities; modes of measurement in different trades; "squaring" dimensions, abstracting, and billing; estimations of incomplete and completed works; trade rules; principles governing variations of plans and specifications.

*13. Agricultural Surveying.—Geognostic and agronomic basis; meteorological facts and their relation to agriculture; rocks and the soils formed from them; soil-forming agencies;

* Not included in ordinary course.

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classification, composition and analysis of soils; relations between plant foods, atmosphere and soils; scheme of survey for the determination of the important data; soil, subsoils and geological formation; disposition of drainage and of irrigation; estimation of quantities and cost in treatment of areas by soil mixing, fertilising, etc.; crops and their value.

14. HYDRAULIC SURVEYING.—The general laws of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics; the flow of water through orifices, over weirs and over falls, through pipes, and in conduits, sewers, canals and rivers; velocity and discharge formulæ based upon hydraulic inclination and radius; the gauging of streams by stream quadrants, Pitot's-tube, current-meters, etc.; theory of these instruments and determination of their constants and mode of use; estimation of discharge by different types of floats; water-meters of various forms; static and dynamic pressure of flowing water and its energy; utilisation thereof; hydraulic computations; special difficulties occurring therein; forms of channel and their comparative merits; the present state of hydraulic theory.

Flow of underground waters generally, surface curve in various cases; artesian flow; reactions of "sources" and "sinks"; application to artesian theory; the reaction of one bore upon another; the lines of flow in the stratum; curve of fall of pressure, how determined; the measurement of artesian flow; estimation of probability of change from the artesian to the sub-artesian condition; economical consequences of such change.

The general principles of irrigation; main irrigating channels; secondary channels; irrigating furrows; principles governing their arrangement, slope, etc.; means of passing water to higher levels; the hydraulic ram; pumping systems; small and extensive irrigation schemes.

15. GEODESY.—The figure of the earth and its probable constitution; distribution of gravitational intensity on its surface; relation of this to survey; geometrical and analytical theory of lines and angles on curved surfaces; distance and directions on a sphere, spheroid and ellipsoid; definition of latitude, longitude and north-line on same; the measurement of bases, and special instruments used in connection therewith; importance of and outline of methods of accurate thermometry in base-line measurement; the sea-level value of a base; special discussion of geodetic

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theodolites and levels, and the theory of their use; development of triangulation from bases and various systems of triangles; approximate and rigorous schemes of residual-error adjustment; the computation of triangulation; geodetic co-ordinates; conformal representation: co-ordinate systems and their relation to one another; calculation of latitudes and longitudes; computation of attractions of mountains; equipotential surfaces, and change of horizon and vertical in consequence; effect on latitudes, longitudes, azimuths, and the projections of elevated points on to sea-level; the geoidal surface; connection of geodetic and astronomical observations; the present state of geodesy.

16. HYPSOMETRY.—The theory of geodetic, barometric and thermometric hypsometry; terrestrial refraction and its laws; local variability; essential difference between method of reciprocal zenith distances and geodetic levelling for height determination; impossibility of perfect closure of level surveys through non-existence of an unequivocal level-surface; equivocal nature of mean sea-level, and its connection with geodetic levelling.

The hypsometer and its use; the mercurial barometer and its theory; simplication in case of aneroid; uncertain character of latter; aperçu of the phenomena of lag or after-effect, as exhibited by aneroid; the use of pressure measuring instruments for height determination; the measurement of the temperature of and the quantity of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; the daily variation of barometric pressure; sudden changes of pressure; mode of procedure with travelling and stationary barometer, and with travelling barometer alone; closure of observed curve of pressure-fluctuation observed with single travelling barometer; favourable meteorological conditions for observation; barometric and temperature gradients; local peculiarities of pressure, temperature and humidity.

17. ASTRONOMY.—General sketch of astronomy and its mathematical theory; co-ordinate definitions of position; ephemerides; the theory of aberration, precession, nutation, etc.; the use of star catalogues; apparent place of stars; methods of interpolating from tables; celestial refraction; inadequacy of existing tables; parallax; semidiameter; the determination of time; of latitude; nature of the small change of latitude; determination of meridian, and of longitude, by various methods; the theory of conditions of precision; difference between geodetic and astronomical latitude, longitude and meridian; the effect on time determinations.

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Civil Engineering Students—1 to 8, 14 to 17.
Mechanical Engineering Students—1 to 8, and 14 . . .
Mining Engineering Students—1 to 9, part of 14 to 17.

Books Recommended for Reference.—Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying; Jackson's Aid to Survey Practice; Bauernfeind's Elemente der Vermessungskunde; Jordan's Handbuch der Vermessungskunde; Wilson's Topographic Surveying; Downing's Hydraulics; Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Coefficients and Formulæ; Jackson's Hydraulic Manual; Ganguillet's and Kutter's Flow of Water in Rivers and Channels; Merriman's Hydraulics; Robinson's Marine Surveying; Hawkins' Astronomy (Elementary); Chauvenet's Spherical and Practical Astronomy (Advanced); Doolittle's Astronomy; Clarke's Geodesy; Gore's Elements of Geodesy; Merriman's Least Squares; Wright's Adjustment of Observations; Brough's Mine Surveying.

64.—ARCHITECTURE.

History of Architecture, illustrated by photographs and drawings; and Building Construction, illustrated by diagrams and drawings, and samples of materials.

History of Architecture.—The historical evolution of design in buildings from the earliest times to the present day, embracing Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, Romanesque, Byzantine, Saracenic, Gothic, Renaissance and Modern work.

Books Recommended.—History of Architecture, by Fergusson (4 vols.); A History of Architecture, by Banister Fletcher (1 vol.)

Building Construction.—Description of the nature and proper utilisation of building materials, and of the modes of construction adopted in the various building trades.

Books Recommended.—Building Construction, Rivingtons (vols. 1, 2, 3).

65.—MINING.

1. Brief History of Mining. The Conditions under which mines are held; the chief provisions of the Mining Laws of New South Wales.

2. The nature and mode of occurrence of ore-deposits; heaves or dislocations; the rules for finding the lost or dislocated portions of beds and lodes; genesis of mineral veins; the influence of adjoining rocks upon ore-deposits; descriptions of some of the most celebrated mines and mineral districts.

3. Prospecting or the search for minerals; shoading; trenching; costeaning. Exploration by shafts and adits.

4. Boring and drilling; the various appliances used therefor.

5. Tools employed in mining. Explosives and their use in blasting. Rock-drills. Machinery employed in getting coal.

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6. Principles of the employment of labour in mines; daily wages; working by tribute and by contract.

7. Methods of mining in open works and quarries; ground sluicing; hydraulic sluicing; dredging.

8. The illumination of mines; the different varieties of lamps used in metalliferous mines and collieries.

9. Sinking shafts and driving levels and adits.

10. The different methods of securing excavations by timbering, masonry and tubbing. The construction of underground dams.

11. The exploitation of mineral deposits. The different methods of laying out excavations in metalliferous mines and in collieries.

12. Haulage or the conveyance of minerals underground.

13. Hoisting, winding or raising mineral in shafts, and the machinery employed therefor.

14. The drainage of mines; pumps and pumping arrangements.

15. Principles of ventilation in mines; natural ventilation; appliances used for producing a current of air in mines; fans; ventilating furnaces; the noxious gases occurring in mines; methods of testing the purity and measuring the volume of the air employed for ventilation.

16. The mechanical treatment of ores; the different kinds of machinery used in the reduction and concentration of ores.

Text Books.—A treatise on Ore Deposits (J. A. Phillips and H. Louis); Ore and Stone Mining (Dr. C. Le Neve Foster), Colliery Manager's Handbook (Pamely). The following books may also be consulted:—Callon's Lectures on Mining (translated by Foster and Galloway); Mining and Ore-Dressing Machinery (C. G. Warnford Lock); The Mineral Resources of N.S. Wales (E. F. Pittman, 1901).

66.—SURGICAL DENTISTRY.

(*a*) Special Diseases of the Teeth.—Eighteen lectures.

Mr. R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., &c.

Introductory.—For First Year Students.

1. Surgical Anatomy of the Teeth, Temporary and Permanent.

2. Extraction—Instruments to be used.

3. Accidents during and after extraction. Hæmorrhage. Position when under anæsthetics and special instruments required.

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For Second Year Students.

4. Condition of Teeth and Jaws at Birth.

5. Temporary Dentition and its Complications.

6. Permanent Dentition—Dates of eruption. General characters. Modifications.

7. Abnormalities—Syphilitic. Stomatitic. Supernumerary. Geminated. Dilacerated.

8. Caries—Definition. Literature. Etiology. Terminations. Complications. Sequelæ. Treatment, preventive and curative.

9. Diseases of the Pulp—Hyperæmia. Acute and Chronic Inflammation. Exposure. Gangrene. Polypus. Calcification.

10. Abscess—Position. Etiology. Varieties. Sequelæ.

11. Diseases of the Pericementum—Acute and Chronic Septic pericementitis. Non-septic pericementitis. Salivary Calculus.

12. Pyorrhœa Alveolaris—Etiology. Diagnosis. Prognosis. Literature.

13. Tumours—Dental Cyst. Odontome. Epulis.

14. Reflex Disorders of Dental Origin — Neuralgia. Trismus. Ophthalmic.

15. Injuries—Fracture of Alveolus. Dislocation. Accidental Extraction. Infection of Wound.

16. Replantation. Transplantation. Implantation.

17. Fracture of Jaw—Treatment of loose fragments and broken teeth. Splints. Operative treatment.

18. General Hygiene of the Mouth and Teeth in relation to Health.

(*b*) Clinical Dental Surgery.—Twenty-five lectures.

Mr. N. V. Pockley, D.D.S.

1. The Teeth—Definition, nomenclature, structure, form, surfaces, arrangement.

2. Sterilisation—Mouth, hands, instruments, &c.

3. Examination of the Teeth—Appliances, methods, removal of deposits, separating, records, &c.

4. Stages of Caries—Superficial, moderate, deep.

5. Exclusion of Moisture—Appliances, methods.

6. Preparation of Cavities—Opening, removing decay, shaping, sterilising.

7. Classification of Cavities—Simple cavities on exposed surfaces.

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8. Classification of Cavities—Simple approximal cavities.
9. Classification of Cavities—Compound cavities.
10. Root Canals—Forms, treatment, filling.
11. Filling Materials—Gold, tin, amalgam, cement, gutta percha.
12. Cavity Linings—Indications for, materials.
13. Filling Cavities with gold and tin.
14. Filling Cavities with plastic materials.
15. Combination fillings.
16. Matrices—Forms, uses, dangers.
17. Porcelain inlays.
18. Bleaching of discoloured teeth.
19. Care and treatment of deciduous teeth.

(*c*) Crown and Bridge Work.—Seventeen lectures.

Mr. W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S.

For Second Year Students.

1. History, definition and application.
2. Materials and instruments required.
3. Selection of cases for crown work.
4. Treatment and preparation of roots for reception of the various forms of pivot crown.
5. Construction and mounting of porcelain and facing crowns.
6. Preparation of teeth for the adjustment of hollow metal crowns.
7. The hollow metal crown.
8. Porcelain faced hollow metal crown.
9. Seamless crowns.
10. Principles involved in the selection of cases for bridge work.
11. Construction and fitting of the various forms of fixed bridges.
12. Application to special cases.
13. Removable bridges.
14. Material and various methods employed in setting crown and bridge work.

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67.—MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

(*a*) Rubber and Cleft Palate Work.—Twenty lectures.

Mr. H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S.

First and Second Year Students.

Vulcanite—

Preparation of the mouth.
Method of taking impressions, impression trays.
Materials used in taking impressions.
Models.
Articulators and Articulation.
Teeth for different temperaments.
Vulcanizable rubber and vulcanizing.
Repairing a vulcanite plate.

Celluloid—

Description of celluloid, and the making of special models.
Method of flasking and heating.
Repairing a celluloid plate.

Cleft Palate—

Hare lip, cleft of hard palate, cleft of soft palate.
Treatment of mouth before taking the impression.
Models.
Simple obturators, vela.
Difficult cases and their treatment explained.

(*b*) Metal Work.—Fifteen lectures.

Mr. A. C. Nathan, D.D.S., D.M.D.

1. The Laboratory—The equipment and arrangement.
2. Moulding and carving porcelain teeth.
3. The making and preparation of plaster models.
4. Appliances and forces utilised as a means of attachment.
5. Metallic dies and counter dies, moulding.
6. Swaged metallic plates.
7. Combination dentures.
8. Cast metal dentures.
9. Continuous gum dentures.
10. Hygienic relations.

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(*c*) IRREGULARITIES OF THE TEETH.—Twenty lectures.

Mr. A. H. MacTaggart, D.D.S.

For Second Year Students.

1. Regularity and Irregularity defined.
2. Etiology.
3. Evils associated with Irregularity.
4. Advisability of correction and age at which to begin.
5. Movements to be produced.
6. Physiology of tooth movement.
7. Materials and methods.
8. Appliances.
9. Simple forms of Irregularity and their treatment.
10. Complicated forms of Irregularity and their treatment.
11. Relating to the correction of Irregularities as between dentist and patient.

Text Books Recommended.—Essig's and Kirk's American Text Books; Tomes and Burchard; Richardson's Mechanical Dentistry; Kingsley's Oral Deformities; Evans' Crown and Bridge Work; Guilford's Orthodontia; Farrar's Irregularities; Dental Metallurgy, E. A. Smith (Churchill & Co.)

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FACULTY OF LAW.*

The following Regulations have been passed by the Senate:—

1. A Class Examination shall be held at the end of each term by each member of the Teaching Staff in the subject matter of his lectures for the Term, and a report of the results of each examination shall be forwarded to the Registrar to be laid before the Faculty.

2. Every candidate for the degree of LL.B. shall be required to produce certificates from the Lecturer in Procedure and the Lecturer in Equity that he has during his law course attended in court and taken a satisfactory note of such cases as shall be approved of by the said lecturers.

65.—JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN LAW.

A.—JURISPRUDENCE.

Analytical Jurisprudence; Legal History; the Theory of Legislation.

Students are recommended to read the following books:—Austin Lectures, I., V., VI., and the Essay on the Uses of the Study of Jurisprudence; T. E. Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence; Bentham, Theory of Legislation, by Dumont; Maine's Ancient Law, and chapters xii. and xiii. of the Early History of Institutions.

Reference may also be made to Maine's Early Law and Custom; Carter's English Legal History; and to Fitzjames Stephen's History of the Criminal Law, chapters ii., iii., xvii., xviii., xix. and xxxiv.

B.—ROMAN LAW.

The Institutes of Justinian, Books I. and II.; Book III., Title 13 to end of Book; Book IV., Titles 1 to 5 inclusive.

Students are recommended to read Moyle's Institutes of Justinian.

Reference may also be made to Hunter's Roman Law.

* In view of the changes ensuing on the establishment of the Commonwealth, and in view also of the fact that the work of consolidating the State Statutes is now approaching completion, it is probable that extensive changes will be made, in the course of the year 1902, in the various subjects of examination in the Faculty of Law. Such changes will, if approved by the Senate, take effect in 1903; and will be duly announced to students and published on the University notice boards.

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66.—INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Students will be expected to exhibit a general knowledge of the Law and Conventions of the English Constitution, and a more particular knowledge of the structure and working both of the Federal and State Governments in New South Wales.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Stephen's Commentaries, Introduction, sections 3 and 4, Book IV., part I., chapters 1 to 8 inclusive; Dicey's Law of the Constitution; Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution; together with the more important Statutes, Instruments, and Decisions relating to the Government of the Commonwealth and of the State.

Reference may also be made to Broom's Constitutional Law; Quick and Garran's Commentaries on the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

B.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

This subject may be studied in Hall's International Law.

Reference may also be made to Lawrence's Principles of International Law; and to Cobbett's Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

67.—THE LAW OF STATUS, CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND CRIMES.*

Students are recommended to read or refer to Anson's Law of Contract; Pollock's Law of Torts; Fitzjames Stephen's Criminal Law; Stephen's Commentaries, Books III., V. and VI.; Dixon on Divorce; Beal's Cardinal Rules of Legal Interpretation; and the following cases, with Notes, from Smith's Leading Cases:—Armory v. Delamirie, Ashby v. White, Addison v. Gandasequi, Calye's Case, Coggs v. Bernard, Manby v. Scott, Marriott v. Hampden, Paterson v. Gandasequi, Semayne's Case, Six Carpenters' Case, Twyne's Case, Thompson v. Davenport, Vicars v. Wilcox; together with the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above-mentioned subjects.

Reference may also be made to other parts of Smith's Leading Cases and to Pollock's Principles of Contract.

68.—PROCEDURE IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, BOTH BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS COMMON LAW JURISDICTION AND BEFORE COURTS OF INFERIOR JURISDICTION; TOGETHER WITH EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Fitzjames Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Pilcher's Supreme Court Practice; Foster's District Court Practice; Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate, and Best on Evidence; together with the following cases, with Notes, from

* In this and other professional subjects students are of course required to make themselves acquainted with the law in force in New South Wales.

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Smith's Leading Cases:—Higham v. Ridgway, Price v. Torrington, Doe d. Christmas v. Oliver, Hughes v. Cornelius, the Duchess of Kingston's Case, and Trevivan v. Lawrence; and the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above-mentioned subjects.

72.—THE LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Williams' Real Property; Williams' Personal Property; together with the Statutes in Force in New South Wales relating to this subject.

Reference may also be made to Stephen's Commentaries, Book II.; Elphinstone's Introduction to Conveyancing; The Dissertations contained in Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing; and Hogg's Hints on Conveyancing.

73.—EQUITY, PROBATE, BANKRUPTCY AND COMPANY LAW, TOGETHER WITH PROCEDURE IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Snell's Principles of Equity; The Practice in Equity (Walker and Rich); The Probate Acts (Garrett and Walker); The Bankruptcy Acts (Salusbury); The Company Acts (Rolin and Rich); and the following cases with notes from White and Tudor's Leading Cases:—Fox v. Macreth, Ellison v. Ellison, Cuddee v. Rutter, Bassett v. Nosworthy, Townley v. Sherborne, Penn v. Lord Baltimore; together with the Statutes in Force in New South Wales relating to these subjects.

Reference may be made to other parts of White and Tudor's Leading Cases.

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EXAMINATION SUBJECTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

See By-laws, Chap. XV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

See By-laws, Chap. XV., Sec 24.*

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

1. The History of Greece, to the death of Demosthenes. In addition to a general knowledge of the subject, special knowledge of one of the following periods will be required:—
   (*a*) Down to 404 B.C., with Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, Hellenics I., II.
   (*b*) From 431 B.C. to the death of Demosthenes, with Thucydides, Xenophon, Hellenics, and Demosthenes (Phil. I., Olynth. I.-III., De Pace, Phil. II., De Chers., Phil. III., De Corona).
2. The History of Rome, to the death of Marcus Aurelius. Special knowledge of Cicero's Letters and Tacitus' Annals will be required.
3. Greek Literature, to the death of Demosthenes. In addition to a general knowledge of the whole subject, special knowledge of one of the following groups will be required:—
   (*a*) Epic: Homer, Iliad *or* Odyssey.
   (*b*) Lyric: Fragments as in Smyth's Greek Melic Poets.
   (*c*) Drama: Any six Plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes (all four authors must be represented in the candidate's selection).

* Candidates may be admitted to *Examination* for the Degree of M.A. one year after obtaining the Degree of B.A. The Degree of M.A. cannot be conferred until the time has elapsed which is required by the By-laws.

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(*d*) Historical: Herodotus VII.-IX., Thuc. VI.-VII.

(*e*) Rhetorical: Specimens of the Attic Orators, such as those given by Jebb; together with Æschines, Against Ctesiphon; Demosthenes, On the Crown; Isocrates, Panegyricus.

Candidates taking this subject are also recommended to read Longinus, On the Sublime (Rhys Roberts). They will be required to show a general knowledge of, and to translate passages from, Greek authors other than those specified.

4. Roman Literature, to the death of Tacitus. Special knowledge will be required of Virgil and Horace; and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and to translate passages from, other Latin authors.

5. Greek Constitutional History. In addition to a general knowledge of the subject, to be gained from such a book as Greenidge's Handbook to Greek Const. Hist., special knowledge will be required of Plato, Republic, Books VIII.-IX.; Aristotle, Politics, and Athenaion Politeia; Xenophon, Respubl. Laced. and Respubl. Ath. Reference also should be made to Freeman's History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.

6. Comparative Philology, with special application to the Greek and Latin languages. Books specially recommended: King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflections in Greek and Latin; Monro's Homeric Grammar; Wordsworth's Specimens of Early Latin; Lindsay's The Latin Language; Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

Candidates for honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects.

The Greek and Latin books especially prescribed must be read in the original language. Books which have in whole or in part been included in the candidate's course for the B.A. Degree may be offered only subject to the approval of the Professor; but other books may, subject to the approval of the Professor, be substituted for those here specified.

School of Logic, Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

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1. Logic.
2. Psychology.
3. Ethics.
4. Metaphysics.
5. Education.
6. Economics.
7. Politics.

Candidates for Honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects. All candidates will be required to submit themselves to examination—

(*a*) On the general history and literature of the subject or subjects chosen.

(*b*) On a special branch of, or period in the history of, the subject or subjects chosen. The branch or period to be chosen by the candidate, subject to the approval of the Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy.

In addition, all candidates will be required to present an essay on some subject connected with the branch of study selected. The choice of the subject must be approved by the Professor. The essay must give evidence of critical and constructive philosophical ability on the part of the author. Essays which are merely compilations will not be accepted.

No books are prescribed, and considerable freedom will be allowed in the choice of subjects, but candidates are recommended to consult the Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy when arranging their courses of study.

School of Mathematics.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in any Mathematical subjects distinctly in advance of those prescribed for the B.A. course; the subjects to be approved by the Professor of Mathematics.

School of Modern Literature.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

1. English Philology, English Literature before Chaucer. Special knowledge of Beowulf, the Chronicle, and Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight will be required.
2. English Literature from Chaucer to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of three of the following authors:—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Burke, Tennyson.

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3. German Philology. German Literature before Klopstock. Special knowledge of the Niebelungen Lied, Walter von der Vogelweide, Hans Sachs (Dichtungen, Goedeke, and Tittman).
4. German Language and Literature from Klopstock to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Goethe's Novels and Dramas, or Schiller's Plays and Poems, and of Lessing's chief Dramas and Prose Works.
5. French Philology. French Literature till 1600. Special knowledge will be required of the Chanson de Roland, of the Romances and Pastorals (Romanzen and Pastorellen, ed. *Bartsch*), and of Montaigne.
6. French Language and Literature from 1600 to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Molière, of Voltaire's Historical Works and La Henriade, of Sainte-Beuve's Port Royal, and Hugo's Dramas.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of Modern Literature, candidates may offer other books and authors of similar nature and extent in place of those specified.

In all these subjects there may be *viva voce* examination in addition to the examination in writing.

Candidates who have graduated after March, 1894, will be required to present an essay on some subject connected with the period, and written in the language they have selected. The choice of the subject will be left to themselves, but must be approved by the Professor.

Candidates for Honours are required to offer (*a*) not less than two of the preceding subjects, or (*b*) one of the six subjects mentioned, along with one of the subjects prescribed for Classics, Philosophy or History. In the latter case the approval of both Professors concerned must be obtained.

School of Modern History.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in accordance with the following scheme.

PASS.

Candidates will be required :—

(A) To write an essay on some subject approved by the Professor of History.

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The essay must be sent into the Registrar on or before the first day of the examination in March for the M.A. Degree.

(B) To offer themselves for examination in one of the following subjects, provided that they have not been examined in any part of the subject for the Degree of B.A. :—

(1) The History of England from 449 to the present time (*a*).

(2) The History of Continental Europe from 449 to the present time (*b*).

(3) The History of England from 449 to 1603, together with the History of Continental Europe during the same period.

(4) The History of England from 1603 to the present time, together with the History of Continental Europe during the same period.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of History, candidates may offer other subjects of similar nature and extent in place of those specified above.

HONOURS.

Candidates will be required :—

(A) To write an essay on some subject approved by the Professor of History.

The essay must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the first day of the examination in March for the M.A. Degree.

(B) To offer themselves for examination in the following subjects :—

(1) The History of England from 449 to the present time (*a*).

(2) The History of Europe from 449 to the present time (*b*).

(C) One of the following subjects :—

(i.) Political Economy.

(ii.) The writings of Milton, Burke and Carlyle, to be studied in relation to the history of their times.

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(iii.) The History of Protestantism in England from Wycliffe to Milton. Candidates will be expected to show knowledge of Continental Protestantism in so far as it has influence on the development of Protestant thought and practice in England (*c*).

Subject to the approval of the Professor of History, candidates may offer other subjects of similar nature and extent in place of those specified above.

(*a*) Books Recommended for History of England.—Same as for B.A. Degree; *see* Calendar for 1902.

(*b*) Books Recommended for History of Europe.—Same as recommended for B.A. Degree, *see* Calendar for 1901; and, in addition, the following:—*Church's* Beginning of the Middle Ages; Epochs of European History (*Rivington*); *Finlay's* History of Greece; *Lodge's* Modern Europe; *Dyer's* Modern Europe; *Creighton's* Papacy; *Ranke's* Popes; *Villari's* Savonarola; *Beard's* Hibbert Lectures; *Beard's* Luther; *Froude's* Council of Trent; *Froude's* Erasmus; *Motley's* Dutch Republic and United Netherlands, *Armstrong's* Religious Wars in France; Heroes of the Nations Series; *Gardiner's* Thirty Years' War; *Longmans'* Seven Years' War; *Carlyle's* Frederick the Great, and the French Revolution; *De Tocqueville's* Ancien Regime.

(*c*) Books Recommended.—*Wycliffe's* Select English Works, ed. T. Arnold; *Cardwell's* Documentary Annals and Synodalia; The Zurich Letters; *Hooker's* Ecclesiastical Polity—Preface; *Luther's* Primary Works, ed. Wace and Buchheim; *Calvin's* Institutes; *Milton's* Treatises on Church Government, and Christian Doctrine; *Lechler's* Wycliffe; *Beard's* Luther; *Beard's* Hibbert Lectures; *Childs'* Church and State under the Tudors; *Dixon's* Reformation; *Dexter's* Congregationalism; *Masson's* Milton; *Hunt's* Religious Thought; *Tulloch's* Rational Theology; *Hanbury's* Historical Memorials; *Mitchell's* Westminster Assembly.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

See By-laws, Chap. xvi.

A. The Intermediate LL.B. Examination will, until further notice, include the following subjects:—

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Roman Law.
3. Constitutional Law.
4. International Law.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*.

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B. The Final LL.B. Examination will, until further notice, include:—

1. The Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
2. The Law of Status, Civil Obligations, and Crimes.
3. Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases, both before the Supreme Court in its common law jurisdiction, and before Courts of inferior jurisdiction; together with Evidence and Pleading.
4. Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law; and Procedure in those jurisdictions.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS.

Certain privileges are conceded to Graduates and Third Year Students of the University in respect to the conditions necessary for admission to the Bar. As to these, candidates are advised either to refer to the Rules for the admission of Barristers (see Law Almanac), or to apply for information to the Secretary of the Barristers' Admission Board, Supreme Court.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

The following are extracts from the Rules of the Supreme Court for the admission of Attorneys, which refer to Examinations held at the University:—

The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Sydney obtained by an Articled Clerk who has attended the law lectures appointed by the said University shall exempt him from passing the Intermediate Law Examination and sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Final Examination: Provided, however, that he shall be required to pass section 4 of the Final Examination, and to give all notices and pay all fees as required by the existing Rules in the case of an Articled Clerk proceeding to Final Examination.

Every person desirous of entering into Articles of Clerkship who shall not have taken a Degree in the University of Sydney, or in some other University recognised by it, shall, before approval of such Articles, produce to the Prothonotary a Certificate of his having passed a Matriculation Examination in the said University, or in some other University recognised by it; or a Certificate from the Registrar of the University of Sydney of his having passed some equivalent examination before Professors or Examiners appointed by the Senate thereof; or a Certificate of his having passed in England, Scotland or Ireland the Preliminary Examination which Articled Clerks may be there required to pass, and shall lodge with the said Prothonotary a copy of such Certificate.

Preliminary Examinations (equivalent to the Matriculation Examination) for Articled Clerks are held at the University in the months of April, July and

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November, commencing on the first Monday in April and July, and the second Monday in November. Fee, £5 10s. 6d., to be paid to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

The subjects of the Examinations to be held in July and November, 1902, and April, 1903, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1903, and so on in future years. (See page 76.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.*

See By-laws, Chap. XVI.

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws will, until further notice, include the following subjects:—

I.—Jurisprudence.

All candidates will be examined in Jurisprudence and the Principles of Legislation. They will be expected to show a critical knowledge of the subject, and a familiarity with current literature relating thereto.

II.—Roman Law.

Candidates will be examined in the general principles of Roman Law, and in the following special subject to be studied in connection with the corresponding department of English Law:—

For March, 1903.—The Roman Law of Damage to Property. On this subject candidates are advised to refer to the following Title of the Digest: Ad legem Aquiliam (ix., 2).

III.—The Law of New South Wales.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the principles of the law applicable in New South Wales, and also to show a detailed knowledge both of principles and practice in one of the following departments:—

1. Common Law, including the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law.
2. Equity.

IV.—Public and Private International Law.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the principles of International Law and a more detailed

* In view of the changes ensuing on the establishment of the Commonwealth, and in view also of the fact that the work of consolidating the State Statutes is now approaching completion, it is probable that extensive changes will be made, in the course of the year 1902, in the various subjects of examination in the Faculty of Law. Such changes will, if approved by the Senate, take effect in 1903; and will be duly announced to students and published on the University notice boards.

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knowledge of the principles and decisions relating to the international application of Foreign Law.

No books are prescribed by the Faculty, but any person proposing to present himself as a candidate may apply to the Professor of Law for advice on the subject. The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. & M.D.

See By-laws, Chap. XVII.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF D.Sc. & B.Sc.

See By-laws, Chap. XVIII.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ENGINEERING.

See By-laws, Chap. XVIII.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Full particulars regarding these examinations can be had on reference to the "Manual of Public Examinations," which contains the By-laws, Subjects of Examination, Books Recommended, Directions for Candidates, Examination Papers, &c., and is obtainable from almost any bookseller.

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LIST OF
*SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.

All students of the University who shall during their course have received Bursaries, Exhibitions, Scholarships or Fellowships, or Exemptions from Fees, are invited by the Senate to make returns to the University when their circumstances in life shall permit, for the purpose of conferring like benefits on future students. The names of all students making such return will be published in the University Calendar.

AWARDED AT THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The SALTING Exhibition—Awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to a student proceeding thence to the University. £25 for three years. (See page 201.) The last award was made in March, 1900.

The BOWMAN-CAMERON Scholarship—Every third year, for general proficiency. £50 for three years. (See page 192.) The last award was made in March, 1902.

The COOPER Scholarship No. II.—Awarded to a student distinguished in Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 191.)

The BARKER Scholarship No. II.—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 189.)

The LITHGOW Scholarship—Awarded to a student distinguished in modern languages (French and German). £50 for one year. (See page 191.)

The JAMES AITKEN Scholarship—For general proficiency. £50 for one year. This Scholarship is not given in the year in which the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship is awarded. (See page 194.)

The FREEMASONS Scholarship—For sons of Freemasons. Every third year. £50 for three years. (See page 193.) The last award was made in March, 1902.

THE HORNER Exhibition—For proficiency in Mathematics. £8 for one year. (See page 202.)

* Scholars are required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

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BURSARIES of the annual value of £50 each are awarded from time to time. (See page 203.)

AWARDED AT THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The COOPER Scholarship No. III.—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 191.)

The GEORGE ALLEN Scholarship—For Mathematics. £30 for one year. (See page 192.)

The *LEVEY Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science for Chemistry (theoretical and practical) and Physics (theoretical and practical). £30 for one year. (See page 188.)

The GARTON Scholarship No. I.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 197.)

The *SMITH Prize—For Physics. £5. (See page 211.)

The SLADE Prizes—For Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics. £4 10s. each. (See page 212.)

The COLLIE Prize—For Botany. £3 10s. (See page 212.)

The STRUTH EXHIBITION—For General Proficiency. Awarded at the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £40 for five years. (See page 202.) The last award was made in March, 1902.

The HENRY WAIT Bursary—For General Proficiency. Awarded at the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £30 for five years. (See page 208.) The last award was made in March, 1901. This bursary does not exempt the holder from the payment of lecture fees.

AWARDED AT THE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The COOPER Scholarship No. I.—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 190.)

The BARKER Scholarship No. I.—For Mathematics—£50 for one year. (See page 189).

The GARTON Scholarship No. II.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 197.)

The NORBERT QUIRK Prize—For Mathematics. £5. (See page 211.)

* Candidates for Honours and Scholarships in Physics are required to attend the Laboratory during one term, for two afternoons a week.

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The Deas-Thomson Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Arts or that of Science for Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 190.)

The Deas-Thomson Geology Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Geology. £50 for one year. (See page 190.)

The Caird Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry. £50 for one year. (See page 193.)

AWARDED AT EACH DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Bronze Medals are awarded to the highest proficients in the various Degree Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE BY GRADUATES.

The Frazer Scholarship—Awarded upon the results of examinations, &c., in History. £70. (See page 195.)

The James King of Irrawang Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing. £130 for two years. The last award was made in March, 1902. (See page 194.)

The Woolley Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate in Arts of not more than four years' standing. £150 for two years. The last award was made in March, 1901. (See page 196.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have on six occasions awarded Scholarships to Graduates in Science of this University, upon the nomination of the Senate. £150 for two or three years. (See page 195.)

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The Wigram Allen Scholarship—Awarded for proficiency at the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have passed in some of them in the Arts course. £50 for one year. (See page 191.)

The George and Matilda Harris Scholarship—Awarded for proficiency in the Term Examinations and the Intermediate Law Examination. £50 for one year. (See page 198.)

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Struth Exhibition—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Arts, to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £40 for five years. (See page 202.) The last award was made in March, 1902.

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The HENRY WAIT Bursary—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £30 for five years. (See page 208.) The last award was made in March, 1901. This bursary does not exempt the holder from the payment of lecture fees.

The RENWICK Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Medicine. £35 for one year. (See page 192.)

The JOHN HARRIS Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology in the Third Year Examination in Medicine. £40 for one year. (See page 194.)

The BELMORE Medal. A Gold Medal of the value of £15, awarded annually for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture. (See page 210.)

1. Candidates must be of two, and under five years' standing in the University of Sydney.
2. They must pass examinations in Chemistry and Geology, with special reference to Agriculture.

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*PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

WENTWORTH Medal for Graduates—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. The competition for this Medal is confined to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. (See page 209.)

Subject for 1902-3.—English Tragedies on the Classical Model.

WENTWORTH Medal for Undergraduates — £10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. (See page 210.)

Subject for 1902-3.—English Tragedies on the Classical Model.

NICHOLSON Medal—£10. Awarded annually for Latin Verse (Hexameters). The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing. (See page 210.)

Subject for 1902-3.—Thermopylae.

* The exercises for these Prizes, which must not be in the handwriting of the Author, must be sent to the Registrar before the first day of Lent Term, 1903. They must be contained in an envelope with a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and motto of the Author.

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UNIVERSITY Prize—£10. Awarded annually for English Verse (to be written in rhyme). The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. The Composition must be at least one hundred lines in length.

Subject for 1902-3.—The Death of Chatterton.

Professor ANDERSON'S Medal—£10. Awarded annually for an Essay on some Philosophical subject. The competition for this medal is open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

Subject for 1902-3.—The Herbartian Theory of Apperception, in its application to Education.

The BEAUCHAMP Prize—Founded by His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp. £25. Awarded for an Essay upon some subject of literary or historical interest. The competition is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than twenty-five Terms' standing from Matriculation.

Subject for 1902-3.—Democracy and Empire, with special reference to existing conditions.

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TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation Examination	2	0	0
Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine and Science	2	0	0
Lecture Fees, *per term*—			
Anatomy, Dissections (including 21s. for "parts")	3	3	0
Anatomy of Teeth	1	1	0
Anatomy, General and Descriptive ..	3	3	0
Anatomy, Regional and Surgical ..	2	12	6
Anatomy, Senior	3	3	0
Applied Mechanics	2	2	0
Architecture and Building Construction	2	2	0
Assaying (*see Practical Chemistry*)			
Biology	2	2	0
Biology, Practical	2	2	0
Botany	2	2	0
Building Construction (*see Architecture*)			
Chemistry, Introductory Course for Students in the Faculty of Arts	2	2	0
Chemistry, all other Courses	3	3	0
Chemistry, Practical*	5	5	0
Chemistry, Tutorial	1	1	0
Civil Engineering	2	2	0
Dentistry, Introductory Surgical and Mechanical	1	1	0
,, Mechanical Workshop ..	2	2	0
,, Mechanical	2	2	0
,, Surgical	2	2	0
Dental Pathology and Bacteriology ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Geometry and Drawing ..	1	11	6
English, First Year	0	10	6
English, Second and Third Years ..	2	2	0
French	2	2	0
Geology	2	2	0
Practical Geology	3	3	0
German	2	2	0

* For Students who have passed through the Introductory course the following is the Table of Fees; two half-days being counted as one day—

For 6 days in the week,	£5	per month, or	£12	per term.			
,, 5	,,	,,	£4 5s.	,,	£10	,,	
,, 4	,,	,,	£3 6s. 8d.	,,	£8	,,	
,, 3	,,	,,	£2 10s.	,,	£6	,,	
,, 2	,,	,,	£2	,,	£4	,,	
,, 1	,,	,,	£1	,,	£2	,,	

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LECTURE FEES *per term—continued—*	£	s.	d.
GREEK	2	2	0
HISTORY	2	2	0
LATIN	2	2	0
LAW*—THIRD YEAR	4	4	0
FOURTH AND FIFTH YEARS ..	8	8	0
LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY	2	2	0
LOGIC, APPLIED (FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS) ..	1	1	0
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS ..	3	3	0
MATHEMATICS	2	2	0
MECHANICAL DRAWING	1	1	0
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	2	2	0
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH	3	3	0
MEDICINE	3	3	0
MEDICINE, CLINICAL	2	2	0
MEDICINE, TUTORIAL, for year	1	1	0
MIDWIFERY	3	3	0
METALLURGY	2	2	0
METALLURGY, PRACTICAL, FOR DENTISTS ..	3	3	0
MINERALOGY	2	2	0
MINING	2	2	0
OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY ..	1	1	0
PATHOLOGY	3	3	0
PATHOLOGY (DENTAL) AND BACTERIOLOGY ..	3	3	0
PATHOLOGY, PRACTICAL	4	4	0
PHYSICS, INTRODUCTORY COURSE FOR STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS	2	2	0
PHYSICS, ALL OTHER COURSES	3	3	0
PHYSICS, PRACTICAL	3	3	0
PHYSIOGRAPHY	2	2	0
PHYSIOLOGY	3	3	0
PHYSIOLOGY, SENIOR	3	3	0
PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL	3	3	0
PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE	1	1	0
QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS (*see Practical Chemistry*)			
SURGERY	3	3	0
SURGERY, CLINICAL	2	2	0
SURGERY, OPERATIVE	4	4	0
SURGERY, TUTORIAL, for year	1	1	0
SURVEYING	2	2	0
ZOOLOGY	2	2	0

* In the Faculty of Law, the fee payable by Students not going through the regular course is two guineas per Term for each subject.

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	£	s.	d.
DEGREE FEES—			
B.A.	3	0	0
M.A.	5	0	0
LL.B.	10	0	0
LL.D.	20	0	0
M.B.	10	0	0
M.D.	10	0	0
Ch.M.	10	0	0
B.Sc.	3	0	0
D.Sc.	10	0	0
B.E.	10	0	0
M.E.	10	0	0
LICENSE FEE IN DENTISTRY	10	0	0
Fee for use of Microscope *(per course)*	1	0	0
,, ,, in Geological Department	1	10	0
Fee for entering name on books, to be paid by those who are admitted *ad eundem statum* or *gradum*	2	0	0
YEARLY EXAMINATION FEE for students who have been exempted from attendance upon lectures	2	0	0
Fee payable for a deferred examination in March or at any other time	2	0	0
PUBLIC EXAMINATION FEES—			
SENIOR EXAMINATION..	1	10	0
JUNIOR ,, ...	1	0	0
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR ARTICLED CLERKS (payable to the Prothonotary)	5	10	6

MICROSCOPES.

In Practical Classes in the Departments of Biology, Geology, Pathology, and Physiology, students may use their own microscopes provided they be of an approved pattern, or may use the microscopes provided by the University, for the use of which a charge is made. The following are the approved patterns of microscopes:—

(1) Zeiss's stand V2 with revolving diaphragm, double nose-piece, ocular 3 and objectives A and D.

(2) Reichert's "University" stand with revolving diaphragm double nose-piece, ocular III., and objectives 3 and 7a.

(3) Reichert's Stand III. with revolving diaphragm or Abbe condenser. Objectives Nos. 3 and 7 of best series; ocular 3, double nose-piece.

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TABLE OF FEES SHOWING THE TOTAL COST OF GRADUATION IN MEDICINE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Year—	Chemistry	6	6	0			
	Chemistry—Organic	3	3	0			
	Practical Chemistry	5	5	0			
	Physics	6	6	0			
	Practical Physics	3	3	0			
	Biology	4	4	0			
	Practical Biology	4	4	0			
					32	11	0
2nd Year—	Descriptive Anatomy	6	6	0			
	Practical Physiology	6	6	0			
	Physiology	6	6	0			
	Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	3	3	0			
	Dissections and parts	9	9	0			
					31	10	0
3rd Year—	Regional and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0			
	Practical Physiology	3	3	0			
	Physiology (Senior)	3	3	0			
	Materia Medica and Therapeutics	6	6	0			
	Dissections and parts	9	9	0			
					27	6	0
4th Year—	Surgery	6	6	0			
	Pathology	6	6	0			
	Operative Surgery	4	4	0			
	Clinical Surgery	4	4	0			
	Practical Pathology	4	4	0			
	Tutorial Surgery	1	1	0			
					26	5	0
5th Year—	Midwifery and Gynæcology	6	6	0			
	Medicine	6	6	0			
	Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0			
	Clinical Medicine	4	4	0			
	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0			
	Psychological Medicine	1	1	0		-	
	Applied Logic	1	1	0			
	Tutorial Medicine	1	1	0			
					24	3	0
	Total Lecture Fees				£141	15	0
	Matriculation Fee				2	0	0
	Fee for M.B. Degree				10	0	0
	Total Fees payable to University				£153	15	0
	Perpetual Attendance at the Prince Alfred Hospital	10	10	0			
	Practical Midwifery	5	5	0			
	Practical Pharmacy	3	3	0			
	Fees payable to Hospitals				18	18	0
	Total Cost of Education and Graduation as M.B.				£172	13	0

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TABLE OF FEES SHOWING THE TOTAL COST FOR A LICENSE IN DENTISTRY.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
irst Year.		
Descriptive Anatomy	3 3 0	
Chemistry—Introductory	3 3 0	
,, Metals	3 3 0	
,, Practical	5 5 0	
Dissections (including Material)	6 6 0	
Practical Metallurgy	3 3 0	
Anatomy of Teeth	1 1 0	
Physics	6 6 0	
Practical Physics	3 3 0	
Introductory Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry	1 1 0	
Mechanical Workshop	6 6 0	
Hospital Fee	5 5 0	
		47 5 0
Second Year.		
Dissections (including Material)	6 6 0	
Physiology	6 6 0	
,, (Practical)	6 6 0	
Surgery	3 3 0	
Mechanical Dentistry	4 4 0	
Surgical Dentistry	4 4 0	
Mechanical Workshop	6 6 0	
Hospital Fee	5 5 0	
		42 0 0
Third Year.		
Physiology	3 3 0	
,, (Practical)	3 3 0	
Regional Anatomy	2 12 6	
Dental Pathology and Bacteriology ..	3 3 0	
Materia Medica and Therapeutics ..	3 3 0	
Mechanical Workshop	6 6 0	
Hospital Fee	5 5 0	
		26 15 6
		116 0 6
Matriculation Fee	2 0 0	
License Fee	10 0 0	
		12 0 0
		£128 0 6

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Table of Fees Payable showing Cost of Graduation in the Department of Engineering.

	Civil.	Mining and Metallurgy.	Mechanical and Electrical.
First Year—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mathematics	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
Applied Mechanics	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Chemistry—Inorganic	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
Practical Chemistry	7 5 0	7 5 0	7 5 0
Physics	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
Practical Physics	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
Descriptive Geometry, &c.	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
Physiography	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Mechanical Drawing	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
	£41 18 0	£41 18 0	£41 18 0
Second Year—	£ s. d.	£ d.	£ s. d.
Mathematics	6 6 0	.....	6 6 0
Applied Mechanics	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Physics	9 9 0	3 3 0	9 9 0
Practical Physics	3 3 0	3 3 0	6 6 0
Practical Chemistry	.....	12 0 0	3 0 0
Geology and Practical Geology	6 6 0	6 6 0	.....
Surveying	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....
Civil Engineering	4 4 0	.....	.....
Mineralogy and Practical Mineralogy	.....	4 4 0	.....
Mechanical Drawing	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
Practical Applied Mechanics	.....	.....	2 2 0
Mechanical Workshop, including Material	.....	.....	9 9 0
	£40 19 0	£40 7 0	£43 19 0
Third Year—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mathematics	4 4 0	.....	4 4 0
Civil Engineering	4 4 0	.....	.....
Materials and Structures	6 6 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Surveying	2 2 0	.....	4 4 0
Architecture and Building Construction	2 2 0	.....	.....
Drawing School	3 3 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Metallurgy	.....	4 4 0	.....
Mining	.....	4 4 0	.....
Assaying	.....	24 0 0	.....
Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction	.....	.....	3 3 0
Transmission of Power	.....	.....	2 2 0
Physics	.....	.....	9 9 0
Practical Physics	.....	.....	9 9 0
Mechanical Workshop, including Material	.....	.....	9 9 0
	£22 1 0	£36 12 0	£46 4 0
Fourth Year—			£ s. d.
Electrical Engineering	.....	.....	6 6 0
Railway Engineering	.....	.....	4 4 0
Practical Physics	.....	.....	9 9 0
Electrical Engineering Laboratory	.....	.....	3 3 0
Design of Motors, &c.	.....	.....	3 3 0
			£26 5 0
Matriculation Fee	£2 0 0	.....	.....
Fee for B.E. Degree	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Total cost for Degree of B.E. —			
Civil Engineering	£117 18 0	.....	.....
Mining and Metallurgy	.....	£130 17 0	.....
Mechanical and Electrical	.....	.....	£170 6 0

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FOUNDATIONS.

I.

CHALLIS FUND.

In 1880, the late John Henry Challis, Esq., formerly of Sydney, bequeathed his residuary real and personal estate to the University, "to be applied for the benefit of that Institution in such manner as the governing body thereof should direct." The bequest was subject to a tenure until death or re-marriage on the part of his widow, and to the payment of various annuities, and also to a period of five years' accumulation after such death or re-marriage. By the death of the widow, in September, 1884, the University became entitled to the accumulated property in September, 1889. The assets are invested partly in England and partly in New South Wales, and all the specific bequests have been paid.

The assets in England, amounting to £30,000, are retained by the Trustees until the expiration of certain annuities. Those in Australia amount to £245,200.

By a resolution of the Senate passed in 1885, it was determined that the Challis Fund should be applied as a permanent provision of income for educational uses.

From the income of the Fund a sum of £7,500 was applied for the payment of half the cost of the erection of a new Chemical Laboratory, and a further sum of £1,200 devoted to the erection of a marble statue of Mr. Challis, which has been placed in the Great Hall opposite to that of Mr. W. C. Wentworth.

The income arising from the Australian assets is now devoted to the maintenance of seven Challis Professorships in the following subjects, viz., Anatomy, Biology, Engineering, History, Law, Logic and Mental Philosophy and Modern Literature; and four Challis Lectureships in Law.

CHALLIS PROFESSORSHIPS.

Anatomy, 1890—James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
Biology, 1890—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)

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Engineering, 1890—William H. Warren, M.I.C.E.

Law, 1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A. D.C.L. (Univ. Coll., Oxon.)

Logic and Mental Philosophy, 1890—Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasg.)

Modern Literature, 1890—Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasg.)

History, 1891—G. Arnold Wood, M.A. (Oxon.)

CHALLIS LECTURESHIPS.

Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law, 1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.

The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes, 1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

Law of Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases, Evidence and Pleading, 1901—David Ferguson, B.A.

Reader in the Law of Property, 1901—J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.

II.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL ENDOWMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

In 1896, Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., formerly of Sydney, but now living in London, presented to the University a sum of £50,000 for the endowment of the Department of Engineering in the University.

The conditions of the gift are the following :—

1. That the Department of Engineering at present existing in the University, together with such additions as may be made thereto, shall be called the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
2. That the University shall, out of the income to be derived from the sum of £50,000, afford both practical and theoretical teaching in the following subjects, in so far as such subjects relate to the School of Engineering—viz., Mechanical Engineering, Surveying, Mining, Metallurgy, Architecture, and such further instruction as the Senate of the University may deem necessary to give effect to the intention of Mr. P. N. Russell in connection with the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.

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3. The University shall apply the income of the Fund in the maintenance of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering, but shall not charge such income with any proportion of the cost of the existing buildings, nor with the expense or any proportion thereof of service by ordinary attendants, nor with the expense or any proportion thereof of the Professorships of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, or the Challis Chair of Engineering.

Other conditions of the Deed of Gift relate to the mode of investment of the principal sum, and provide that any unused surplus of income shall be added to the principal sum and invested as if it formed a part of the original donation.

Under the second clause of the Deed of Gift above recited, a portion of the income of the Russell Fund has been devoted to the maintenance of the following offices:—

Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing, 1897—S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney), M.M.E. (Cornell), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Lecturer in Surveying, 1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S.

Lecturer in Mining, 1892—Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Metallurgy, 1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Architecture, 1887—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

Mechanical Instructor—Henry Blay.

PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Under the gift of Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., for the Endowment of the School of Engineering at the University, the Senate has determined, with the donor's approval, to award one Scholarship annually, until further notice, for the encouragement of higher education in Mechanical Engineering, under the following conditions:—

1. Every candidate must present evidence that he has satisfied one of the two following conditions:—

(A) That he has been engaged in an approved workshop for a period of at least one year, and has, in addition, obtained certificates of having attended the following courses in the Sydney Technical College, and

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passed the necessary Examinations in the same:—Applied Mechanics, First and Second Year Courses; Mechanical Drawing, First and Second Year Courses; Mechanical Workshops, a two years' Course; or,

(B) That he has been engaged, under approved conditions, in the study of practical Mechanical Engineering for at least three years, by apprenticeship or service in a mechanical workshop or drawing office, provided that one year at least shall have been spent in a workshop.

2.—The Scholarship will be awarded, after competitive examination held in the month of March, and the holder will be styled the "Peter Nicol Russell Scholar."

3.—The subjects of Examination will be the following:—

(*a*) Applied Mechanics (250 marks).
(*b*) Mechanical Drawing (250 marks).
(*c*) Arithmetic, including the elements of Mensuration (150 marks).
(*d*) Algebra, including the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of Logarithms (150 marks).
(*e*) Geometry, Euclid I.—IV., VI., XI., propositions 1—21, with easy deductions (100 marks).
(*f*) Trigonometry (150 marks).

Optional subjects (as in the Senior Public Examination), two may be taken—

(*a*) English (150 marks).
(*b*) Chemistry (150 marks).
(*c*) Physics (150 marks).
(*d*) Geometrical Drawing and Perspective (100 marks).
(*e*) French (150 marks).
(*f*) German (150 marks).
(*g*) Latin (150 marks).
(*h*) Greek (150 marks).

Candidates must attain a certain standard in each of the Compulsory subjects. They will be allowed to take two, but not more than two of the optional subjects, and in these they must also attain the prescribed standard.

Subject to this provision, the Scholarship will be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest aggregate number of

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marks in this examination, provided that he shall have shown sufficient merit to enable him, in the opinion of the Examiners, to profit by the award of a Scholarship.

4.—The Scholar will be required to commence attendance forthwith upon the University First Year Classes in the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and he can only continue to hold the Scholarship so long as he shall be of good conduct, and shall attend regularly the courses prescribed in the University for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and shall pass all the prescribed examinations.

5.—The Scholarship will be of the value of £75 per annum, and will be tenable for four years, under the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The payments will be quarterly, commencing on the first of April after the student commences his University course.

6.—Those scholars who have, before entering upon their University course, qualified themselves for admission to the Department of Engineering by passing the Examination prescribed for that purpose, or who have in the Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship Examination passed in (i.) Latin and (ii.) Greek, or French or German, will be entitled, after completing the course, to the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Those who have not so qualified themselves beforehand will be entitled to certificates of their attendance and examination in individual subjects, and a certificate showing that they have held the Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship, under the prescribed conditions, for a period of four years—but not to any Degree.

The candidates' names, together with an examination fee of one pound ten shillings (£1 10s.), and all the required certificates, must be in the hands of the Registrar on the day set down in the University Calendar as the last day for receiving entries for the University Examinations in March.

1900—Vine-Hall, Roger | 1901—Morris, L. C.
1902—Bellemey, S. J.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL MEDAL.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL MEDAL (value £20) is open to competition amongst Graduates in Engineering of not less than

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one nor more than three years' standing at the time of award. It is intended to encourage post graduate study. Candidates are required to prepare and submit a thesis upon some subject connected with the studies in the Department of Engineering, under the regulations in force for the time being.

Candidates are required to hand in their theses to the Registrar not later than the first day of Lent Term. The subjects for the thesis are confined to the following :—

I. Civil Engineering, including Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel, Timber, Masonry, and Concrete.

II. Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering.

III. Railway Engineering, including Railway Location, Permanent Way, Locomotives and Rolling Stock and Railway Appliances.

IV. Mechanical Engineering.

V. Machinery, Mining and Ore Dressing, Machinery Appliances.

VI. The Smelting of Copper and Lead.

VII. The Wet Processes for the Extraction of Gold and Silver.

VIII. Coke and its by-products.

1901—**Madsen, J. P. V., B.Sc.**

III.

LECTURESHIPS.

1—WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURESHIP ON GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In 1877, certain tenements and land situated in the city of Goulburn were bequeathed by the widow of the late William Hilton Hovell, Esq., of that district, for the endowment of a Professorship or Lectureship in Geology and Physical Geography, in honour of her late husband. The present estimated value of the property is £6000.

1877.—Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.

1882.—William John Stephens, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

1891.—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., New College, Oxford.

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IV.

FELLOWSHIP.

WENTWORTH TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

In 1862, the sum of £445 was given by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach an amount which, in the opinion of the Senate, would be sufficient for the foundation of a Travelling Fellowship, to be awarded upon certain specified conditions. The fund in December, 1901, was £2296 1s. 3d.

V.

CURATORSHIP OF MACLEAY MUSEUM.

In 1888, the sum of £6000 was given to the Senate by the Hon. Sir William Macleay, M.L.C., to provide for the services of a Curator for the collections in Natural History which he had presented to the University. The present Curator, nominated by Sir William Macleay, is

1888—George Masters.

VI.

*SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awarded only when candidates exhibit a degree of proficiency satisfactory to the Examiners. No Undergraduate may hold more than two Scholarships at one time. Scholars are required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

1—UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships for general proficiency of the annual value of £50 were given by the Senate up to the year 1892 out of the Endowment Fund of the University.

2—LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by Solomon Levey, Esq., by a gift of £500 (with accumulations), as an endowment for the education of orphan boys in the Sydney College. In 1853 the fund was transferred

*The names of holders of Scholarships before the year 1893 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

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to the University of Sydney as an endowment for a Scholarship. Up to 1878 this Scholarship was awarded for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination.

It is now awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Chemistry and Physics, both theoretical and practical, to a student in the Faculty of Arts or in the Faculty of Science. It shall not be awarded more than once to the same student. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £40.

1893—Wood, J. P.
1894—Strickland, T. P.
1895—Sandes, F. P.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Harker, G.
1898—Madsen, John P. V.
1899—Boyd, W. S. } aeq.
Heden, E. C. B. }
1900—Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
1901—Close, J. C.
1902—Saunders, G. J.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1853 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from Thomas Barker, Esq., for the encouragement of Mathematical Science.

3—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Davies, A. B.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1895—Stewart, D. G.
1896—Chalmers, S. D.
1897—Griffiths, F. G.
1898—Sawkins, Dansie T.
1899—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Mort, H. S.
1901—Vonwiller, O. U.
1902—Wellisch, E. M.

4—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination, for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Stewart, D. G. } aeq.
Strickland, T. P.* }
1894—Chalmers, S. D.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.
1896—Hawken, R. W. H.
Waterhouse, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1897—Boyd, W. S.
Horn, W. R.
Mort, H. S. } *prox. acc.*
Stephen, H. M. }
1898—Mort, Harold S.
1899—Tivey, John P. } aeq.
Vonwiller, O. U. }
Smith, W., *prox. acc.*
1900—Wellisch, E. M. } aeq.
Roe, R. C.† }
1901—Brearley, E. A.
Diethelm, O. A. A. } aeq.
Weatherburn, C. E. }
(a) 1902—Stephen, J. F.
Henderson, R. G.** }
Mottershead, A. } aeq.
Paul, A.
Tomlinson, G. L. }

*Awarded to D. G. Stewart, T. P. Strickland being the holder of two other Scholarships.
† R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.
** Holder of two other Scholarships. (a) Two Scholarships awarded.

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DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1854 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from the Honourable Edward Deas-Thomson, for the encouragement of the study of Natural Science.

5—DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICS.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination to a student in the Faculty of Arts or that of Science for proficiency in Physics. The scholar is required to attend the courses of instruction upon Physics during his tenure of the Scholarship. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Brearley, J. H. D.
1895—Strickland, T. P.
1898—Durack, Joseph J. E.
1899—Madsen, J. P. V.
1900—Boyd, A.
1901—Vonwiller, O. U.
1902—Close, J. C.

6—THE DEAS-THOMSON GEOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science. Candidates must have attended the courses of instruction on Geology (together with Biology or Chemistry) of the Second year, and the scholar is required to attend the lectures and Laboratory practice of the Third Year in Geology and Mineralogy. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Watt, J. A., M.A.
1899—Ball, C. L. } æq.
Mort, S. R. }
1900—Heden, E. C. B., B.A. } æq.
Newman, J. M.* }
1901—Verge, John, B.A.
1902—Ward, L. K., B.A.*
Taylor, T. G.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1857 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., for the encouragement of Classical Literature.

7—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Garnsey, A. H.
1895—Waddell, G. W.
1896—Whitfeld, H. E.
1897—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1898—Teece, R. C.†
1899—Robson, R. N.
1900—Todd, F. A.
1902—Barton, W. A.

* Did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.
† Holder of two other Scholarships.

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8—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Mitchell, E. M. } *æq.*
Waddell, G. W. }
1894—Whitfeld, H. E.
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1896—Teece, R. C.†
McEvoy, B. P.
1897—Robson, R. N.
Arnold, A. G. de L. } *prox. acc.*
Bourne, Eleanor E. }
1898—Power, Percy H.
Woodd, G. N. } *prox. acc.*
Todd, F. A. }
1899—Browne, C. S.* } *æq.*
Teece, R. N.† }
1900—Allen, L. H.
1901—Harris, S. H.*
1902—Henderson, R. G.

9—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III.

Awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Hall, E. C.*
Rowland, N. de H.
1894—Mitchell, E. M. } *æq.*
Waddell, G. W. }
1895—Whitfeld, H. E.
1896—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1897—Teece, R. C.†
Walsh, J. J.
1898—Robson, R. N.
1899—Todd, F. A.
1901—Barton, W. A.
Allen, L. H., *prox. acc.*
1902—Not awarded.

10—LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1864 by a bequest of £1000 from William Lithgow, Esq. Awarded for proficiency in French and German at the Matriculation Examination. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Strickland, T. P.
1894—Ludowici, E.*
Whitehead, Trixie
1895—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1896—Nicholson, G. G.
1898—Armstrong, Ina B. H.
1899—Wilshire, Hector
1900—Sproule, Margaret
1901—Armstrong, Clare A. C.
Gale, B. C. L., *prox. acc.*
1902—Stephen, J. F.†

11—WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by gifts of £381 in 1867 (with accumulations), and £500 in 1883, from Sir George Wigram Allen, for the encouragement of the study of Law. Awarded for general proficiency in the subjects of the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates

* Did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.
† Holder of two other Scholarships.

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for this Scholarship are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have previously passed in some of them in the Arts Course. £50, tenable for one year.

1893—Holme, J. B., B.A.
1894—Levy, D., B.A.
1895—Bavin, T. R., B.A.
1896—Hammond, J. H., B.A.
1897—Mitchell, E. M., B.A.
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1899—Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A.
1900—Butler, P. J., B.A. } æq.
Rutherford, G. W., B.A. }
1901—Teece, R. C., B.A.
1902—Fahey, B. F., B.A.

12—RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877 by a gift of £1000 from Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., for the encouragement of the study of Natural Science, including Comparative Anatomy. Awarded in the Faculty of Medicine for proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Medicine. £35, tenable for one year.

1893—Dixon, G. P.
1894—Hall, E. C. } æq.
Kater, N. W. }
1895—Sandes, F. P.
1896—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1897—Macintosh, A. H.
Graham, Mabel J., *prox. acc.*
1898—Muscio, A.
1899—Dansey, St. J. W.
1900—Quaife, C.
1901—Harrison, E. S. } æq.
Leslie, J. R. }
1902—Parkinson, T. C.

13—GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877 by a bequest of £1000 from the Hon. George Allen. Awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Mathematics. £30, tenable for one year.

1893—Burfitt, W. F.
1894—Stewart, D. G.
1895—Chalmers, S. D.
1896—Griffiths, F. G.
1897—Hawken, R. W.
Morris, J. F. } æq.
Sawkins, D. T. }
Page, E. C. G.*
1898—Boyd, W. S.
1899—Mort, H. S.
1900—Vonwiller, O. U.
1901—Wellisch, E. M.
1902—Weatherburn, C. E.

14—BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877, by a bequest of £1100 from Andrew Robertson Cameron, Esq., M.D. Awarded every third year for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. £50, tenable for three years in the Faculty of Arts.

* E. C. G. Page did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

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1893—Mitchell, E. M.
1896—Teece, R. C.
1899—Browne, C. S.* } aeq.
Teece, R. N. }
Wilshire, H., *prox. acc.*
1902—Stephen, J. F.†
Henderson, R. G.

15—FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1880, by a gift of £1000 from the Freemasons of New South Wales under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, for the endowment of a Scholarship in honour of the District Grand Master of the Order, John Williams, Esq. Awarded for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. Competitors must be the sons of Freemasons of five years standing of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. If at any time there shall be no candidates for Matriculation eligible to compete for the Scholarship, or if any such candidates fail to show sufficient merit, it will be open to like competition at the First Year Examination. The Scholarship may be held in any Faculty. £50, tenable for three years, provided that the scholar shall so long faithfully pursue his studies in the University, and shall pass the Annual Examinations with credit. Applications for permission to compete for the Scholarship will be received not later than the last day for receiving entries for the Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships.

1893—Strickland, T. P.
1896—Teece, R. C.
1899—Teece, R. N.
1902—Stephen, J. F.

16—CAIRD SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £1000 from George S. Caird, Esq., for the encouragement of the study of Chemistry. Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science, for proficiency in Chemistry. The Scholar is required to attend the theoretical and practical courses of instruction in Chemistry during the Third Year of the Faculty of Science. If there should be no suitable candidate at the Second Year Examination, the Scholarship may be awarded at the Third Year Examination, the holder being required to devote himself to research work in the Chemical Laboratory during his first post-graduate year. £50, tenable for one year.

1894—Simpson, E. S.
1898—Harker, George
1900—Heden, E. C. B., B.A.
1902—Not awarded.

* C. S. Browne did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.
† Holder of two other Scholarships.

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17—AITKEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1878 by a bequest of £1000 from James Aitken, Esq., of Grafton, for a Bursary or Scholarship. Up to 1893 it was applied as a Bursary. It is now awarded as a Scholarship for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination in the years in which the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship is not awarded. £50, tenable for one year.

1894—Dettmann, H. S.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.
1897—Horn, W. R.
Bourne, Eleanor E., *prox. acc.*
1898—Todd, Frederick A.
1900—Wellisch, E. M.
Roe, R. C., *prox. acc.*
1901—Diethelm, O. A. A.

18—JAMES KING OF IRRAWANG TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1888 by a bequest of £4000 from William Roberts, Esq., of Penrith, for the foundation of a Scholarship or Scholarships, in memory of the late James King, of Irrawang, near Raymond Terrace. By the terms of the will, the choice of competitors and the decision of their respective merits are vested in the Senate, acting upon the advice of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Natural History. It has been decided that the sum shall be devoted to the foundation of a Travelling Scholarship, to be called the James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship, and to be awarded on the following conditions:—

1. The Scholarship shall be awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing, reckoned from his qualification by examination for his first degree.

2. The holder will be required to prosecute his studies or researches to the satisfaction of the Senate, in some approved place or places during the tenure of his Scholarship.

3. The amount of the Scholarship is £130 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

Candidates' applications should be in the hands of the Registrar at least three weeks before the first day of Lent Term of the year in which the Scholarship is awarded.

1894—Henderson, G. C., B.A.
1896—Smith, G. E., M.D., Ch.M.
1898—Chalmers, S. D., B.A.
1900—Nicholson, G. G., B.A.
1902—Sawkins, D. T., B.A.

19—JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1887 by a gift of £1000 from John Harris, Esq., then Mayor of Sydney. Awarded for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology at the Third Year Examination in Medicine. £40, tenable for one year.

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1893—Craig, R. G.
1894—Deck, G. H. B.
1895—Dixon, G. P.
1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.
1897—Willis, C. S.
1898—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1899—Barling, E. V. } aeq.
Graham, Mabel J. }
1900—Page, E. C. G. } aeq.
Wallace, D., B.A. }
Muscio, A., *prox. acc.*
1901—Mason, T. W.
1902—Buchanan, G. A.

20—COUNCIL OF EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1889 by a gift of £300 from the Trustees of the subscribers to a Memorial of the late Council of Education for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the Council of Education Scholarship. Competition for the Scholarship is to be confined to the sons of teachers or officers in the Department of Public Instruction. It is provided by the deed of gift that before any award is made the fund shall be allowed to accumulate until it shall reach such a sum as will provide a Scholarship of not less amount than those already established in the University. It is to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination for general proficiency, but only when the candidates show such proficiency as in the opinion of the Examiners will entitle them to the award of a Scholarship, and is to be tenable for three years. The fund in December, 1901, amounted to £507 14s. 8d.

21—SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Given by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, to be awarded to a student of three years' standing for the prosecution of study and research in some branch of Science with a view of developing the manufactures and industries of his country. £150, tenable for two years.

1892—Barraclough, S. H., B.E.
1893—Ledger, W. H., B.E.
1895—Watt, J. A., M.A., B.Sc.
1897—Strickland, Tom P., B.E.
1900—Durack, J. J. E., B.A.
1901—Harker, George, B.Sc.

22—FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1890 by a bequest of £2000 from the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C. £70.

1. The Scholarship is awarded upon the result of the Third Year Examination in History, combined with such further examination or other test as the Professor of History may from time to time determine.

2. Those students only are eligible who have just completed their Third Year, and who at the time of the election are qualified for the B.A. Degree.

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3. One half of the Scholarship money will be paid to the successful candidate at the time of election. The second half will be paid to him (i.) on his passing an examination qualifying for the Degree of M.A., with Honours in History, within two years of the date of his election, or (ii.) on his having within the same period pursued for at least one year, to the satisfaction of the Senate, some other course of historical study or research.

The Scholarship will be awarded in March to the student who shows most proficiency in the papers and essays set in connection with the Examination for Honours in the third year.

1893—Henderson, G. C., B.A.
Wearne, Amy I., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1894—Finney, J., B.A.
Harriott, Georgina J., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1895—Dennis, J., B.A.
Griffith, J. S., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1896—Doust, Edith L., B.A. } *aeq.*
Yarnold, A. H., B.A. }
Murray, Florence J., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1897—Chalmers, S. D., B.A.
1898—Lance, Elisabeth A., B.A. } *aeq.*
Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A. }
1899—Teece, R. C., B.A.
1900—Rutherford, Florence M., B.A.
Scrutton, C. Maude, B.A., *prox. acc.*
1901—Mills, Elsie, A. H., B.A.
1902—Teece, R. N., B.A.
Mackness, Constance, B.A., *prox. acc.*

24—WOOLLEY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The late Edwin Dalton, Esq., of Sydney, by his will in 1875, bequeathed his residuary estate, subject to a life interest on the part of his widow, and an annuity of £75, to the University to found "a Scholarship or Scholarships in commemoration of the late Dr. Woolley, its first Principal and Professor," desiring that the Scholarship or Scholarships so to be founded should "have reference to that branch of teaching or philosophy which the late Dr. Woolley chiefly inculcated." By the death of his widow in 1893 the University became entitled to the residuary estate, amounting to about £8000, subject to the annuity of £75.

The following are the regulations which have been adopted by the Senate for the award of the Scholarship:—

1. The Scholarship shall be awarded to a graduate in Arts of less than four years' standing at the time of the award, reckoning from his qualification by examination for the B.A. Degree.

2. The Scholarship will be awarded by the Senate after report from the Professors of Greek, Latin, Modern Literature, Philosophy and History, who shall recommend to the Senate that candidate who in their opinion shows the greatest promise of

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success in further study of any one or more subjects falling under the heads of Language, Literature, History and Philosophy; provided that they consider such candidate to be of sufficient merit.

3. The holder will be required to prosecute his studies or researches to the satisfaction of the Senate at some approved place or places during the tenure of his Scholarship.

4. The amount of the Scholarship is £150 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

5. An award of this Scholarship shall generally be made in alternate years with an award of the James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship.

Candidates' applications should be in the hands of the Registrar at least three weeks before the first day of Lent Term of the year in which the Scholarship is awarded.

1899—Dettmann, H. S., B.A. | 1901—Todd, F. A., B.A.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1898, by a bequest of £2050 from the late Thomas Garton, Esq., of Clapham, London, for the establishment of Scholarships for French and German and for Ancient History, or other subjects at the discretion of the Senate. Under the powers granted in the will, the Senate has determined to apply the fund to the foundation of two Scholarships for French and German.

25—GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the First Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in French and German. £30, tenable for one year.

1900—Wilshire, H.
1901—Sproule, Margaret. | 1902—Armstrong, Clare A. C.

26—GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in French and German. £30, tenable for one year.

1899—Bailey, Margaret A.
1900—Armstrong, Ina B. H. | 1901—Wilshire, H.
1902—Sproule, Margaret

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27—GEORGE AND MATILDA HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1900, by a gift of £1700 from Mrs. Matilda Duff Harris, of Ultimo House, in memory of her late husband, George Harris, Esq., to be called the "George and Matilda Harris Scholarship," and to be "awarded in the Faculty of Law, for the encouragement of the study of Law, under such rules and regulations as the Senate of the University may make from time to time for this purpose." Under this power it has been determined that the Scholarship "shall be awarded by the Senate in each year on the recommendation of the Professor of Law, and other lecturers (if any), in the subjects of the First Year's course in Law, to the candidate (not being the holder of any other Scholarshp awarded at the conclusion of the First Year's course) who has exhibited the greatest proficiency or merit in the Intermediate Examination in Law, and in the term Examinations in the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, but in the event of no candidate being of sufficient merit, the Senate shall not be bound to make any award." £50, tenable for one year.

1901—Robson, R. N., B.A. | 1902—Wilson, G. H., B.A.

VII.

MILITARY AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

A Commission in the British Army is offered annually to a student of this University under the regulations issued with Army Orders, dated 1st January, 1892. These will be found in full in the University Calendar for 1896. Amended regulations, issued with Army Orders, dated 1st January, 1898, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

Under the provisions of No. II. of the Regulations, the Senate has decided that candidates for a nomination must be Matriculated students who have completed one year in the Faculty of Arts, and passed the First Year Examination, and who have also passed a satisfactory examination in Geometrical Drawing.

After nomination by the Senate the candidate is required to pass in the following September the examination in Military subjects referred to in regulation 18. The War Office will make arrangements for this examination to be held in Sydney.

1895—Harris, John
1896—Johnson, Robert B. I.
1902—Docker, W. Brougham

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MILITARY CADETSHIP AT SANDHURST.

The University has been granted the privilege of one nomination per annum to a Cadetship in the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Candidates for a nomination must be Matriculated Students who have completed one year in the Faculty of Arts, and passed the First Year Examination, and who have also passed a satisfactory examination in Geometrical Drawing. They must be within the prescribed limits of age, and must in all other respects comply with the regulations and conditions prescribed by the War Office.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The ordinary mode of admission to the Army Medical Staff is by competitive examination held twice a year. The Candidates must be 21 years of age, and not over 28 years of age, at the date of commencement of the competitive Examination. Each candidate must present an extract from the register of his birth, a recommendation from a person of standing in society, and a certificate of moral character. He must possess two diplomas or licences, recognised by the General Medical Council—one to practice Medicine and the other Surgery, and must be registered under the Medical Act in force in the United Kingdom at the time of his appointment. He must also produce a certificate of having discharged the duties of a medical clinical clerk during six months, and of a surgical dresser during another six months, of which, in each case, not less than three months must have been spent in the wards of a hospital; and a certificate of having attended a course of instruction during not less than three months at an ophthalmic hospital, or the ophthalmic department of a general hospital, which course shall include instruction in the errors of refraction. Other conditions contained in the regulations must also be satisfied.

The following provision is also contained in Regulation No. 5:—

> "It will be competent for the Secretary of State for War to fill up the remaining number (of vacancies) from such qualified candidates as may be proposed by the governing bodies of Public Schools of Medicine in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies, as he may think proper. Every candidate so proposed must be approved by the Director-General of the Army

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Medical Department, and be certified by the Governing body proposing him to be duly qualified according to a standard laid down by the Secretary of State.

The full regulations may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to revise the regulations governing the entry to the Medical Branch of the Royal Navy so as to provide that the Board of Admiralty may admit annually one candidate, proposed by the governing bodies of Public Schools of Medicine in the United Kingdom, or attached to such Colonial Universities as they may think proper; the candidate so proposed to be approved by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and to be certified by the Governing Body proposing him to be duly qualified according to the Regulations in force for the entry of candidates. It is provided in the regulations that "in the cases of Colonial nominations, registrations of professional qualifications as required by Clause 2 of these regulations may be deferred until after the arrival in England of a candidate who has been passed on the station; but a Commission as Surgeon will not be granted until the certificate of the Registrar of the Medical Council shall have been produced at the Medical Department of the Navy."

The Colonial candidates are required to pass examinations both as to physical and professional fitness for the Service before a Board of Naval Medical Officers on the Station.

The full regulations may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Appointments in the Civil Service of India are made after open competition.

These examinations are held in England annually in the month of August, and applicants are required to send their applications on the prescribed form before the 31st of May.

Each candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

1. That he is a natural born subject of Her Majesty.
2. That he had attained the age of 21 and had not attained the age of 23 on the first day of the year in which the examination is held.

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3. That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.
4. That he is of good moral character.

The full regulations, including the subjects of examination, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

ENGINEERS IN HER MAJESTY'S NAVY.

The regulations for the entry of Engineering students into Her Majesty's Navy, for the entry of students in Naval Construction, and the regulations for the guidance of candidates for direct appointments as probationary Assistant Engineers in the Royal Navy, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

VIII.

EXHIBITIONS.

1—SALTING EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1858 by a gift of £500 (with accumulations) from Severin Kanute Salting, Esq., to be applied for the promotion of sound learning. Awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to a student proceeding thence to the University. £25, tenable for three years in the Faculty of Arts.

1894—Whitfeld, H. E.
1897—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Barton, W. A.

2—J. B. WATT EXHIBITIONS.

Founded in 1876 by a gift of £1000 from the Honourable John Brown Watt, and two subsequent gifts of £1000 each in 1888 and 1889. The Exhibitions are bestowed on the bursary principle (see p. 203), being not tenable in the Professional Schools, and are awarded to boys or youths who have been for at least three years in private colleges or schools. They are tenable for three years, and entitle the holders to £30 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year. The candidates must have passed with special credit either the Junior or Senior Public Examination. The Exhibition is intended to enable the holder to obtain a course of higher education, either at the University or elsewhere, subject to the direction of the Senate. The complete conditions of award will be found in the Manual of Public Examinations.

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3—STRUTH EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1888 by a gift of £1000 from John Struth, Esq., for the foundation of an exhibition to assist students of intellectual promise, but whose means are not otherwise sufficient for the purpose, in obtaining a Degree in the Faculty of Medicine. The Exhibition is awarded to a student who has completed the First Year of the Arts course upon the following conditions:—

1. The Deans of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant are insufficient to enable him to proceed with the Medical course without some such pecuniary assistance.

2. Applications for permission to compete for the Exhibition, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be sent to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the first day of the Annual Examinations.

3. The Exhibition shall be awarded to that candidate, of those who are allowed to compete, who shall show the greatest proficiency in the First Year Examination of the Arts course, and whose attainments and promise are such as to justify the award.

4. The holder, who shall at once proceed with his studies in the Faculty of Medicine, shall receive the sum of £40 per annum for five years; provided that he shall only continue to hold it on the condition that he is diligent and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably all the examinations of his course. In the event of illness of the holder causing prolongation of his course of medical study, the case will be subject to the special consideration of the Senate. The Exhibition is open to students of either sex. The last award was made in March, 1902.

4—HORNER EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1889 by a bequest of £200 from Francis Horner, Esq., M.A. Awarded for proficiency in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination. It cannot be held with two other Scholarships in the University. In case of equality in order of merit in competition for the Exhibition, preference shall be given to a student matriculating direct from the King's School, Parramatta, or in the absence of a student from that School, to a candidate from Newington College, Stanmore. £8, tenable for one year.

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1893—Stewart, D. G. } æq.
Strickland, T. P.* }
1894—Chalmers, S. D.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.*
Forsyth, W. G.
1896—Hawken, R. W. H.
Waterhouse, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1897—Boyd, W. S.
Horn, W. R. } *prox. acc.*
Mort, H. S. }
Stephen, H. M. }
1898—Mort, Harold S.
1899—Tivey, J. P. } æq.
Vonwiller, O. U. }
Smith, W., *prox. acc.*

1900—Wellisch, E. M.* } æq.
Roe, R. C. § }
Deck, H. L.
Griffiths, J. N. } *prox. acc.*
Harris, J. S. }
1901—Brearley, E. A.
Diethelm, O. A. A. } æq.
Weatherburn, C. E. }
1902—Stephen, J. F.
Henderson, R. G.*
Mottershead, A. } æq.
Paul, A.
Tomlinson, G. L. }

IX.

BURSARIES.

The Bursaries at the disposal of the University have all been created (on the initiation of the late Dr. Badham, when Professor of Classics) by private foundations at a cost of £1000 each, together with a margin in some cases to ensure prescribed annual awards amounting to £50; and they are helped, on the part of the Senate, by an accompanying exemption from all lecture fees.

They were created for the purpose of placing the advantages of education in this University within the reach of students, who, whilst giving sufficient promise of benefit, would otherwise be excluded through the want of financial means. And in order to secure privacy as regards the poverty of the candidates and their friends, the nominations are directed to be made by the Chancellor alone.

Other bursaries in greater number have lately been created by the Government in connection with the Public School system, but the University is not concerned in their award, although the Senate has conceded to them a like exemption from fees, upon like conditions.

Some of the Founders indicate a preference for students from the country, but the majority are silent on this subject. In two, they "trust that the Senate will coincide in their opinion

*Holder of two other Scholarships.
§ R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding the Exhibition.

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that except in cases where religion offers an insurmountable barrier, the bursar shall be required to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges;" and in several, it is expressed that the bursaries are "to enable the recipient to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or in some other place approved of by the authorities of the University from which he may attend the prescribed courses of lectures;" but in the great number there is no corresponding expression. In practice, the Senate has abstained from imposing any restrictions as to residence, not only in the case of bursaries, but of the whole body of students, notwithstanding Section 18 of the Incorporation Act.

In some cases the founders contemplated full bursaries of £50 a year, as for students from the country, though without prohibiting divisions of the amount; but more generally they either expressly allow of awards of £25 a year, or other less sums than £50, or leave the matter open. And of late years the absence of new foundations has created a necessity for extending the usefulness of the bursaries by frequent divisions into halves; and the Senate has granted the same exemptions from fees as in the case of full bursaries.

No bursary is subject to any distinction of creed or of position, except that in one case a preference is expressed, but not imposed, for a student belonging to the donor's own Church, and in another the nomination is confined to sons of a minister of religion, but without distinction of Church; in both of which cases the founder bestowed a second bursary without any restriction.

All the bursaries, except five, which were given by Mr. Thomas Walker, in July, 1881, were founded before women were admitted to the University, and they were ostensibly for men only. But Mr. Walker's bursaries were for both sexes, and his instructions required that women should participate. The practice has since been to observe no distinction of sex.

All the bursaries were founded before the introduction of Professional Schools into the University, except those of Mr. Walker, which were on the verge of such introduction and which referred to a past intention, and all appear to have contemplated only the established three years' course in "Literature, Science, and Art," according to the Foundation Act of 1850. On which ground, and for appropriate and independent reasons, they are not available for students in Professional Schools.

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The total number of full bursaries is eleven, in addition to which two more will eventually be created by means of surpluses which are required to be accumulated for the purpose. This enumeration is exclusive of the Exhibitions of Mr. Watt and Mr. Struth, and of the Levey and Alexander Endowment for Graduates, all of which are based on the bursary principle as to inadequacy of means.

The conditions on which the bursaries are conferred are:—

1. That the Chancellor shall have received satisfactory assurance that the candidate's own means, and those of his parents, guardians, "or other friends" (as expressed in some of the foundations), are insufficient to enable him to bear the cost of attending the University without the assistance of a bursary.

2. That the candidate is qualified by education and capacity to benefit by the University course, with which view some of the earlier foundations required that the candidate should be examined by the Professor of Classics and (in some cases "or") the Professor of Mathematics and certified by them, or one of them, to be intellectually fit. But as the University bursaries are now ordinarily granted after the Matriculation Examination, or an equivalent at the Public Examinations, this stipulation has dropped out of use.

3. That the bursar, if not already matriculated, shall matriculate at the commencement of the next Academic year after his appointment, and shall come into his attendance on lectures as the Senate may direct; and that he shall be diligent, and of good conduct; and that he shall pass creditably at the annual examinations during his tenure of the bursary.

4. Subject to the above conditions, the bursary is held for three years, except when granted to undergraduates who have already gone through part of the three years' course, and have then become unable to finish their course without help, in which case the tenure is confined to the residue of the ordinary three years' course.

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1—MAURICE ALEXANDER BURSARY.

In 1874, the sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the endowment of a Bursary in memory of her late husband. The annual value is £35.

2—JOHN EWAN FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876, debentures for £1250, at 4 per cent., were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, John Ewan Frazer.

3—ERNEST MANSON FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876, debentures for £1250, at 4 per cent., were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, Ernest Manson Frazer.

4—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

5—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. II.

In 1876, the further sum of £1000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a second Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.; but the founder directed that this sum should accumulate until it should reach £1500, that a second Bursary should then be established, and that the surplus should accumulate until the sum of £1500 should again be reached, when a similar result is to follow. This foundation reached the sum of £1500 in 1886, and a second Bursary was established accordingly.

6—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. III.

This fund was established in 1886 by the setting apart of the sum of £500 from the last-named foundation, to accumulate for the establishment of a third Bursary in accordance with the directions of the founder. It amounted in December, 1901, to £1070 11s. 8d.

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7—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin for the foundation of a Bursary, to be called the Burdekin Bursary. The annual value is £30.

—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, a sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Hunter-Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary, to be called the Hunter-Baillie Bursary. The annual value is £40.

9—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY, No. II.

In 1877, a sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Hunter-Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary for the sons of ministers of religion. In the deed of gift the Senate is declared to be the sole judge of who are to be considered ministers of religion. The annual value is £40.

10—WALKER BURSARIES.

In 1881, the sum of £5000 was given by Thomas Walker, Esq., of Yaralla, Concord, for the foundation of Bursaries. The gift was especially connected with the late resolution of the Senate, to grant to women equal participation with men in all University privileges, and it was desired by the founder that a portion of the Bursaries—up to one half, as circumstances might dictate—should be made applicable to students of the female sex. Three Bursaries, of the value of £50 per annum, are now awarded.

THE LEVEY AND ALEXANDER ENDOWMENT.

In 1879, a sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the purpose of establishing an endowment in the University, in memory of her late parents, Isaac and Dinah Levey. It is intended for young men who shall have gone through the regular University course, and shall have passed the Statutory Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Sydney, and graduated with credit to themselves, and who shall then be desirous of entering a liberal profession, but be without sufficient pecuniary means to bear the cost of the necessary preparation and superior instruction.

It is directed that no regard whatever shall be had to the religious creed or denomination of any candidate, provided that his personal character and repute shall be good, and that in

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determining any such award the only considerations shall be such as have reference to the character and to the abilities and learning of the candidate, as proved by University Examinations, and to his financial position.

The award is to be made to a graduate who shall have recently taken his B.A. Degree; but the preference shall be given to one who had graduated in Honours.

The professions which are held specially in view are those of Medicine and Surgery, and of Law in either branch, and those of Architects, Surveyors and Engineers; but full discretion is given to the University Senate to include any other secular profession which shall be deemed by them to be of a learned or liberal character.

It is intended that the graduate selected under this endowment shall enjoy the income for three years either by one payment of not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds (when sufficient accumulations are available) for fees or premiums on articles of pupilage; or by half-yearly payments of twenty-five pounds for three years; or partly in each way, as may be deemed by the Senate best for carrying out the objects in view. The last award was made in March, 1899.

THE HENRY WAIT BURSARY (IN MEDICINE).

Founded in 1900, by a bequest of £1000 from the late Henry Wait, Esq., of Redfern, "for the encouragement of the study of Medicine." The Testator provides that the "Senate or Governing Body of the said University of Sydney shall be the proper person to appoint and determine the conditions and provisions of the said bursary, and to pay to the successful candidate for the same yearly, the amount to be fixed by them therefor." The Bursary is awarded to a student who has completed the First Year of the Arts course upon the following conditions:—

1. The Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Medicine shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant are insufficient to enable him to proceed with the Medical course without some such pecuniary assistance.
2. Applications for permission to compete for the Exhibition, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be sent to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the first day of the Annual Examinations.

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3. The Bursary shall be awarded to that candidate of those who are allowed to compete who shall show the greatest proficiency in the First Year Examination of the Arts course, provided he shall be deemed to have shown sufficient merit.

4. The holder, who shall at once proceed with his studies in the Faculty of Medicine, shall receive the sum of £30 per annum for five years; provided that he shall only continue to hold the Bursary on the condition that he is diligent and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably all the Examinations of his course. In the event of illness of the holder causing prolongation of his course of Medical study, the case will be subject to the special consideration of the Senate. The Bursary is open to students of either sex. The last award was made in March, 1901.

5. The holder of this Bursary is not exempt from the payment of any fees.

X.

PRIZES.

1—WENTWORTH MEDAL.

Founded in 1854, by a gift of £200 from W. C. Wentworth, Esq., the interest to be applied for an Annual Prize for the best English Essay.

In 1889 the fund had accumulated sufficiently to provide for two Prizes of the value of £10 each, and a prize is now given for competition amongst Undergraduates, and second prize for competition amongst Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing.

GRADUATES' MEDAL.

1893—Smairl, J. H., B.A.
Pratt, F. V., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1894—Smairl, J. H., B.A.
1895—Pratt, F. V., B.A.
1896—Griffith, J. S., B.A.
1897—Cowan, David, B.A.
Taylor, Eliz. I., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1899—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1901—Gough, N. J., B.A. } aeq.
Read, Elizabeth J., B.A. }
1902—Gough, N. J., B.A. } aeq.
Scrutton, C. Maude, B.A. }

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UNDERGRADUATES' MEDAL.

1894—MacMaster, D. A. D.
1895—Griffith, J. S.
1896—Dettmann, H. S.
1897—Dowling, F. V.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Gough, N. J.
1900—Gough, N. J.
1902—Not awarded.

2—NICHOLSON MEDAL.

Founded in 1867 by a gift of £200 from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., to provide an annual prize for Latin Verse. The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than two years' standing. Value, £10.

1902—Allen, L. H.

3—BELMORE MEDAL.

Founded in 1870, by a gift of £300 from the Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore. Awarded annually to a member of the University, under the standing of M.A., for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture. The Examination is held in Michaelmas term. Value, £15. (See page 174.) The last award was made in 1885.

4—FAIRFAX PRIZES.

Founded in 1872, by a gift of £500 from John Fairfax, Esq. Awarded to the greatest proficients among the female candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. In the case of Seniors the candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. Value, £20 and £10 respectively.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1892—Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.
1893—Crouch, Olive
1894—Lance, Elisabeth Ada } æq.
England, Hannah }
1895—Lane-Latham, Ethel J.
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1897—Copas, Theodora E. J.
1898—Knox, Marjory
1899—Armitage, Lilian M.
1900—Bilbrough, Jessie
1901—Skillen, Jessie

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1892—Dey, Charlotte J.
1893—Read, Elizabeth Jane
1894—Lane-Latham, Ethel Jane
1895—Copas, Theodora E. J. } æq.
Middleton, Florence G. }
1896—Bowmaker, Jessie } æq.
Bruce, Grace Mitchell }
1896—Mills, Elsie A. H. } *prox. acc.*
Stewart, Jessie I. }
1897—Armitage, Lilian M. } æq.
Harkess, Blanche J. }
Sandford, Blanche V., *prox. acc.*
1898—Kellick, Stella M.
1899—Skillman, Jessie
1900—Watson, Maria E.
1901—Jones, Eveline G. } æq.
Ramsay, Muriel B. }

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5—JOHN WEST MEDAL.

Founded in 1874, by a gift of £200 from the subscribers to a memorial of the Reverend John West, Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Awarded to the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examination. Value, £6.

1892—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy
Kerr, Richard Alex., *prox. acc.*
1895—Teece, R. Clive
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
Horn, W. R. }
Robson, R. N. } *prox. acc.*
Stephen, H. M. }
1897—Todd, F. A.
1898—Browne, C. S. } æq.
Teece, R. N. }
Macrossan, H. D. } *prox. acc.*
Morton, H. G. S. }
1899—Wellisch, E. M. } æq.
Roe, R. C. }
1900—Weatherburn, C. E.
1901—Stephen, J. F. } æq.
Henderson, R. G. }
Thelander, C. A., *prox. acc.*

6—SMITH PRIZE.

Founded in 1854, maintained until the year 1885 by annual gifts, and subsequently by a bequest of £100 from the Honourable Professor Smith, M.D., C.M.G. Awarded to the best Undergraduate of the First Year in Experimental Physics. Value, £5.

1892—Doak, W. J.
1893—Strickland, T. P.
Quaife, A. F. } *prox. acc.*
Stewart, D. G. }
1895—Burfitt, W. F.
1896—Beaver, W. R. } æq.
Harker, G. }
1897—Ward, L. K.
1898—Jordan, G. E. G.
1899—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
1900—Close, J. C.
1901—Weatherburn, C. E.

7—NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £144 from the subscribers to a memorial of the Rev. John Norbert Quirk, LL.D., late principal of Lyndhurst College. Awarded for proficiency in Mathematics at the Second Year Examination. Value, £5.

1893—Davies, A. B.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1895—Stewart, D. G.
1896—Chalmers, S. D.
1897—Griffiths, F. G.
1898—Sawkins, D. T.
1899—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Mort, H. S.
1901—Vonwiller, O. U.
1902—Wellisch, E. M.

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8—SLADE PRIZES.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £250 from G. P. Slade, Esq., for the encouragement of Science. Awarded for proficiency in Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics respectively. Value, £5 each.

CHEMISTRY.

1892—Dixon, J. T.
Simpson, E. S. (Class Exam.)
1893—Woore, J. M. S.
Strickland, T. P. (Class Exam.)
1894—Sandes, F. P.
Warren, E. W. (Class Exam.)
1895—Reid, N.
1896—Jack, R. L.
1897—Winton, L. J.
1898—Heden, E. C. B. } æq.
Newman, J. M. }
1899—Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
1900—Giblin, N. E.
1901—Saunders, G. J.

PHYSICS.

1892—Doak, W. J.
1893—Arnott, R. F. } æq.
Jackson, C. F. }
1894—Sandes, F. P.
1895—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Madsen, J. P. V.
1898—Weston, P. L. } æq.
Wilson, R. C. }
1899—Lethbridge, H. O. } æq.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A. }
1900—Gray, G. J. } æq.
Stoddart, R. }
1901—Brown, G. F. Campbell

9—GRAHAME PRIZE MEDAL.

Founded in 1891, by a bequest of £100 from William Grahame, Esq., of Waverley. Awarded to such candidate as shall display the greatest general proficiency at the Senior Public Examination. Value, £5.

1892—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, Hubert E.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy
Kerr, Richard A., *prox. acc.*
1895—Teece, R. Clive
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
Horn, W. R. }
Robson, R. N. } *prox. acc.*
Stephen, H. M. }
1897—Todd, F. A.
1898—Browne, C. S. } æq.
Teece, R. N. }
Macrossan, H. D. } *prox. acc.*
Morton, H. G. S. }
1899—Roe, E. C. } æq.
Wellisch, E. M. }
1900—Weatherburn, C. E.
1901—Stephen, J. F. } æq.
Henderson, R. G. }
Thelander, C. A., *prox. acc.*

10—COLLIE PRIZE.

Founded in 1892, by a bequest of £100 from the Rev. Robert Collie, F.L.S., of Newtown. Awarded to a student of any Faculty at the First Year Examination in Botany. Value, £3 10s.

1893—Hall, E. C.
1895—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1896—Graham, Mabel J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1898—Higgins, T. E. C.
1899—Buchanan, G. A.
1900—Quaife, W. T.
1901—McCulloch, H. T. C.

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11—BEAUCHAMP PRIZE.

Founded in 1901, by a gift of £625 from His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales. It is awarded for the best essay on some literary or historical subject, and is of the value of £25. The subject shall be determined either upon the recommendation of the donor or of the Professors of Classics, Modern Literature, History, Philosophy and Law. The Examiners shall be appointed by the Senate at the December meeting in each year. The competition is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than twenty-five terms' standing from Matriculation. (See page 175.)

1902—Tecce, R. Clive, M.A.

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*UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

I.—M.A. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the several schools, if of sufficient merit.

LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1896—Smairl, J. H.
1899—Garran, R. R.
1902—Fletcher, M. Scott

MODERN HISTORY.

1901—Teece, R. C.

II.—B.A. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the several schools, if of sufficient merit.

CLASSICS.

1893—Levy, Daniel.
1896—Mitchell, E. M.
1897—Whitfeld, H. E.
Dettmann, H. S., *prox. acc.*
1898—Evans-Jones, D.P.
1899—Teece, R. C.
1900—Robson, R. N.
1901—Todd, F. A.
1902—Not awarded.

MATHEMATICS.

1893—Davies, W. J. E.
1894—Davies, A. B.
1896—Stewart, D. G.
1897—Chalmers, S. D.
1899—Sawkins, D. T.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1893—Henderson, G. C.
1894—Cowan, D.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } seq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.
1897—Wallace, D.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1900—Merrington, E. N.
1901—Bowmaker, Jessie } seq.
Fry, F. Mildred }
1902—Ferguson, J. A.

III.—LL.B. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the LL.B. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1894—Flannery, G. E.
1896—Bavin, T. R.
1898—Peden, J. B.
1900—Mitchell, E. M.
1902—Not awarded.

* The names of those who gained prizes before 1893 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

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IV.—M.D. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the candidate who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the M.D. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1895—Smith, Grafton Elliot (Anatomy).

V.—M.B. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the M.B. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1894—Craig, R. G.
1896—Dixon, G. P.
1898—MacPherson, J.
1900—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.
1901—Macintosh, A. H.
1902—Not awarded.

VI.—B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.Sc. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1894—Watt, J. A. (Geology and Palæontology)
1900—Madsen, J. P. V. (Mathematics)
1901—Petrie, J. M. (Chemistry) Boyd, A. (Physics).
1902—Vonwiller, O. U. (Mathematics and Physics)

VII.—M.E. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering, if of sufficient merit.

1894—Dare, H. H.
1896—Bradfield, J. J. C.

VIII.—B.E. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.E. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1893—Ledger, W. H.
1894—Seale, H. P.
1895—Doak, W. J. } æq.
Jackson, C. F. V. }
1897—Strickland, T. P.
1901—Madsen, J. P. V. (Civil)
Boyd, W. S. } æq. (Mining)
Newman, J. M. }
1902—Boyd, A. (Civil)

IX.—ENGLISH VERSE.

A Medal of the value of £10 is given by the University for the best composition in English Verse. The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years standing.

1893—Brereton, John le Gay
1901—Austin, A. H.
1902—Austin, A. H.

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X.—UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY.

A University Prize of the value of £5 is awarded to the student of the First Year who passes the best class examination in Physiography, if of sufficient merit.

1892—Whitfeld, Eleanor M. } aeq.
Thompson, Alexr. }
1893—Murray, Florence J.
1894—Darbyshire, Taylor
Hansard, Edith H., *prox. acc.*
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1896—Harker, G.
1897—Rutherford, Florence M.
Mutton, I., *prox. acc.*
1898—Jarrett, Marjorie K. } aeq.
Poole, W. }
Buchanan, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1899—Taylor, T. G. } aeq.
Mackness, Constance }
1900—Maxwell, W.
1901—Goddard, E. J.
Cramp, K. R., *prox. acc.*

XI.—UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Prizes of £20 and £10 were appropriated annually by the Senate until the year 1894 for the greatest proficients amongst the male candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. A Prize of £5 is now offered for competition amongst the greatest proficients in the Junior Examination, the Prize for Seniors being withdrawn. The limit of age for Juniors is seventeen years.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1892—Mitchell, E. M. } aeq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, H. E.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick G.
Kerr, Richard A., *prox. acc.*

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1892—Kelly, E. H.
Grant, R. W., *prox. acc.*
1893—Teece, R. C.
1894—Robson, Reginald N.
1895—Browne, Claude S.
Woodd, George N., *prox. acc.*
1896—Teece, R. N.
1897—Griffiths, J. N.
1898—Armstrong, R. S. } aeq.
Neal, H. E. }
Molesworth, E. H., *prox. acc.*
1899—Rogers, P. H. }
Stephen, J. F. } aeq.
Paterson, John }
1900—MacCallum, M. L. } aeq.
Mottershead, A. }
1901—McIntosh, A. M. } aeq.
Atkinson, J. }
Mulcahy, F. B., *prox. acc.*

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*PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PATHOLOGY.—Prizes, given by Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson, for proficiency in Pathology.

1894—Halliday, J. C.
1895—Dixon, G. P.
1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.
1898—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.
1899—Graham, Mabel J.
Macintosh, A. H., *prox. acc.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—Prizes given by Dr. Thomas Dixson.

1894—McClelland, W. C., B.Sc. } æq.
Harris, L. H. L. }
1895—MacPherson, J., M.A.
1896—Brennand, H. J. W., B.A.
1897—McLean, G.
Burfitt, W. F., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1898—Graham, Mabel J.
1899—Page, E. C. G.
1900—Dansey, St. J. W.

ENGLISH.—Prizes of £2 10s. each, given by Professor MacCallum for English Essays in the First and Second Years, and of £10 for proficiency in English in the Third Year.

First Year.

1892—Kidd, Russell } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1893—Murray, Florence J.
Waddell, G. W.†
1894—Dettmann, H. S.
1895—Forsyth, W. G.
1896—Nicholson, G. G. } æq.
White, Margaret I. }
1897—Gough, N. J.
1898—Adams, Frances L. } æq.
Wilson, D. }
1899—Teece, R. N.
1900—Allen, L. H. } æq.
Austin, A. H. }
1901—Watts, P. R.

Second Year.

1892—Brereton, J. Le G.
1893—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Roseby, Gertrude †
1894—Yarnold, A.
1895—Dettmann, H. S.
1896—Dowling, F. V.
1897—Read, Elizabeth J. } æq.
Withycombe, E. J. }
1898—Gough, N. J.
1899—Wilson, D.
1900—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E. } æq.
Fullerton, Lottie }
1901—Allen, L. H.

* The names of those who gained prizes before the year 1892 will be found in the Calendar for 1900.
† Second prizes given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

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Third Year.

1892—Kennedy, Annie A.
1893—Brereton, J. Le G.
Uther, Jennie B.*
1894—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1895—Beardmore, Ada
1896—Dettmann, H. S.
1897—Fidler, Isabel M.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Scrutton, C. Maude
1891—Armstrong, Helen D. H.

BIOLOGY.—Prizes of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Zoology.

1892—Dixon, G. P.
1893—Kater, N. W.
1894—Brennand, H. J. W.
1895—Woolnough, W. G.
Burfitt, W. F., *prox. aec.*
1896—Graham, Mabel J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E. } æq.
Muscio, A. }
1898—Suckling, F. M.
Woolnough, R. E., *prox. aec.*
1899—Buchanan, G. A.
1900—Leslie, J. R.
1901—Palmer, C. R.

BIOLOGY.—A Prize of £1 1s., given by Professor Haswell, for excellence in Laboratory notes.

1895—Holmes, H. G. }
Durack, W. J. } æq.
Harris, W. E. }
1896—Humphery, E. M.
1897—Muscio, A.
1898—Mansfield, W. C. } æq.
Smith, S. A. }
1899—Connolly, T. P.
1900—Power, J. W.
1901—Binney, Constance C. }
Gibson, D. D. } æq.
Graham, D. H. }

GEOLOGY.—Prizes of £4 and £5 each, given by Professor David, for proficiency in Geology respectively in the Second and Third Years.

First Year.

1895—Graham, Mabel J.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.

Second Year.

1893—Simpson, E. S.
1894—Brearley, J. H. D.
1895—Shortland, W. A.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Waterhouse, G. A.
1898—Ball, L. C.
Winton, L. J.
1899—Newman, J. M.
Heden, E. C., B.A., *prox. aec.*
1900—Verge, J., B.A.
Mawson, D.
1901—Green, L. C.†

Third Year.

1892—Andrews, E. C.
1893—Watt, J. A.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1897—Woolnough, W. G.
1898—Waterhouse, G. A.
1899—Wilton, E. N.
1900—Jordan, G. E. G. } æq.
Peterson, A. J. }
1901—Verge, J., B.A.

* Second prize given by Mr. A. W. Jose. † Unmatriculated.

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PRACTICAL PETROLOGY.—Prize of £1, given by Professor David for proficiency in Practical Petrology.

1899—Gregson, W. H., B.A.
1901—Green, L. C.†

SURGERY.—Prize of £10, given by Dr. MacCormick, for proficiency in Surgery.

1893—Halliday, J. C.

PHILOSOPHY.—A Gold Medal, of the value of £10, given by Professor Anderson, M.A., for the best essay on a philosophical subject; competition to be open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years standing.

1894—Pratt, F. V., B.A.
Henderson, G. C., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1895—Barron, J., B.A.
1896—Cowan, D., B.A.
1898—Wallace, D., B.A.
1899—Nicholson, G. G., B.A.
1900—Merrington, E. N., B.A.
1902—Merrington, E. N., B.A.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prizes of £5 each, given by Professor Anderson.

Second Year.

1893—Cowan, D.
1894—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1895—Taylor, Eliz. I. } æq.
Swanwick, K. ff. }
1896—Wallace, D.
1897—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Merrington, E. N.
Rutherford, Florence M., *prox. acc.*
1901—Ferguson, J. A.
1902—Cole, P. R.

Third Year.

1893—Henderson, G. C.
1894—Cowan, D.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.
Taylor, Elizabeth I., *prox. acc.*
1897—Wallace, D.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1900—Merrington, E. N.
1901—Bowmaker, Jessie } æq.
Fry, F. Mildred }
1902—Ferguson, J. A.

HISTORY.—Prize of £5, given by Professor Wood for proficiency in History.

1894—Dennis, J.
1895—Doust, Edith L.
1896—Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.
1897—Lance, Elisabeth A.
1898—Teece, R. C.
1899—Robson, R. N. } æq.
Rutherford, Florence M. }
1900—Mills, Elsie A. H.
1901—Teece, R. N.
1902—Cole, P. R. } æq.
King-Kemp, R. C. }

† Unmatriculated.

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FRENCH.—Prize of Books given by the Comité de l'Alliance Française for proficiency in French.

1900—Gough, N. J.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Prize of £5, given by Dr. R. Scot-Skirving for proficiency in Clinical Medicine.

1901—Moncrieff, E. W.

METALLURGY — Prizes of £3 and £2, given by Professor Liversidge, for proficiency in Practical Metallurgy.

1901—Freeman, C. C.
Heden, E. C. B., B.A., B.Sc.

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*HONOURS AT THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE.

1897—Class II.—Pratt, F. V.
1902—Class II.—McLaren, A.D.

MATHEMATICS.

1900—Class II.—Sawkins, D. T.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

1894—Shaw, H. G.
1896—Class I.—Smairl, J. H.
Class II.—Millard, G. W.
1899—Class I.—Garran, R. R.
Class II.—Taylor, Eliz. I.
1902—Class I.—Fletcher, M. S.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1894—Russell, F. A. A.

LATIN AND MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE.

1895—Class II.—Bowmaker, Ruth.

PHILOSOPHY AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

1896—Class II.—Stonham, J.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND MODERN HISTORY.

1897—Class II.—Doust, Edith L.

MODERN HISTORY.

1898—Class II.—Chalmers S. D.
Edwards, E. S.
1900—Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Class II.—Lance, Elisabeth A.
1902—Class II.—Jones, C. H. F.
Class III.—Gordon, Emily I.

* The names of those who obtained Honours before 1893 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

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B A. EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

1893.

Class I.—Levy, D.
Atkins, W. L.
Kennedy, Annie A.
Class II.—Anstey, G. W.
Kendall, F. L.

1894.

Class I.—Edwards, D. S.
Class II.—Garnsey, A. H. } æq.
Mell, C. N. }
Class III.—Kilgour, A. J.
Stonham, J.
MacMaster, D. A. D. } æq.
Barron, J. }
Dixon, H. H.

1895.

Class II.—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Rowland, N. de H.
Nelson, D. J.
Griffith, J. S.
Class III.—Macdonald, Fannie
Scoular, D.

1896.

Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.
Class II.—Murray, Florence J.
Class III.—Anderson, Maud E.

1897.

Class I.—Whitfeld, H. E.
Dettmann, H. S.
Class II.—Armstrong, Margaret J.
Hobbs, E.

1898.

Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Evans-Jones, D. P.
Class III.—Dunnicliff, Mary C.

1899.

Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Parsons, J.
Class II.—Galt, J.
Walsh, J. J.
Read, Elizabeth J.
Liggins, Jessie H.
Class III.—Marr, Fannie A.
Perkins, F. T.

1900.

Class I.—Robson, R. N.
Hill, J. H. F.
Class II.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Mutton, I.
Class III.—Uther, Mary H.
Gough, N. J.
Small, E. Ella

1901.

Class I.—Todd, F. A.
Mills, Elsie A. H. } æq.
Paxton, Betha }
Class II.—Palmer, Selina E.
Hill, J. G. W.
Class III.—Bruce, Grace M.
Power, P. H.

1902.

Class I.—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Teece, R. N.
Class II.—Ferguson, J. A.
Sandford, Blanche V.
Class III.—Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Larcombe, E. R.

GREEK.

1893.

Class I.—Levy, D.
Gill, A. C.

1894.

Class I.—Garnsey, A. H.
Class II.—Edwards, D. S.

1895.

Class I.—Griffith, J. S.
Rowland, N. de H.

1896.

Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.

1897.

Class I.—Dettmann, H. S. } æq.
Whitfeld, H. E. }
Class II.—Hobbs, E.

1898.

Class I.—Evans-Jones, D. P.

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GREEK—*continued.*

1899.
Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Walsh, J. J.
Class II.—Galt, J.
Class III.—Perkins, F. T.

1900.
Class I.—Robson, R. N.
Class II.—Hill, J. H. F.
Class III.—Mutton, I.

1901.
Class I.—Todd, F. A.

1902.
Class I.—Teece, R. N.
Class III.—Larcombe, E. R.

FRENCH.

1893.
Class I.—Atkins, W. L.
Kennedy, Annie A.
James, A. H.

1894.
Class I.—Stonham, J.
Class II.—Maynard, Ethel M.
Class III.—Uther, Jennie B.

1895.
Class I.—Stonham, Kathleen
Hunter, Mary A. M.
Class II.—Macdonald, Fannie
Mallarky, Ethel M.

1896.
Class I.—Montefiore, Hortense H.
Class III.—Johnston, Mary E.

1897.
Class II.—Armstrong, Margaret J.
Musmann, C. E. G.

1898.
Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Class II.—De Lissa, Ethel N. } equal
Harwood, Marian F. }
Dey, Charlotte J.
Jarvie, B.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Parsons, J.
Class II.—Curtis, W. J.
Class III.—Page, A. E.
Lee, T. N.

1900.
Class I.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Gough, N. J.
Uther, Mary H.
Class III.—Small, E. Ella

1901.
Class I.—Paxton, Betha
Armstrong, Ina B. H.
Palmer, Selina E.

1902.
Class I.—Mackness, Constance
Wilshire, H.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.
Class III.—Reid, Violet M.

GERMAN.

1893.
Class I.—Barton, Joanna
James, A. H.
Proctor, Lizzie

1894.
Class II.—Mell, C. N.

1895.
Class II.—Stonham, Kathleen
Hunter, Mary A. M.

1897.
Class I.—Dettmann, H. S.
Class II.—Musmann, C. E. G.

1898.
Class II.—Harwood, Marian F.
De Lissa, Ethel N.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.

1900.
Class I.—Bailey, Margaret A.

1901.
Class I.—Armstrong, Ina B. H.

1902.
Class I.—Wilshire, H.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.

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ENGLISH.

1893.

Class I.—Kennedy, Annie A.
Martin, L. O.
Lenthall, Ellen M.
James, A. H.

1894.

Class I.—Brereton, J. Le G.
Byrne, J. K.

1895.

Class I.—Harker, Constance E.
Roseby, Minnie
Class III.—Wearne, R. A.

1896.

Class I.—Beardmore, Ada
Bunting, Edith A.
Doust, Edith L.
Class II.—Byrne, Lily C.

1897.

Class I.—Dettmann, H. S.
Class II.—Barnes, Pearl E.
Class III.—Saunders, Eva F.

1898.

Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Class II.—Jarvie, B.

1899.

Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Class III.—Slack, Ida M.

1900.

Class I.—Scrutton, C. Maude
Class III.—Gough, N. J.

1901.

Class II.—Armstrong, Ina B. H.

1902.

Class I.—Armstrong, Helen D. H.
Phillips, F. G.
Mackness, Constance
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Class II.—Holt, Edith J. K.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Fullerton, Lottie
King-Kemp, Laura M.

HISTORY.

1893.

Class I.—Boyce, F. S.
Henderson, G. C. } æq.
Wearne, Amy I. }
Abbott, H. P.
Kendall, F. L.
Chapman, A. E.
Class II.—Kellett, F. } æq.
Lewis, H. C. }
Telfer, J. B.
Symonds, Daisy
Class III.—Layton, J. E.
Dove, W. N.

1894.

Class I.—Finney, J.
Harriott, Georgina J.
Class II.—Walker, J. E.
Walker, S. H.
Class III.—Edwards, E. S.

1895.

Class I.—Dennis, J.
Griffith, J. S.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Harker, Constance E.
Elkin, J. B.
Class III.—Hunter, Mary A. M.
Roseby, Minnie

1896.

Class I.—Doust, Edith L. } æq.
Yarnold, A. H. }
Murray, Florence J.
Class III. Foreman, H. J. C.
Class I. Bloomfield, W. J. (evening student)

1897.

Class I.—Chalmers, S. D.
Monahan, W. W.
Class II.—Jones, C. H. F.

1898.

Class I.—Lance, Elisabeth A. } æq.
Pilcher, N. G. S. }
Class II.—Gordon, Emily I.
Class III.—Rossiter, Florence A.

1899.

Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Class II.—Read, Elizabeth J.

1900.

Class I.—Rutherford, Florence M.
Scrutton, C. Maude
Fell, Catherine I.
Class II. Nolan, J. H. M.

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HISTORY—*continued.*

1901.

Class I.—Mills, Elsie A. H.
Jarrett, Marjorie K.
Class II.—Crawford, T. S.

1902.

Class I.—Teece, R. N.
Mackness, Constance
Fullerton, Lottie
Class II.—Reid, Violet M.

MATHEMATICS.

1893.

Class I.—Davies, W. J. E.
Class III.—Craig, A. D.

1894.

Class I.—Davies, A. B.
Class II.—Andrews, E. C.

1895.

Class II.—Burfitt, W. F.

1896.

Class I.—Stewart, D. G.
Strickland, T. P. (Eng.)
Class II.—Swanwick, K. ff.
Class III.—Mitchell, E. M.

1897.

Class I.—Chalmers, S. D.

1898.

Class II.—Griffiths, F. G.
Class III.—Jarvie, B.

1899.

Class I.—Sawkins, D. T.
Durack, J. J. E.
Mathews, H. B.

1900.

Class II.—Stephen, H. M.

1902.

Class I.—Hawken, R. W. H.
Smith, W.
Class II.—Tivey, J. P.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1893.

Class I.—Henderson, G. C.
Kennedy, Annie A. } æq.
Atkins, W. L. }
Class II.—Kendall, F. L.
Proctor, Lizzie
Class III.—Chapman, A. E.
Martin, L. O.
Dowe, P. W.

1894.

Class I.—Cowan, D.
Bavin, T. R.
Class II.—Russell, J. F. S.
Class III.—Barron, J.

1895.

Class I.—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
Class II.—White, C. A.
Roseby, Gertrude } æq.
Roseby, Minnie }

1896.

Class I.—Swanwick, K. ff.
Taylor, Elizabeth I.
Class II.—Bloomfield, W. J.
Beardmore, Ada } æq.
Davis, Agnes M. H. }

1897.

Class I.—Wallace, D.
Whitfeld, H. E.
Stephen, J. W. F.
Class II.—Broinowski, L. T.

1898.

Class I.—Pilcher, N. G. S.
De Lissa, Ethel N.
Class II.—Bavin, Gertrude L.
Dumolo, Nona
Class III.—Edwards, E. E.

1899.

Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Davies, Edith W.
Slack, Ida L.
Class II.—Withycombe, E. J.
Curtis, W. J.
Lafferty, T. M.
Class III.—Clipsham, Gertrude M.
Turner, Annie E.

1900.

Class I.—Merrington, E. N.
Class II.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Binns, W. J.
Class III.—Gillam, Dora A.
Sheridan, Muriel E. B.

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LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—*continued*.

1901.		1902.
Class I.—Bowmaker, Jessie Fry, F. Mildred	æq.	Class I.—Ferguson, J. A. Green, H. M.
Class II.—Bruce, Grace M. Wilson, G. H.		Class II.—Castleman, A. Brownlie, Eveline A.
Class III.—Crawford, T. S.		

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1893.	1897.
Class I.—MacPherson, J.	Class II.—Langley, Isabella E.
Class II.—Enright, W. J.	1898.
Symonds, Daisy	Class II.—Heden, E. C. B.
1895.	Potts, Cuthbert
Class I.—Burfitt, W. F.	1899.
Class II.—Elliott, Millicent V.	Class II.—Lee, T. N.
1896.	1900.
Class II.—Montefiore, Hortense H.	Class I.—Wilton, E. N.
Brook, H. J. S.	1902.
*Officer, C. G. W.	Class II.—Alexander, Maud M.

BOTANY.

1893.	1894.
Class I.—MacPherson, J.	Class II.—Holmes, W. F.

CHEMISTRY.

1894.	1897.
Class II.—Blatchford, T.	Class II.—Sharp, W. A. R.

PHYSICS.

1899.	1902.
Class I.—Durack, J. J. E.	Class II.—Tivey, J. P.

* Not passing through the regular course.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

1893.

Class II.—Taylor, J. M.
Harris, G. } aeq.
Uther, A. H. }
Class III.—Waddy, P. R.
Veech, L. S.

1894.

Class I.—Flannery, G. E.
Class II.—Pickburn, J. P.
Gerber, E. W. T.
Watt, A. R. J.

1895.

Class II.—Levy, D.
Martin, L. O.
Holme, J. B.

1896.

Class II.—Walker, J. E.
Boyce, F. S.
Kershaw, J. C.

1897.

Class I.—Bavin, T. R.

1898.

Class I.—Peden, J. B.
Class II.—Clines, P. J.
Hammond, J. H.
Parker, W. A.

1899.

Class II.—Waddell, G. W.
Edwards, D. S.
Bloomfield, W. J.

1900.

Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.
Class II.—Forsyth, W. G.

1901.

Class II.—Pilcher, N. G. S.
Stacy, F. S.
Clegg, W. C.
Davidson, C. G. W.
Tozer, S. D.

1902.

None.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.D. EXAMINATION.

1895.—Smith, G. E. (Anatomy).

M.B. EXAMINATION.

1893.

Class II.—Smith, G. E. } aeq.
Vallack, A. S. }

1894.

Class I.—Craig, R. G.

1895.

Class II.—Hall, G. R. P.
Hughes, M. O'G.
Jackson, J. W.

1896.

Class II.—Deck, G. H. B. } aeq.
Halliday, J. C. }
McClelland, W. C.
Wade, R. B.
Conlon, W. A.

1897.

Class I.—Dixon, G. P.
Class II.—Pain, E. M.

1898.

Class I.—MacPherson, J.
Class II.—Hall, E. C.
Kater, N. W.
Throsby, H. Z.
Ellis, L. E.

1899.

Class II.—MacMaster, D. Æ. D. } aeq.
Blackburn, C. B. }
Cargill, W. D. } aeq.
Magarey, F. W. A. }

1900.

Class I.- Burfitt, W. F.
Class II.—McLean, G.

1901.

Class I.—Macintosh, A. H.
Class II.—Graham, Mabel J.
Barling, J. E. V.
Cox, H.

1902.

Class II.—Page, E. C. G.
Wallace, D., B.A.
Muscio, A.

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

1893.
Class II.—Forde, J.
1899.
Class I.—Harker, G.

1901.
Class I.—Petrie, J. M.
Class II.—Heden, E. C. B., B.A.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1894.
Class I.—Watt, J. A.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.
1897.
Class I.—Horton, Marion C.
1898.
Class I.—Woolnough, W. G.
Poole, W.

1899.
Class I.—Waterhouse, G. A.
1901.
Class I.—Jordan, G. E. G. } aeq.
Peterson, A. J. }
†Süssmilch, C. A.
1902.
Class I.—*Verge, J., B.A.
†Green, L. C.

MINERALOGY.

1893.
Class II.—Forde, J.

1894.
Class I.—Watt, J. A.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1901.
Class II.—Peterson, A. J. } æq.
Heden, E. C. B., B.A. }

1902.
Class I.—†Larcombe, C. O. G.
*Verge, J., B.A.

PHYSICS.

1894.
Class I.—Brearley, J. H. D.
1896.
Class II.—*Strickland, T. P.
1900.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.

1901.
Class I.—Boyd, A.
Weston, P. L.
Class. II.—Mort, H. S.
1902.
Class I.—Vonwiller, O. U.

BIOLOGY.

1894.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.
1897.
Class I.—Horton, Marion C.
1898.
Class II.—Davis, Agnes M. H.

1901.
Class II.—O'Reilly, Susannah H.
1902.
Class II.—Johnston, S.J., B.A.

MATHEMATICS.

1900.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.
1901.
Class II.—Mort, H. S.
Boyd, A.
Class III.—Weston, P. L.

1902.
Class I.—Vonwiller, O. U.

* Not passing through the regular course. † Unmatriculated.

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M.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1894.
Class I.—Dare, H. H.

1896.
Class I.—Bradfield, J. J. C.

B.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1893.
Class I.—Ledger, W. H.

1894.
Class I.—Seale, H. P.
Class II.—White, N. F.

1895.
Class I.—Jackson, C. F. V. } æq.
Doak, W. J.
Wood, J. P.
Class II.—Arnott, R. F.

1896.
Class II.—Hole, W. F.
Woore, J. M. S.
*Hedgeland, E. W.

1897.
Class I.—Strickland, T. P.
Class II.—Shortland, W. A.
Smail, H. S. I.

1898.
Class II.—Boyd, R. J.

1899.
Class II.—Beaver, W. R.
Mathison, W. C.

1900.
Class II.—Hawken, R. W.

1901.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.
Myers, H. W.

1902.
Class I.—Boyd, A.
Class II.—Corlette, J. M. C.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

1895.
Class II.—Simpson, E. S.
Dixon, J. T.

1899.
Class II.—Jack, R. L.
Morris, J. F.

1900.
Class II.—Poole, W.
Jackson, C. F. V.

MINING.

1901.
Class I.—Newman, J. M.
Boyd, W. S.
Class II.—Gorringe, L. S.
*Horsburgh, J.
Grut, C. F. de J.

1902.
Class II.—Freeman, C. C.
†Süssmilch, C. A.
Cameron, C. B.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Heden, E. C. B., B.A., B.Sc.
Williams, L. B., B.A.
†Green, L. C.
Thomas, D.
Mawson, D.
Gould, H. J.

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*Not passing through the regular course. †Unmatriculated.

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METALLURGY.

1901.	1902.
Class I.—Newman, J. M.	Class II.—Heden, E. C. B.
*Harker, G., B.Sc.	Freeman, C. C.
Boyd, W. S.	Gould, H. J.
Class II.—Grut, C. F. de J.	†Morson, W. J.
*Horsburgh, J.	

* Not passing through the regular course. † Unmatriculated.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

HONOURS.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. II. FOR CLASSICS—R. G. Henderson.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. II. AND HORNER EXHIBITION FOR MATHEMATICS—(Two Scholarships awarded)—J. F. Stephen

R. G. Henderson*
A. Mottershead
A. Paul
G. L. Tomlinson
} æq.

LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—J. F. Stephen*
Florence D. Griffiths**

BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—
R. G. Henderson
J. F. Stephen*

FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—J. F. Stephen

LATIN.

Class I.

Henderson, R. G.
Paterson, J.
Foxall, H. G.
Thelander, C. A.
Ward, J.
Clark, Marjorie D.

Class II.

Rogers, P. H.
Skillman, Jessie
Kaeppel, Andrée A.
} bæ.

Cahill, C. A.
Townsend, E. S
Tomlinson, G. L.
} æq.

Collier, J. B.
Chadwick, H. I.
Whitney, G. C.
} æq.

Manning, H. E.

Class III.

Jones, Lucretia I.
Curtin, A. S.
Walker, C. C. P.
Stephen, J. F.
Barry, D. R.
Maughan, A.
Scrutton, A. E.

GREEK.

Class I.

Henderson, R. G.
Thelander, C. A.

Class II.

Ward, J.
Chadwick, H. I.
Curtin, A. S.
Rogers, P. H.
Scrutton, A. E.
Stiles, S. G.

Class III.

Manning, H. E.
Hamilton, R. C.
Mottershead, A.

FRENCH.

Class I.

Foxall, H. G.
Marks, Gladys H.
Mason, W. H.
Stephen, J. F.
} æq.
Whitney, G. C.
Austin, Fanny M.
Skillman, Jessie
Dawes, Madeleine M.
Brierley, Nina B.
Barry, D. R.
} æq.
Blanksby, H. R.
Henderson, R. G.
Henry, H.
Bode, Brenda T.
} æq.
Griffiths, Florence D.
Paterson, J.
Jones, Lucretia I.
} bæ.
Kaeppel, Andrée A.
Elwell, L. B.
Gore, Leonie L. M.
} bæ.
Rogers, P. H.

Class II.

Townsend, E. S.
Sherwin, Constance E.
Ada, W. L.
Scrutton, A. E.
Tomlinson, G. L.
Manning, H. E.
} æq.
Vickers, W.
Lucas, Ida
} æq.
Curtin, A. S.
Maughan, A.

* Holder of two other Scholarships. ** Did not comply with the necessary conditions for holding the Scholarship.

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FRENCH—*continued.*

Class III.

Pain, Elsie G.
Laverack, Alice M.
Willis, B. H.
Paul, A.
Cahill, A. C.

GERMAN.

Class I.

Stephen, J. F.
Thelander, C. A.
Griffiths, Florence D.

Class II.

Marks, Gladys H.
Paterson, J.

Class III.

McLachlan, A. L.
Crawford, Lily
Burgess, J. H.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Stephen, J. F.
Henderson, R. G.
Mottershead, A. } æq.
Paul, A. } æq.
Tomlinson, G. L. } æq.
Foxall, H. G.
Barry, D. R.
Ada, W. L.
Burgess, J. H.

Class II.

Skillman, Jessie } æq.
Norman, J. L. } æq.
Collier, J. B.
Rogers, P. H. } æq.
Thelander, C. A. } æq.
Hillman, A. J.
Mason, W. H.
Laverack, Alice M.
Paterson, J.

Class III.

Gore, Leonie L. M.
Ward, J.
Wallace, P. J.
Manning, H. E.
Paul, G. A.
Gilbert, Jeanette A. } æq.
Bellemey, S. J. } æq.
Hoets, J. W. R.
Clark, R. M.

MARCH, 1902.

PASS.

Anderson, R.
Askham, A. C.
Barker, N. C.
Barnes, Margaret E.
Beardmore, Ruby
Benjamin, Ethel M.
Beresford, G. de la Poer
Bottrell, E. H.
Brandt, Theresa A.
Broughton, F. W. W.
Bundock, A. W. W.
Burfitt, Manie B.
Burkitt, C. T.
Burnell, J. G.
Callaghan, S. K.
Capper, L. H.
Clark, A. E. D.
Clayton, H. J. R.
Coleman, Isabel M.
Colvin, A. E.
Crawford, Lily
Curren, Ethel
Dalyell, Elizabeth
David, Margaret E.
Dawes, Madeleine M.
Dawson, A. L.
Debenham, Jessie
Drummond, J. C.
Dwyer, T. C.
Elphinstone, Clarice O.
Fitzhardinge, Joan M.
Flashman, H. W.
Forrest, W. T.
Fox, Edith E.
Fraenkel, Doris
Gallagher, Norma
Garnock, R. C. D.
Geddes, C. B.
Giblin, W. E.
Glassford, Jeanie E.
Gooley, Bessie
Grant, Emma L.
Haswell, Edna L.
Henderson, R. G.
Hinton, J. V.
Holden, Florence M.
Inglis, J. G.
Johnston, T. H.
Kaeppel, Andrée A.
Kent, H. F.
Larkins, N. C.
Latreille, Meta G. E.
Lees, E. J.
Leeson, Ida E.
Liggins, Alice M.
Lockhead, R. W.
McBryde, J.
McFarlane, Laurie
McGee, J. N.
McKeown, N. R.
Manning, H. H.
Markell, H. F.
Mathews, W. W.
Maund, W.
Michael, A. G.
Milford, G. D.
Miller, J. K.
Mitchell, G. R.
Mott, Olive L.
Mottershead, A.
Murray, H. H.
Murray-Prior, Ethel N.
Murray-Prior, Ruth A.
Oakes, A. W.
O'Reilly, Hannah

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MARCH PASS—*continued.*

Oxenham, N.
Parsons, Florence L.
Paterson, J.
Paul, A.
Playoust, J.
Postle, F. C.
Priestley, H.
Ranclaud, A. B.
Redgrave, L. A.
Roberts, G. V.
Robertson, May D.
Roe, C. W.
Roth-Schmidt, Julia M.
Roughton, Gladys M.
Sinclair, A. F.
Skerritt, A. W.
Slack, Ella M.
Smith, S. C.
Smith, Vera A.
Starkey, J. N.
Talbot, Ethel
Tebbutt, A. H.
Teece, A. H.
Tobin, R. C.
Tomlinson, G. L.
Townsend, E. S.
Tremlett, F. C. G.
Walker, A. D.
Whear-Roberts, L. M.
White, C. J. L.
Williams, R. S.
Wilshire, L. E. O.
Wynne, Nellie
Young, P. H. B.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

MARCH, 1902.

PASS.

Those whose names are marked with the letter (E) are qualified for admission to the Department of Engineering.

(*E*) Bladon, J. G.
Bradley, C. H.
Breckenridge, C. C. P.
(*E*) Close, D. C.
Craig, F.
Culpin, Daisy E.
Curtin, A. S.
(*E*) Edwards, J. G.
(*E*) Halloran, H. R.
Howard, C. S. A.
(*E*) Larkins, H. M.
Martin, H.
(*E*) O'Reilly, A. O.
Payne, P. H.
Rorke, S. N.
Thompson, C. W.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901, and March, 1902.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III., FOR CLASSICS—Not awarded.

GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—C. E. Weatherburn.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—
Clare A. C. Armstrong.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY—E. J. Goddard.
K. R. Cramp, *prox. acc.*

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—P. R. Watts.

SMITH PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—C. E. Weatherburn.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.

Class I.
Levick, A. M.
Weatherburn, C. E.

Class II.
Bonney, R. S.
Watts, P. R.

Class III.
Brearley, E. A.
Collier, F. W. D.
Goddard, E. J. } aeq.
Wheeler, A. R. }
Goddard, T. H. }

GREEK.

Class II.
Bonney, R. S.

Class III.
Campbell, A. P.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

Class I.
MacCallum, Isabella R.
Armstrong, Clare A. C.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Levick, A. M.

Class II.
Watts, P. R.
La Douce, Felicie A.

Class III.
Brearley, E. A.
Wheeler, A. R.
Goddard, E. J.

CHEMISTRY
(including practical work.)

Class II.
*Hewitt, T. C.
Brearley, E. A.

JUNIOR GERMAN.

Class I.
Armstrong, Clare A. C.

Class II.
Diethelm, O. A. A.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.
Weatherburn, C. E.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Brearley, E. A.

Class II.
Sutton, Mabel H.
Mackay, I. G.

Class III.
Shellshear, W. (Eng,)

The following have completed the First Year Examination.
(Alphabetical.)

Armstrong, Clare A. C.
*Beckenham, J. G.
Bonney, R. S.
Brearley, E. A.
Bruxner, M. F.
Campbell, A. P.
Candlish, R. S.
Carey, Daisy
Carroll, W. J. S.
Carruthers, Ada M.
Clayton, C. H. J.
Collier, F. W. D.
Collings, Edith
(a)*Coombes, A. J.
Cramp, K. R.
Cranswick, G. H.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Docker, W. B.

* Evening Student.

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First Year Examination *(continued).*

Duff, V. C.
*Ebsworth, S. W.
Fisher, A. D.
Fitzgerald, H. G.
Fox, Millicent
Fry, Edith M.
Goddard, E. J.
Goddard, T. H.
Gresham, F. W.
Haigh, V.
Henderson, E. S.
Holloway, Eirene A.
Hutchinson, E.
(a)*Jordan, F. R.
(a)*Knox, R. G.
La Douce, Felicie A.
Langley, F. B.
Levick, A. M.
Lowick, Clara
Lyons, Ettie
MacCallum, Isabella R.
MacInnes, Isabel M.
Mackay, I. G.
McMaster, C. F.
Maher, C. W.
Manning, J.
Moran, H. M. O.
Mugliston, Madeleine L.
Murray, C. O'C.
O'Halloran, C. M.
Ormiston, Martha I.
Owen, T. M.
Oxenham, H. B.
Parry, E. L. D.
Poate, H. R. G.
Powell, J. W. G.
Prevost, R. L. de T.
Pridham, H. E.
Reid, Roberta J. S.
Rentoul, J. B.
Renwick, C. S.
Rofe, Ruth I.
Rutledge, E. H.
Schlink, H. H.
Skillen, Elizabeth
Smith, P. A.
(a)*Spence, J.
Steele, A. B.
Stokes, F. O.
Sutton, Mabel H.
Waters, E. J. H.
Watts, P. R.
Weatherburn, C. E.
Wheeler, A. R.
White, W. J.

Order of Merit in Individual Subjects.

ENGLISH.

Pass, December, 1901.

Watts, P. R. } aeq.
Weatherburn, C. E. }
Armstrong, Clare A. C.
Cramp, K. R.
Levick, A. M.
*Jordan, F. R. }
*Spence, J. } aeq.
Skillen, Elizabeth }
MacCallum, Isabella R.
Sutton, Mabel H. } aeq.
Carruthers, Ada M. }
Carey, Daisy
Clayton, C. H. J.
Brearley, E. A. }
Fry, Edith M. } aeq.
Goddard, E. J. }
Goddard, T. H.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Collier, F. W. D.
Lyons, Ettie
Carroll, W. J. S.
Collings, Edith } aeq.
*Coombes, A. J. }
Holloway, Eirene A.
Schlink, H. H.
Pridham, H. E.
Wheeler, A. R. } aeq.
Cranswick, G. H. }
Moran, H.
Mackay, I. G.
Rentoul, J. B.
Fox, Millicent } aeq.
La Douce, Felicie A. }
Maher, C. W. } aeq.
Stokes, F. O. }
*Quinn, J. J.
Bruxner, M. F.
Docker, W. B.
MacInnes, Isabel M. } aeq.
Fisher, A. D. }
Lowick, Clara
Mugliston, M. L. } aeq.
Powell, J. W. G. }
Ormiston, Martha I. } aeq.
White, W. J. }
*Barrow, I. M.
†Smith, S. C.
*Knox, R. G.
Parry, E. L. D.
O'Halloran, C. M. } aeq.
Renwick, C. S. }
Loxton, F. E.
Campbell, A. P. }
Henderson, E. S. } aeq.
Renton, W. J. }
Haigh, V.
*Miller, J. K. } aeq.
Hutchinson, E. L. }
*Ebsworth, S. W.
Gresham, F. W.
Duff, V. C.
Poate, H. R. G.
Candlish, R. S.
McMaster, C. F. } aeq.
Waters, E. J. H. }
Reid, Roberta J. S.
Bonney, R. S.
*Oakes, Florence I. M.
Murray, C. O'C.
Murray-Prior, R. S.
Oxenham, H. B.
Rutledge, E. H.
Steele, A. B.
Owen, T. M.
Fitzgerald, H. G.
Langley, F. B.
Hill, D. B.
Smith, P. A.

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated. (a) These Students take Physics and Physiography in the Second Year under present teaching arrangements.

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ENGLISH, *continued*.

March, 1902, Pass.

Cropper, C. H. | Manning, J. | Prevost, R. L. de T.
Rofe, Ruth I.

LATIN.

Pass, December, 1901.

Armstrong, Clare A. C.
*Jordan, F. R.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
*Quinn, J. J.
Fry, Edith M. } æq.
Stokes, F. }
Cramp, K. R.
*Ebsworth, S. W.
MacCallum, Isabella R.
Campbell, A. P. }
*Coombes, A. J. } æq.
Moran, H. }
Holloway, Eirene A.
*Beckenham, J. G.
Collings, Edith }
Mackay, I. G. } æq.
Maher, C. H.
*Spence, J.
Carruthers, Ada M. } bæq.
White, W. J. }
Bruxner, M. F. }
Pridham, H. E. } æq.

*Latreille, M. G. E. } æq.
Prevost, R. L. }
Murray, C. O'C. }
Schlink, H. H. } æq.
*Knox, R. G.
Lowick, Clara
Lyons, Ettie } æq.
Rofe, Ruth I. }
Fisher, A. D.
Carey, Daisy }
Sutton, Mabel H. } æq.
*Loxton, F. E. }
La Douce, Felicie A.
Renton, W. J. } æq.
Oxenham, H. B. }
Skillen, Elizabeth } æq.
Docker, W. B. }
Carroll, W. J. S.
Hutchinson, E. L.
Reid, Roberta J. S. } æq.
Rutledge, E. H. }
Parry, E. L. D. } æq.
Steele, A. B. }

Mugliston, Madeleine L.
Candlish, R. S.
Hill, D. B.
Poate, H. R. G.
MacInnes, Isabel M. } æq.
Clayton, C. H. J. }
Renwick, C. S. } æq.
Waters, E. J. H.
Rentoul, J. B.
Smith, P. A.
Ormiston, Martha I.
Duff, V. C.
Cranswick, G. H.
Manning, J. } æq.
*Brown, G. E. }
Haigh, V.
Fitzgerald, G. H.
Powell, J. W. G.
Langley, F. B.
Henderson, E. S.
McMaster, C. F.
*Compton, A. Z.

March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Cropper, C. H. | Gresham, F. W. | Owen, T. M.
Fox, Millicent | O'Halloran, C. M.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

Pass, December, 1901.

*Latreille, Meta G. E.
Weatherburn, C. E.
*Jordan, F. R.
Fry, Edith M.
Collings, Edith } æq.
*Coombes, A. J. }
MacInnes, Isabel M.
Holloway, Eirene A. } bæq.
Carruthers, Ada M. }
*Quinn, J. J.
Pridham, H. E.
Goddard, T. H.
White, W. J.

Moran, H.
*Spence, J.
*Beckenham, J. G.
Cramp, K. R.
Carey, Daisy } æq.
Skillen, Elizabeth }
Carroll, W. J. S.
*Brown, G. E. } bæq.
Reid, Roberta J. S. }
*Ebsworth, S. W.
Murray, C. O'C.
Collier, F. W. D. } æq.
Lyons, Ettie }

Mugliston, M. L. } æq.
Stokes, F. O. }
*Compton, A. Z.
Schlink, H. H.
Maher, C. W.
Lowick, Clara } æq.
Docker, W. B. }
Mackay, I. G.
Renwick, C. S.
Haigh, V. } bæq.
Ormiston, Martha I. }
Cranswick, G. H.
Fisher, A. D.

* Evening Student.

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JUNIOR FRENCH, *continued*.

Poate, H. R. G. } aeq. Hutchinson, E. L. }	*Oakes, Florence I. M.	Prevost, R. L. } aeq. Waters, E. J. H. }
Fox, Millicent } aeq. Oxenham, H. B. }	Parry, E. L. D.	Owen, T. M.
Rutledge, E. H.	Clayton, C. H. J.	O'Halloran, C. M.
Steele, A. B.	Rofe, Ruth I.	McMaster, C. F.
	Bruxner, M. F.	

March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Candlish, R. S.	Langley, F. B.	Powell, J. W. G.
Duff, V. C.	Manning, J.	Sutton, Mabel H.
Fitzgerald, H. G.		

JUNIOR GERMAN.

Pass, December, 1901.

MacInnes, Isabel M.

GREEK (PRELIMINARY CLASS).

Pass, December, 1901.

Smith, P. A.	Gresham, F. W.	Rentoul, J. B.
*Knox, R. G.	Henderson, E. S.	

MATHEMATICS.

Pass, December, 1901 (alphabetical).

Armstrong, Clare A. C.	Goddard, E. J.	Oxenham, H. B.
*Barrow, I. M.	Goddard, T. H.	Poate, H. R. G.
*Bavin, L.	Haigh, V.	Powell, J. W. G.
Bonney, R. S.	Henderson, E. S.	Pridham, H. E.
Bruxner, M. F.	Holloway, Eirene A.	*Quinn, J. J.
Campbell, A. P.	Hutchinson, E. L.	Reid, Roberta J. S.
Candlish, R. S.	*Jordan, F. R.	Renton, W. J.
Carey, Daisy	*Knox, R. G.	Rentoul, J. B.
Carroll, W. J. S.	La Douce, Felicie A.	Renwick, C. S.
Carruthers, Ada M.	Langley, F. B.	Rofe, Ruth I.
Collier, F. W. D.	Levick, A. M.	Rutledge, E. H.
Collings, Edith	Lowick, Clara	Schlink, H. H.
*Coombes, A. J.	Lyons, Ettie	Skillen, Elizabeth
Cramp, K. R.	MacCallum, Isabella R.	Smith, P. A.
Cranswick, G. H.	MacInnes, Isabel M.	*Smith, S. C.
Cropper, C. H.	McMaster, C. F.	*Spence, J.
Dick, T. H.	Maher, C. W.	Steele, A. B.
Docker, W. B.	Miller, J. K.	Stokes, F. O.
Duff, V. C.	Moran, H.	Waters, E. J. H.
*Ebsworth, S. W.	†Morris, C. J.	Watts, P. R.
Fisher, A. D.	Mugliston, Madeleine L.	Wheeler, A. R.
Fitzgerald, H. G.	Murray, C. O'C.	White, W. J.
Fox, Millicent	O'Halloran, C. M.	
Fry, Edith M.	Ormiston, Martha I.	

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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MATHEMATICS, *continued.*

March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Gresham, F. W.	Owen, T. M.	Prevost, R. L. de T.
Manning, J.	Parry, E. L. D.	

CHEMISTRY.

Class Examination, June, 1901.

PASS (in Order of Merit).

Moran, H. M.	Carruthers, Ada M.	Stokes, F. O.
Levick, A. M.	Weatherburn, C. E.	Cramp, K. R.
Brearley, E. A.	Bonney, R. S.	Hutchinson, E. L.
Goddard, E. J.	Sutton, Mabel H.	Smith, P. A.
Schlink, H. H.	Armstrong, Clare A. C.	

Satisfied the conditions of By-laws Chap. XV., Sec. 12, June, 1901.

Bruxner, M. F.	Henderson, E. S.	Owen, T. M.
Campbell, A. P.	Hill, D. B.	Poate, H. R. G.
Carey, Daisy	Holloway, Eirene A.	Powell, J. W. G.
Collings, Edith	La Douce, Felicie A.	Prevost, R. L.
Cranswick, G. H.	Langley, F. B.	Pridham, H. E.
Cropper, C. H.	Lowick, Clara	Reid, Roberta J. S.
Diethelm, O. A. A.	MacCallum, Isabella R.	Renwick, C. S.
Duff, V. C.	MacInnes, Isabel M.	Rofe, Ruth I.
Fisher, A. D.	Mackay, I. G.	Rutledge, E. H.
Fitzgerald, H. G.	McMaster, C. F.	Skillen, Elizabeth
Fox, Millicent	Maher, C. W.	Watts, P. R.
Fry, Edith M.	Murray, C. O'C.	Wheeler, A. R.
Goddard, T. H.	Murray-Prior, R. S.	White, W. J.
Gresham, F. W.	Ormiston, Martha I.	

November, 1901.

Body, E. E. I.	King, W. G.	Lyons, Ettie
Dickson, B. B.	Oxenham, H. B.	Mugliston, Madeleine L.
Johnson, N. R.	Steele, A. B.	

December, 1901.

Collier, F. W. D.

Evening Students, December, 1901.

HONOURS, CLASS II.

Stevenson, W. H. W. | Hewitt, T. C.

PASS.

Coombes, A. J.	Oswald, A. W.	Wellisch, E. M.
Cole, P. R.	Roberts, T. T.	Yates, M. E.
Jordan, F. R.		

Satisfied the conditions of By-law Chap. XV., Sec. 12.

Barrow, I. M.	Knox, R. G.	Oakes, Florence I. M.
Bavin, L.	Latreille, Meta G. E.	Smith, S. C.
Beckenham, J. G.	Loxton, F. E.	Spence, J.
Compton, A. Z.	McDonald, T. G.	

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March, 1902.

Bathgate, D. G.

PHYSICS.

Class Examination, September, 1901.

PASS.

Weatherburn, C. E.		Moran, H.		MacInnes, Isabel M.
Carruthers, Ada M.	aeq.	Pridham, H.		Langley, F. B.
Levick, A. M.		Sutton, Mabel H.	bae.	Goddard, T. H. aeq.
Brearley, E. A.		Schlink, H. H.		Fisher, A. D.
Watts, P. R.		MacCallum, Isab. R.		McMaster, C. F.
Armstrong, C. A. C.	aeq.	King, W. G.		Ormiston, Martha I.
Hutchinson, E. L.		Bonney, R. S.		Mugliston, Madeleine L.
Cramp, K. R.	aeq.	Henderson, E. S.		Rutledge, E. H.
Carey, Daisy		Goddard, E. J.		Lowick, Clara
White, W. J.	aeq.	Fox, Millicent	bae.	Gresham, F. W.
Skillen, Elizabeth		Poate, H. R. G.		Holloway, Eirene A.
Smith, P. A.		Diethelm, O. A. A.		Murray-Prior, R. S.
Mackay, I. G.	aeq.	Renwick, C. S.		Cranswick, G. H.
Collings, Edith		Fitzgerald, H. G.		Lyons, Ettie
Owen, T. M.		Oxenham, H. B.		
Stokes, F. O.		Murray, C. O'C.		
Powell, J. W. G.		Haigh, V.	aeq.	
Fry, Edith M.		Wheeler, A. R.		
		Duff, V. C.		

Class Examination, November, 1901.

PASS.

La Douce, Felicie A.	Collier, F. W. D.	Bruxner, M. F.
Reid, Roberta J. S.	Barnard, G. J.	Prevost, R. L.
Steele, A. B.	Dickson, B. B.	Campbell, A. P.
Maher, C. W.	Body, E. E. I.	Hill, D. B.

December, 1901.

PASS.

Cropper, C. H.		Johnson, N. R.

March, 1902.

Rofe, Ruth I.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

December, 1901.

PASS.

Goddard, E. J.		Levick, A. M.		Langley, F. B.
Cramp, K. R.		Holloway, Eirene A.	bae.	Weatherburn, C. E. bae.
Watts, P. R.		Skillen, Elizabeth		*Morris, L. C. (Eng.)
MacInnes, Isabel M.	bae.	Carruthers, Ada M.		Collier, F. W. D.
Fox, Millicent		Powell, J. W. G.		Cranswick, G. H.
Sutton, Mabel H.	aeq.	Pridham, H. E.		Henderson, E. S.
Goddard, T. H.		La Douce, Felicie A.	bae.	Saunders, G. J. aeq.
Mackay, I. G.		Poate, H. R. G.		(Eng.)

* Evening Student.

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PHYSIOGRAPHY—*continued.*

Collings, Edith
Brearley, E. A. } æq.
Wheeler, A. R.
Duff, V. C.
Armstrong, C. A. C.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Owen, T. M. } bag.
Schlink, H. H.
Cohen, A. F. (Eng.)
Stokes, F. O.
Brown, G. F. C. (Eng.) } bag.
Kellick, A. (Eng.)
Bonney, R. S.
Prevost, R. L.
MacCallum, Isab. R. } bag.
Maher, C. W.
White, W. J.

Fry, Edith M. } æq.
Moran, H.
Bruxner, M. F.
Haigh, V. } æq.
Rutledge, E. H.
Woodcock, L. R. (Eng.) } æq.
Shellshear, W. (Eng.)
Ormiston, Martha I.
Campbell, A. P.
Hutchinson, E. L. } bag.
Renwick, C. S.
Geraghty, W. B. (Eng.) } bag.
Mugliston, Mad. L.

Carey, Daisy
Lyons, Ettie
Reid, Roberta J. S.
Rofe, Ruth I.
Cropper, C. H.
Fisher, A. D.
Fitzgerald, H. G.
Hill, D. B. } bag.
King, W. C.
McMaster, C. F.
Smith, P. A.
*Brown, G. E.
Barr, J. (Eng.)
Reid, R. S. (Eng.)
Oxenham, H. B.
Lowick, Clara
Steele, A. B.
McNall, H. (Eng.)
Murray, C. O'C.

March, 1902.

Gresham, F. W. | Manning, J.

*Evening Student.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901, and March, 1902.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR CLASSICS—W. A. Barton.
BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR MATHEMATICS—E. M. Wellisch.
GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. II., FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Margaret Sproule.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S PRIZE FOR HISTORY—P. R. Cole, R. C. King-Kemp } æq.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—P. R. Cole.
PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—L. H. Allen.

HONOUR LISTS.

GEOLOGY.

Class II.
Gregson, E. J.

LATIN.

Class I.
Barton, W. A.
Allen, L. H.

Class II.
Jensen, Klio
Cole, P. R.

Class III.
Sharpe, G. F.

GREEK.

Class I.
Barton, W. A.
Allen, L. H.

Class II.
Jensen, Klio

Class III.
Baret, H. V. D.
Stewart, J. R.

SENIOR GERMAN.

Class I.
Sproule, Margaret
Waterhouse, E. G.

ENGLISH.

Class I.
Cole, P. R.
Allen, L. H.
Waterhouse, E. G.

Class II.
Hope, P.

Class III.
Coutts, Margaret

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.
Cole, P. R.
Austin, A. H.

Class II.
Allen, L. H.
King-Kemp, R. C.
Hope, P.

HISTORY.

Class I.
Cole, P. R., King-Kemp, R. C. } æq.

Class II.
Brentnall, Nina T.
Harley, Helen L.

Class III.
Mowbray, R. W.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.
*Wellisch, E. M.
Close, J. C. (Eng.)
Sharpe, G. F.

Class II.
None

Class III.
Gregson, E. J.
Cohen, A. M.

SENIOR FRENCH.
(2nd and 3rd Years.)

Class I.
Sproule, Margaret
Waterhouse, E. G.

Class II.
Brentnall, Nina T.
Sharpe, G. F.

Class III.
Coutts, Margaret
*Wellisch, E. M.
Graham, Emily R.
Denham, H. K.

* Evening Student.

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The following have completed the Second Year Examination.

(Alphabetical.)

Allen, L. H.	Grant, W. J.	*Roberts, T. T.
Austin, A. H.	Gregson, E. J.	Rutherford, Const. M.
Baret, H. V. D.	Harley, Helen L.	Saunders, Florence L.
*Bathgate, D. G.	Hope, P.	Sharpe, G. F.
Barton, W. A.	Jensen, Klio	Slade, O. C.
Blanksby, L. H.	King-Kemp, R. C.	Sproule, Margaret
Brentnall, Nina T.	*Lindsay, W. C.	*Stevenson, W. H. W.
Cohen, A. M.	*Little, V. A. S.	Stewart, J. R.
Cole, P. R.	Logan, G.	Wardrop, Maggie R.
Coutts, Margaret	McWilliam, N. G.	Wark, Florence H.
Cowlishaw, Winifred	Meek, H. A.	Waterhouse, E. G.
Denham, H. K.	Mowbray, R. W.	Watson, H. F.
Docker, Gladys M. B.	Murray-Prior, Doro. K.	*Wellisch, E. M.
*Giles, J. P. H.	*O'Reilly, W. C.	Wilkinson, Ida B.
Graham, Emily R.	*Oswald, A. W.	*Yates, M. E.

Order of Merit in Individual Subjects.

LATIN.

Pass, December, 1901.

Brentnall, Nina T.	*Roberts, T. T.	*O'Brien, E. E.
Baret, H. V. D.	Cohen, A. M.	Coutts, Margaret
King-Kemp, R. C.	Grant, W. J.	McWilliam, N. G.
Stewart, J. R.	*Stevenson, W. H. W.	*Walker, Annie L.
Slade, O. C.	Wardrop, Maggie R.	Blanksby, L. H.
Sproule, Margaret	*Oswald, A. W.	Meek, H. A.
*Giles, J. P. H.	*Robins, A. F.	Rutherford, Const. M.
Hope, P.	Cowlishaw, Winifred	Noake, A. R.
Mowbray, R. W.	Denham, H. K.	Wilkinson, Ida
Harley, Helen L.	Gregson, E. J.	Watson, H. F.
Logan, G.		

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

*Bathgate, D. G.	*Lindsay, W. C.	Saunders, Florence L.
Cullen, F. V. J.	*Little, V. A. S.	Wark, Florence H.
Docker, Gladys M. B.	*McDonald, T. G.	*Yates, M. E.
Graham, Emily R.	Morley, Irene M.	

GREEK (JUNIOR CLASS.)

Pass, December, 1901.

Hope, P.	*Oswald, A. W.	Logan, G.
Austin, A. H.	Grant, W. J.	*Stevenson, W. H. W.
Brentnall, Nina T.		

ENGLISH.

Pass, December, 1901.

Cowlishaw, Winifred	Jensen, Klio	Harley, Helen L.
*O'Reilly, W. C.	Stewart, J. R.	Rutherford, Const. M.

* Evening Student.

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ENGLISH—*continued.*

*Yates, M. E.	æq.	Wardrop, Maggie R.	Murray-Prior, Dorothea
King-Kemp, R. C.		Austin, A. H.	Gregson, E. J.
*Stevenson, W. H. W.		*Roberts, T. T.	Docker, Gladys M. B.
*Graham, Emily R.	æq.	Slade, O. C.	*Robins, A. F.
Denham, H. K.		Meek, H. A.	*Mackenzie, N. R.
McWilliam, N. G.		*Oswald, A. W.	Noake, R. R.
Grant, W. J.		*Bathgate, D. G.	*Hartnell, F. S.
		†Quaife, Aldyth E.	Dey, D. D.

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Blanksby, L. H.	*Lindsay, W. C.	Wark, Florence H.
Cullen, F. V. J.	*Little, V. A. S.	Watson, H. F.
*Hewitt, T. C.		

SENIOR GERMAN.

Pass, December, 1901.

Murray-Prior, Dorothea K.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Pass, December, 1901.

Docker, Gladys M. B.	æq.	Saunders, Florence L.	*O'Reilly, W. C.
Murray-Prior, Dorothea K.		Harley, Helen Louise	Giles, J. P. H.
Wardrop, Maggie R.		Cohen, A. M.	Wark, Florence H.
		Cowlishaw, Winifred	Morley, Irene M.
		Wilkinson, Ida B.	

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Cullen, F. V. J. | *O'Brien, E. E.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Pass, December, 1901.

Baret, H. V. D.	æq.	McWilliam, N. G.	Cowlishaw, Winifred
Cohen, A. M.		Stewart, J. R.	Wardrop, Maggie R.
Denham, H. K.		Mowbray, R. W.	Jaques, H. V.
Jensen, Klio		Meek, H. A.	Noake, R. R.
Sproule, Margaret		Sharpe, G. F.	Docker, Gladys M. B.
Waterhouse, E. G.		Rutherford, Const. M.	Watson, H. F. æq.
Murray-Prior, Dorothea		Dey, D. D.	Slade, O. C.
Grant, W. J.			

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Logan, G.	Noake, A. R.	Wilkinson, Ida B.
*McDonald, T. G.		

HISTORY.

Pass, December, 1901.

Austin, A. H.	æq.	Hope, P.	Graham, Emily R.
Baret, H. V. D.		McWilliam, N. G.	*Robins, A. F. æq.
Slade, O. C.		*Mackenzie, N. R.	*O'Reilly, W. C.

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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HISTORY—*continued.*

Blanksby, L. H.	Coutts, Margaret	Meek, H. A.
Rutherford, Con. M.	Saunders, Flor. L.	Noake, A. R.
*Yates, M. E.	Morley, Irene M.	*Bathgate, D. G.
*Lindsay, W. C.	*Little, V. A. S.	Watson, H. F.
McDonald, T. G.		

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Dey, D. D.	Logan, G.	Wark, Florence H.
Jaques, H. V.		

MATHEMATICS.

Pass, December, 1901 (alphabetical).

Blanksby, L. H.	Loudon, Bertha W.	*Stevenson, W. H. W.
*Giles, J. P. H.	*Roberts, T. T.	Walker, Annie L.

March, 1902.

*Hewitt, T. C. | Saunders, Florence L.

GEOLOGY.

Pass, December, 1901.

†Cooley, Bertha G.	Wilkinson, Ida B.	Walker, Annie L.
†Wilson, Dorothy E.		

PHYSICS.

Pass, December, 1901.

Gregson, E. J.

BOTANY.

Pass, December, 1901.

Cowlishaw, Winifred.

March, 1902.

Loudon, Bertha W.

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901, and March, 1902.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CLASSICS—Not awarded.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS—Not awarded.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—J. A. Ferguson.

FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP FOR HISTORY—R. N. Teece.
Constance Mackness, *prox. acc.*

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S CLASS PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—
J. A. Ferguson.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH—Helen D. H. Armstrong.

HONOUR LISTS.

ENGLISH.

Class I.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.
Phillips, F. G.
Mackness, Constance
Crisford, Hilda N. M.

Class II.
Holt, Edith J. K.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Fullerton, Lottie
King-Kemp, Laura M.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.
Ferguson, J. A.
Green, H. M.

Class II.
Castleman, A.
(*a*)*Bardsley, F.
(*a*)*Yates, M. E.
(*a*)*Wellisch, E. M.
Brownlie, Eveline A.

PHYSICS.

Class II.
Tivey, J. P.

GREEK.

Class I.
Teece, R. N.

Class III.
Larcombe, E. R.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.
Vonwiller, O. U. (Sci.)
*Hawken, R. W. H.
Smith, W.

Class II.
Tivey, J. P.

LATIN.

Class I.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Teece, R. N.

Class II.
Ferguson, J. A.
Sandford, Blanche V.

Class III.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Larcombe, E. R.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Class I.
Mackness, Constance
Wilshire, H.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.

Class II.
None.

Class III.
Reid, Violet M.

SENIOR GERMAN.

Class I.
Wilshire, H.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.

HISTORY.

Class I.
Teece, R. N.
Mackness, Constance
Fullerton, Lottie

Class II.
Reid, Violet N.

* Evening Student. (*a*) Second Year Student.

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The following have completed the Third Year Examination.

(Alphabetical.)

Alexander, Maud M.	*Grieve, J. T.	Mote, A. R.
Amos, Nellie M.	Harris, R. A.	Paton, Mary P.
*Armitage, C. H.	Henry, Ida E.	Pitt, A. G. M.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.	Hinton, W. S.	Phillips, F. G.
*Artlett, W. L.	*Hawken, R. W. H.	Phillips, R. B.
Bolton, Barbara M.	Hodge, S. T.	Reid, Violet M.
Brownlie, Eveline A.	Holt, Edith J. K.	Sandford, Blanche V.
Campbell, J. S.	King-Kemp, Laura M.	Smith, William
Castleman, A.	Larcombe, E. R.	Smith, W. M.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.	Larkins, F. M. J.	Teece, R. N.
Ferguson, J. A.	Mackness, Constance	Tivey, J. P.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.	Macrossan, H. D.	Wheeler, H. C. F.
Fullerton, Lottie	Makin, W.	Wilshire, H.
Green, H. M.	*Maxted, H. L.	

Order of Merit in Individual Subjects.

LATIN.

Pass, December, 1901.

Phillips, F. G.	Castleman, A.	Henry, Ida E.
Macrossan, H. D.	Phillips, R. B.	Smith, W. M.
Hodge, S. T.	Reid, Violet M.	Fullerton, Lottie
Makin, W.	*Maxted, H. L.	*Armitage, C. H.
Wheeler, H. C. F.	Mote, A. R.	Brownlie, Eveline A.
Campbell, J. S.	Amos, Nellie M.	

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Anderson, Virginia | *Grieve, J. T.

GREEK (SENIOR CLASS).

Pass, December, 1901.

Phillips, F. G.	Campbell, J. S.	Massey-Makinson, A.
Castleman, A.	(*a*) Mowbray, R. W.	

PHYSIOLOGY.

Pass, December, 1901.

King-Kemp, Laura M. | Paton, Mary P.

ENGLISH.

Pass, December, 1901.

Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.	Alexander, Maud M.	Amos, Nellie M.
Ferguson, J. A.	Bolton, Barbara M.	Henry, Ida E.
Green, H. M.	Harris, R. A.	Phillips, R. B.
Wilshire, H.	*Artlett, W. L.	Paton, Mary P.
Reid, Violet M.		

Pass, March, 1902.

Massey-Makinson, A.

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* Evening Student. (*a*) Second Year Student.

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SENIOR GERMAN.

Pass, December, 1901.

Mote, A. R.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Pass, December, 1901.

Smith, W. M.	Henry, Ida E.	Brownlie, Eveline A.
Sandford, Blanche V.	*Armitage, C. H.	*Grieve, J. T.
Bolton, Barbara M.		

Pass, March, 1902.

Amos, Nellie M.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Pass, December, 1901.

Makin, W.	(a)*Oswald, A. W.	(a)*Lindsay, W. C.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.	Wheeler, H. C. F.	Artlett, W. L.
Smith, W. M.	Laroombe, E. R.	Phillips, R. B.
(a)*Giles, J. P. H.	(a)*Roberts, T. T.	Harris, R. A.
Macrossan, H. D.	*Armitage, C. H.	Mote, A. R.
Pitt, A. G. M.	*Maxted, H. L.	(a)*Bathgate, D. G.
Hodge, S. T.	(a)*O'Reilly, W. C.	(a)*Little, V. A. S.
(a)*Hartnell, F. S.		

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Anderson, Virginia	Hinton, W. S.	McMahon, W. D.
Campbell, J. S.		

HISTORY.

Pass, December, 1901.

Bolton, Barbara M. Mackness, Const. Reid, Violet M. Sandford, Blan. V. Teece, R. N.	} æq.	Fullerton, Lottie Green, H. M. Hodge, S. T. Alexander, Maud M.	} æq.	Harris, R. A. Holt, Edith J. K. *Artlett, W. L. *Maxted, H. L.	} æq.

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

*Grieve, J. T.	Larkins, F. M. J.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass, December, 1901 (alphabetical).

*Fetherstone, L.	Macrossan, H. D.	Makin, W.
Holt, Edith J. K.		

BOTANY.

Pass, December, 1901.

King-Kemp, Laura M.

GEOLOGY.

Pass, December, 1901

Paton, Mary P.

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* Evening Student. (a) Second Year Student.

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FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

March, 1902.

SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.

HONOURS.

Class II.

McLaren, A. D., B.A.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Fletcher, M. S., B.A. (Medal).

PASS (alphabetical).

Holt, W. J., B.A.
Reynolds, R. B., B.A.
Small, Ethel E., B.A.
Turner, Emily M., B.A.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE.

PASS.

Hudson, W., B.A.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Jones, C. H. F., B.A.

Class III.

Gordon, Emily I., B.A.

PASS.

Monaghan, J. G., B.A.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE LL.B. EXAMINATION.

March, 1902.

WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECT OF THE EXAMINATION—B. F. Fahey.

GEORGE AND MATILDA HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION AND CLASS EXAMINATIONS OF THE YEAR—G. H. Wilson.

PROFESSOR COBBETT'S PRIZE FOR THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION—A. G. M. Pitt.

PASS.

(Order of Merit.)

Fahey, B. F., B.A.	Vickery, E. F., B.A.	Power, P. H., B.A.	æq.
Wilson, G. H., B.A.	Hinton, W. S.	Larkins, F. J. M.	
Pitt, A. G. M.			

ROMAN LAW, JURISPRUDENCE AND THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

(Order of Merit.)

Wilson, G. H., B.A.	Vickery, E. F., B.A.	Hinton, W. S.
Fahey, B. F., B.A.	Lehane, T. J.	Larkins, F. J. M.
Pitt, A. G. M.	Power, P. H., B.A.	

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(Order of Merit.)

Fahey, B. F., B.A.	Vickery, E. F., B.A.	Larkins, F. J. M.
Pitt, A. G. M.	Hinton, W. S.	Power, P. H., B.A.
Wilson, G. H., B.A.		

FINAL LL.B. EXAMINATION.

March, 1902.

HONOURS.

None.

PASS (Order of Merit).

Clark, F. G., B.A. æq.	Broderick, C. T. H., B.A.	Young, J., B.A.
Rutherford, G. W., B.A. æq.	Saywell, T. S., B.A.	Evans, Ada E., B.A.
	Walton, G. H. M., B.A.	Manning, H. E., B.A.
		O'Donohue, J. M., B.A.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1902.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION—T. C. Parkinson.

COLLIS PRIZE FOR BOTANY—H. T. C. McCulloch.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZES FOR ZOOLOGY (Class Examination)—C. R. Palmer. (Laboratory Notes)—Constance C. Binney, D. D. Gibson, D. H. Graham } æq.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Aspinall, Jessie S.	McCulloch, H. T. C.	Parkinson, T. C.
Bell, G.	Molesworth, E. H.	Roger, J. M.
Cahill, A. C.	O'Reilly, T. L.	Sapsford, C. P.
Fitzpatrick, B. J., B.A.	Palmer, C. R.	Welch, J. B. St. V.
Graham, D. H.	Palmer, H. W.	Wherrett, E. A.
Harris, S. H.	Parker, R. A.	Willis, C. St. L.
Lightoller, G. H. S.		

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS.

PHYSICS.

Class I.

Parkinson, T. C.

Class II.

(Alphabetical.)

Lightoller, G. H. S.
McCulloch, H. T. C.
Molesworth, E. H.
O'Reilly, T. L.
Palmer, C. R.
Palmer, H. W.
Parker, R. A.
Wherrett, E. A.

BIOLOGY.

Class II.

McCulloch, H. T. C.
Palmer, C. R.
Wherrett, E. A.
Aspinall, Jessie S.

CHEMISTRY.

Class I.

Parkinson, T. C.

Class II.

Lightoller, G. H. S.
Parker, R. A.
Wherrett, E. A.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1902.

Adams, Edith M.	Dight, C. C.	McKillop, A.
Aspinall, A. J.	Gibson, D. D.	Moseley, A. H.
Binney, Constance C.	Heaslop, J. W.	Stacy, V. O.
Butler, T.	Hill, J. G. W.	Wiley, Mary W.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Bligh, E. A. R.	Culpin, E.	Deck, H. L.
Coen, J.	Dalton, P.	Hammand, K.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Harrison, E. S.	Power, J. W.	Simpson, F. G. M.
Leslie, J. R.	Quaife, W. T.	Verge, A.
McDowall, V.	Roberts, A. S. C.	Vernon, G. H.
McKelvey, J. L.	Shellshear, C.	Whiteman, R. J. N.
O'Reilly, Susannah H.	Smith, P. E.	Young, E. H.

CLASS LISTS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

O'Reilly, Susannah H.	Whiteman, R. J. N.	Leslie, J. R.
Quaife, W. T.	Harrison, E. S.	Shellshear, C.
Power, J. W.		

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Griffiths, J. N. | Quaife, W. T.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1902.

Adams, Frances L.	Day, E. J.	Griffiths, J. N.
Cook, S. L.	Donovan, H. C. E.	Kay, S.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

(Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics.)

December, 1901.

JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—G. A. Buchanan æq.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Buchanan, G. A.		Mawson, W.
Browne, C. S.	æq.	Connolly, T. P.
Sharp, G. G.		Higgins, T. E. C.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Benjafield, V.	Finselbach, F. W. A.	Mansfield, W. C.
Buchanan, J. D.	Godsall, R. S.	Phillips, A. B.
Clouston, T. B.	Lethbridge, H. O.	Ure, Sarah L.
D'Arcy, Constance E.	MacEncroe, J. M.	Vernon, M. M.
Finckh, A. E.		

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1901.

Gillespie, A. P.	Kendall, H. W.	Sheehy, W.
Goergs, K. R. W.	Perkins, R.	Stiles, B. T.
Holland, J. J.	Riley, S. B., B.A.	Thomson, Jean G.
Jones, L.		

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FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Hipsley, P. L.	Davis, J. S.	Aiken, P. N.
Dansey, St. J. W.	Woolnough, R. E.	Bourne, Eleanor E.
Suckling, F. M.	Smith, S. A.	Mason, T. W.

bracket

PASS (Alphabetical).

Adams, F. C.	Fox, H. E.	Robertson, L. J.
Bell, H. C. R.	Latham, O.	Sadler, H. F.
Blaney, H. P.	Marsh, H. S.	Thomson, J. M.
Bond, L. W.	Newman, E. L.	Walton, J. F.
Corfe, A. J.	Osborne, J. K.	Watson, J. F.
Curtis, A.	Plomley, M. J.	Waugh, R.
Fitzpatrick, E. B. L.		

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1902.

Doyle, W. O. | Elworthy, W. H.

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

DR. R. SCOT-SKIRVING'S PRIZE FOR CLINICAL MEDICINE—E. W. Moncrieff.

HONOURS AT GRADUATION (M.B. AND CH.M.)

Class II.

Page, E. C. G. | Wallace, D., B.A. | Muscio, A.

SUBJECTS OF THE FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Moncrieff, E. W.	Flecker, O. S.	Muscio, A.
Page, E. C. G.	Wallace, D., B.A.	Sharp, W. A. R., B.A.
Broadbent, P. L.		

bracket

PASS (Alphabetical).

Ambrose, T.	Hunter, W. A.	Ure, Edith
Anderson, H. M., B.A.	Seldon, W.	Webb, F. W.
Combes, E. W. A.	Stephen, E. H. M.	White, Margaret I.
Horton, W. H.	Stuckey, F. S.	

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901.

BIOLOGY.

PASS.

Vonwiller, O. U.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PASS.

Close, J. C. | Edgley, J. M.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS—O. U. Vonwiller.

GEOLOGY (Palæontology).

HONOURS.

Class I.

†Verge, J., B.A.

*Green, L. C.

Class II.

Alexander, Maud M. (Arts)

PASS.

Paton, Mary P. (Arts)

GEOLOGY (Mineralogy).

HONOURS.

Class I.

*Larcombe, C. O. G.

†Verge, J., B.A.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PASS.

Johnston, S. J., B.A.

ZOOLOGY (Vertebrata).

HONOURS.

Class II.

Johnston, S. J., B.A.

PASS.

Harris, Marian, B.A.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Vonwiller, O. U.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Vonwiller, O. U.

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIP FOR MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—Sydney John Bellemey.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901, and March, 1902.

LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—G. J. Saunders.
SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—G. J. Saunders.
SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS—G. F. Campbell Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Pass, December, 1901.

Martyn, A. M. | Weston, P. L., B.Sc.

Pass, March, 1902.

Platt, C. P.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

Pass, December, 1901.

Armstrong, J. N. F.	Cohen, A. F.	Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
Bennett, V. C.	Freeman, A. W., B.A.	Saunders, G. J.
Brown, G. F. C.	Isaacs, R. McI.	Shellshear, W.

Pass, March, 1902.

Barr, J.	Hill, J. H. F., B.A.	Robertson, J. W.
Dight, A. H.	McArdle, F. O.	Wilson, R. C.
Harris, H. T. R.	Reid, R. S.	

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Pass, December, 1901.

*Morris, L. C.

Pass, March, 1902.

Woodcock, L. R.

Class Lists in Individual Subjects.

CHEMISTRY.
HONOURS.
Class I.
Saunders, G. J.
Hill, J. H. F., B.A.
Class II.
*Morris, L. C.
Shellshear, W.

APPLIED MECHANICS.
HONOURS.
Class I.
*Morris, L. C.
Class II.
Shellshear, W.

PHYSICS.
HONOURS.
Class I.
Brown, G. F. C.
*Morris, L. C.
Class II.
(Alphabetical.)
Bennett, V. C.
Edgley, J. M.
Saunders, G. J.
Shellshear, W.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.
HONOURS.
Class I.
*Morris, L. C.
Class II.
Bennett, V. C.
Cohen, A. F.
Freeman, A. W., B.A.
Martin, A. M.
Woodcock, F. R.
Shellshear, W.

* Unmatriculated.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901, and March, 1902.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICS—J. C. Close.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR GEOLOGY—[L. K. Ward, B.A.] T. G. Taylor.

PROFESSOR DAVID'S PRIZE FOR GEOLOGY—L. C. Green.*

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Pass, March, 1902.

Weston, P. L., B.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

Pass, December, 1901.

*Brereton, E. Le G.
Dart, R. N.
Debenham, A. J.
Delohery, E. C.
Docker, A. B.
Foy, L. H.
Garde, H. T.
Giblin, N. E.
Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
Richardson, R. J. D.
†Stoddart, R.
Taylor, T. G.
Ward, L. K., B.A.

Pass, March, 1902.

Caddy, J. P.
Caro, P.
Gray, G. J.
Hall, E. K.
Jackson, F. H.
McCrae, A. G.
Walker, H.
Weigall, H. S.
Woodburn, J. W.
Wilson, R. C., B.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Pass, December, 1901.

Close, J. C.
*Hall, R. V.
Weston, P. L., B.Sc.

CLASS LISTS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

HONOURS.

*Green, L. C.
Ward, L. K., B.A.
Taylor, T. G.
Hall, E. K.
†Stoddart, R.

Class II.

Dart, R. N. } æq.
Giblin, N. E. }
Woodburn, J. W.
Debenham, A. J.
Walker, H. } æq.
Gray, G. J. }
Docker, A. B.
Jackson, F. H.
Skuthorpe, G.

PASS.

Weigall, H. S.
Corlette, J. M.C.
Richardson, R. J. D.
*Brereton, E. Le G.
Garde, H. T.
Caddy, J. P.
McCrae, A. G.
Garry, J. J.
Ross, A. W.
Delohery, E. C. } æq.
Foy, L. H. }

APPLIED MECHANICS AND DRAWING.

HONOURS.

Class II.

*Hall, R. V.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

*Brereton, E. Le G.
Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
Walker, H.
Gray, G. J.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Close, J. C.

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

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CLASS LISTS, *continued*.

MARCH, 1902.

MINING SURVEYING.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1901.

(Alphabetical.)

Debenham, A. J.
Foy, L. H.
Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
†Stoddart, R.
Taylor, T. G.
Ward, L. K., B.A.

*Brereton, E. Le G.
Dart, R. N.
Docker, A. B.
Garde, H. T.
Giblin, N. E.
Gray, G. J.
Hall, E. K.
Richardson, R. J. D.
Woodburn, J. W.
Wilson, R. C.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS—*(See page 242)*.

PASS.

*Hall, R. Vine

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

December, 1901, and March, 1902.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING—A. Boyd, B.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Pass, December, 1901.

Boyd, A., B.Sc. | Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.

Pass, March, 1902.

Corlette, J. M. C.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

Pass, December, 1901 (alphabetical).

Cameron, C. B.
Freeman, C. C.
Gould, H. J.
Heden, E. C. B., B.A., B.Sc.
Mawson, D.
Stanley, F. V.
Thomas, D.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.

Pass, March, 1902 (alphabetical).

Mack, A. C.
Spier, R. V.
Stewart, A. H.
Try, J. C.
Williams, L. B., B.A.

CLASS LISTS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

METALLURGY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Heden, E. C. B., B.A., B.Sc.
Freeman, C. C.
Gould, H. J.
†Morson, W. J.

PASS.

Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Mawson, D.
Cameron, C. B.
Thomas, D.
*Green, L. C.
*Barton, B. V.
Stanley, F. V.

MARCH, 1902 (alphabetical).

Mack, A. C.
Spier, R. V.
Stewart, A. H.
Try, J. C.
Williams, L. B., B.A.

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through regular course.

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Class Lists in Individual Subjects—*continued.*

MATHEMATICS.
(Alphabetical.)
PASS, DECEMBER, 1901.

Corlette, J. M. C.
Henning, E. T.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.

MINING.
HONOURS.
Class II.

Freeman, C. C.
*Süssmilch, C. A.
Cameron, C. B.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.

Heden, E. C. B., B.A., B.Sc.
Williams, L. B., B.A.
*Green, L. C.
Thomas, D.
Mawson, D.
Gould, H. J.

PASS.

Stewart, A. H.
Stanley, F. V.
Spier, R. V.
†Morson, W. J.
Mack, A. C.
Try, J. C.
*Barton, B. V.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES, DESIGN, &c.
HONOURS.
Class I.

Boyd, A.

Class II.

Corlette, J. M. C.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.
PASS (Order of Merit.)

*Wilson, W. H.
Boyd, A.
*Green, E. R.

Weston, P. L., B.Sc.
*White, C. G. G.
Corlette, J. M. C.

*Neave, S. A.
Corfe, D. B.
*Baudinet, S.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
PASS (Order of Merit).

*Wilson, W. H.
*Green, E. R.
Boyd, A.

Weston, P. L., B.Sc.
*Harford, J. C.
*Neave, S. A.

*White, C. G. G.
Corfe, D. B.
*Baudinet, S.

AMBULANCE.

The following attended a course of "First Aid" Lectures under the Civil Ambulance and Transport Brigade, and passed the concluding Examinations.

Patterson, B. J.
Boydell, W. G. B.

Peterson, A. J., B.Sc.
Stoddart, R.

Wilson, R. C., B.Sc.
Ross, A. W.

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

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SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

Pass, December, 1901.

Bradley, J. H.
Dolan, A. P. B.
MacTaggart, E. A.
Marshall, F.
Neave, B. W.
Praed, Annie

Class Lists in Individual Subjects.

ANATOMY.

Pass.

Praed, Annie
Dolan, A. P. B.
Neave, B. W.
Bradley, J. H.
MacTaggart, E. A.
Marshall, F.

PHYSICS.

Honours.

Class I.

Neave, B. W.

Class II.

Praed, Annie

Pass (alphabetical).

Bradley, J. H.
Dolan, A. P. B.
MacTaggart, E. A.
Marshall, F.

CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY.

Honours.

Class II.

Praed, Annie
Neave, B. W.

Pass (alphabetical).

Bradley, J. H.
Dolan, A. P. B.
MacTaggart, E. A.
Marshall, F.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

Pass, March, 1902.

Crouch, F. R.
Neale, J. H.
Stockwell, L. G.

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

CHEMISTRY (Introductory).

Honours.

Class I.

Kirby, B. } seq.
McPhee, J. P. }

Class II.

Knapton, P. T.
Reuss, A. H.
Faulkner, T. W.
Williams, G. J.

Pass (alphabetical).

Bowes, J. G. F.
Davey, H. H.
Laurance, S. N.
Lillyman, C.
Moors, C. F.
Schwegler, J. F.
Stevens, J.
Thomas, F. S.
Wall, W. J.

March, 1902.

Pass.

Heap, E. A.
McBride, H. R.
Mayhew, W. H.

BOTANY.

December, 1901.

Passed with Credit.

Kirby, B.
McPhee, J. P.
Price, H. C.
Knapton, P. T.

Pass.

Faulkner, T. W.
Lillyman, C.
Mitchell, E. A.
MacPherson, Margaret
Reuss, A. H.
Teale, W. H. A.

March, 1902.

Pass (alphabetical).

Moors, C. F.
Parkes, Miriam

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PHARMACY STUDENTS, *continued*.

MATERIA MEDICA.

DECEMBER, 1901.

PASS.

Kirby, B. } aeq.
McPhee, J. P. }
Knapton, P. T.
Lillyman, C.
Schwegler, J. F.

Bowes, J. G. F. } aeq.
Reuss, A. H. }
Stevens, J.
Heap, E. A. } aeq.
Price, H. C. }
Jones, H. F.

MARCH, 1902.

PASS (alphabetical).

Brown, G. A.
Crawford, L.
Lawrance, S. N.
McBride, H. R.

CHEMISTRY (Metals).

DECEMBER, 1901.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Kirby, B.
McPhee, J. P.

Class II.

Knapton, P. T.

PASS (alphabetical).

Bowes, J. G. F.
Faulkner, T. W.
James, C. W.
Lillyman, C.
Reuss, A. H.
Stevens, J.
Williams, G. J.
Wilson, Louisa

MARCH, 1902.

PASS.

Heap, E. A.
Lawrance, S. N.
Mayhew, W. H.
Schwegler, J. F.

CHEMISTRY (Organic).

DECEMBER, 1901.

HONOURS.

Class I.

McPhee, J. P.

Class II.

Knapton, P. T.
Williams, G. J.
Lillyman, C.

PASS (alphabetical).

Bowes, J. G. F.
Davey, H. H.
Faulkner, T. W.
Heap, E. A.
Reuss, A. H.
Schofield, E. E. C.
Stevens, J.
Wilson, Louisa

MARCH, 1902.

PASS.

James, C. W.
Lawrance, S. N.
Schwegler, J. F.

CHEMISTRY (Practical).

DECEMBER, 1901.

HONOURS.

Class I.

McPhee, J. P.
Kirby, B.

Class II.

Knapton, P. T.
Stevens, J.
Reuss, A. H.

PASS (alphabetical).

Bowes, J. G. F.
Davey, H. H.
Heap, E. A.
Lane, G. B.
Lawrance, S. N.
Lillyman, C.
McBride, H. R.
Mitchell, F. M.
Moors, C. F.
Price, H. C.
Schofield, E. E. C.
Schwegler, J. F.
Thomas, F. S.
Wall, W. J.
Williams, G. J.
Wilson, Louisa

MARCH, 1902.

PASS.

Campbell, G.
Mayhew, W. H.
Parkes, Miriam
Rowe, C. C.

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UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.

VISITOR.

The Governor of the Colony for the time being is *ex officio* Visitor to the University.

*1850.—His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K.C.B., K.H.

1855.—His Excellency Sir Thomas William Denison, K.C.B.

1861.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

1868.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, M.A.

1872.—His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.

1879.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. Loftus, M.A., G.C.B.

1886.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1891.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

1893.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1895.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Henry Robert, Viscount Hampden.

1899.—His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.

1902—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.

At the Commemorations in 1872 and 1879, Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G. and C.B., administering the Government, presided as Visitor. At the Commemorations in 1893, 1895 1899, Sir Frederick Darley, C.J., Kt., administering the Government, presided as Visitor.

CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor is elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body, for such period as the Senate may from time to time appoint. The period is at present limited by By-law to three years, but the retiring Chancellor is declared to be eligible for re-election.

* The dates prefixed to the names of Office Holders refer to their first appointment or entrance upon office.

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1851.—Edward Hamilton, M.A.
1854.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
1862.—The Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, B.A.
1865.—The Hon. Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.
1878.—The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D., Kt., K.C.M.G.
1895.—The Hon. Sir Wm. Chas. Windeyer, M.A., LL.D., Kt.
1896.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Vice-Chancellor is annually elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body.

1851.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
1854.—The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, B.A.
1862.—The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.
1865.—The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, B.A.
1869.—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.
1883.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.
1887.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1889.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
1891.—Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
*The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
1892.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
†His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1893.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1895.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1896.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1900.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., Kt.
1902.—The Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson, M.A.

THE SENATE.

The original Senate was appointed by Proclamation on the 24th of December, 1850, under the Act of Incorporation, and consisted of the following :—

The Rev. William Binnington Boyce	Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq.
Edward Broadhurst, Esq.	Charles Nicholson, Esq.
John Bayley Darvall, Esq.	Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq.
Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq.	The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.
The Right Rev. Charles Henry Davis	The Rev. William Purves
Alfred Denison, Esq.	His Honour Roger Therry, Esq.
Edward Hamilton, Esq.	The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, Esq.
James Macarthur, Esq.	William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

*Mr. Russell having retired during his year of office, the Hon. Dr. Renwick was elected in his place for the remainder of the year.
†The Hon. Dr. Renwick having retired during his year of office, Judge Backhouse was elected in his place for the remainder of the year.

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Under the original Incorporation Act, the election to vacant Fellowships was vested in the Senate until there should be one hundred Graduates holding the Degree of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1861, the election to vacancies was vested in Fellows of the Senate, Professors and other Public Teachers of the University, Examiners, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers declared to be such by By-law, and Graduates who should have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1881, the privilege of voting at such elections was extended to Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, and by the University Extension Act of 1884 the privilege was further extended to all Bachelors of three years' standing. In addition to the sixteen Fellows, it was provided by the Act of 1861 that there should not be fewer than three, nor more than six, *ex officio* Members of the Senate being Professors of the University in such branches of learning as the Senate might by any By-law select.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

1850-1854—Hamilton, Edward, M.A.
1850-1855—Davis, the Right Rev. C. H., D.D.
1850-1856—Broadhurst, the Hon. Edward, B.A.
1850-1859—Boyce, the Rev. W. B.
1850-1859—Therry, His Honour Sir Roger
1850-1860—Macarthur, the Hon. James
1850-1860—Denison, Alfred, B.A.
1850-1861—Donaldson, the Hon. Sir Stuart A.
1857-1861—Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart., G.C.M.G.
1853-1865—Douglass, Henry Grattan, M.D.
1861-1866—Woolley, the Rev. J., D.C.L. (Principal) (*ex officio*)
1850-1868—Darvall, Sir John Bayley, M.A.
1850-1869—O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.
1850-1869—Plunkett, the Hon. John Hubert, B.A.
1850-1870—Purves, Rev. W., M.A.
1850-1872—Wentworth, the Hon. William Charles
1868-1872—Nathan, Charles, M.D.
1869-1873—Stenhouse, N. D., M.A.
1868-1874—Arnold, the Hon. William M.
1850-1875—Merewether, the Hon. F. L. S., B.A.
1856-1877—Polding, the Most Rev. Archbishop, D.D.
1859-1878—Allen, the Hon. George
1873-1878—Dalley, the Right Hon. William Bede, P.C.
1858-1878—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
1861-1879—Pell, Professor Morris Birkbeck, B.A. (*ex officio*)
1860-1879—Deas-Thomson, the Hon. Sir E., C.B., K.C.M.G.
1860-1880—Macarthur, the Hon. Sir William
1872-1882—Forster, the Hon. William
1850-1883—Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart, D.C.L., M.D., LL.D.

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1867-1884—Badham, Professor Charles, D.D. (*ex officio*)
1861-1885—Smith, the Hon. Professor, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G. (*ex officio*)
1877-1885—Allen, the Hon. Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G.
1885-1886—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
1855-1886—Allwood, Rev. Canon Robert, B.A.
1879-1887—Darley, the Hon. Sir F. M., B.A., Chief Justice
1878-1887—Stephen, the Rt. Hon Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.M.G., C.J., P.C.
1887-1888—Knox, George, M.A.
1872-1888—Rolleston, Christopher, C.M.G.
1880-1889—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
1886-1889—Barry, the Most Rev. Alfred, D.D., LL.D.
1884-1890—Stephens, Professor W. J., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1883-1891—Jennings, the Hon. Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
1875-1891—Macleay, the Hon. Sir William, Kt.
1870-1892—Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.
1877-1892—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1891-1892—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
1859-1894—Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.
1885-1894—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A. (*ex officio*)
1861-1895—Manning, the Hon. Sir Wm. Montagu, LL.D., Kt., K.C.M.G.
1892-1896—Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Charles J., M.A.
1894-1896—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1866-1897—Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William Charles, M.A., LL.D., Kt.
1896-1898—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A. (*ex officio*)

PRESENT SENATE.

1895—Anderson, Henry Charles Lennox, M.A.
1887—Backhouse, His Honour Judge Alfred Paxton, M.A.
1892—Barton, the Right Hon. Edmund, M.A., LL.D., P.C.
1888—Butler, Professor Thomas, B.A.
1890—Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Law (*ex officio*).
1896—Cullen, the Hon. William Portus, M.A., LL.D.
1887—Jones, Philip Sydney, M.D.
1894—Knox, Edward William
1879—Liversidge, Professor Archibald, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Science (*ex officio*).
1898—MacCallum, Professor Mungo W., M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts (*ex officio*).
1883—MacLaurin, the Hon. Henry Normand, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.
1893—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
1879—Oliver, His Honour Alexander, M.A.
1877—Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., Kt.
1889—Rogers, His Honour Judge Francis E., M.A., LL.B.
1875—Russell, Henry C., B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
1897—Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice Archibald Henry, M.A., Vice-Chancellor.

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1888—Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A., K.C.
1883—Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (*ex officio*)
1889—Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.

EX-PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS AND LOGIC.—1852-1866—Woolley, the Rev. John, D.C.L.; 1867-1883—Badham, Rev. Charles, D.D.
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—1870-1872—Thomson, Alexander M., D.Sc.
MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—1852-1877—Pell, Morris B., B.A.
CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—1852-1885—Smith, the Hon. John, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.
NATURAL HISTORY.—1882-1890—Stephens, Wm. John, M.A.
PHYSICS.—1886-1898—Threlfall, Richard, M.A.
GREEK.—1885-1900—Scott, Walter, M.A.

TEACHING STAFF.

ANATOMY—Challis Professor—1890—*James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
Demonstrator—1901—F. P. Sandes, M.B., Ch.M.
Honorary Demonstrators—1902—Arthur B. Palmer, M.B., Ch.M.; H. S. Stacy, M.D., Ch.M.

ARCHITECTURE—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1887—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

BIOLOGY—Challis Professor—1890—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.
Demonstrator—1892—James P. Hill, B.Sc., F.L.S.

CHEMISTRY—Professor—1874—†Archibald Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. (Christ's College, Cambridge), Dean of the Faculty of Science.
Demonstrator and Evening Lecturer—1892—James A. Schofield, A.R.S.M., F.C.S. Junior Demonstrators—1901—T. H. Laby; 1902—Douglas Mawson, B.E.
Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry—1900—Arthur Jarman, A.R.S.M. Junior Demonstrator—1902—Chas. C. Freeman, B.E.

CLINICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

* M.B., Ch.M., Honours 1883; late Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
† Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; late University Demonstrator of Chemistry, Cambridge.

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CLINICAL SURGERY—Lecturers—1895—Charles P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; 1899—H. V. Critchley Hinder, M.B., Ch.M.

DENTISTRY—SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL—1901—H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S. (Phila.); W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S. (Phila.); A. H. MacTaggart, D.D.S. (Phila.); A. C. Nathan, D.D.S. (Phila.), D.M.D. (Harvard); N. V. Pockley, D.D.S. (Phila.); R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.)

DISEASES OF WOMEN—1897—Joseph Foreman, M.R.C.S.

ENGINEERING—Challis Professor—1884—*William H. Warren, Wh.Sc., M. Inst. C.E.

P. N. Russell Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing—†S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney), M.M.E. (Cornell), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. Assistant Instructor in Drawing, 1901, A. Boyd, B.Sc.

EQUITY, PROBATE, BANKRUPTCY AND COMPANY LAW—Challis Lecturer—1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—Professor—1891—‡T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.S. (New College, Oxford).

Evening Lecturer in Physiography—1902—A. H. S. Lucas, B.Sc.

Assistant Lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrology and Demonstrator in Geology—Herbert Stanley Jevons, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.).

Demonstrator—For Lent Term, 1902—A. J. Peterson, B.Sc. (Lond.)

WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—‡T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.S. (New College, Oxford).

GREEK—Professor—1901—William John Woodhouse, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford).

HISTORY—Challis Professor—1891—G. Arnold Wood, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxford).

*Member Inst. Civil Engineers, London; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Whitworth Scholar; Society of Arts Technological Scholar.

†Late Science Research Scholar of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851.

‡Late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and late Member of the Geological Survey of New South Wales.

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LATIN — Professor — 1891 — Thomas Butler, B.A. (Sydney). Assistant Lecturer — 1891 — Frederick Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

LAW—Challis Professor—1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L. (University College, Oxford), Dean of the Faculty of Law.

LAW OF PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE AND PLEADING—Challis Lecturer—1901—David Ferguson, B.A.

LAW OF STATUS, CIVIL OBLIGATIONS AND CRIMES—Challis Lecturer—1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

LAW OF PROPERTY, CHALLIS READER—1901—J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY — Challis Professor — 1890 — *Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasgow).

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—Lecturer—1883—Thomas Dixson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

MATHEMATICS—Professor—1877—†Theodore T. Gurney, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge).

Assistant Lecturers—1886—A. Newham, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge), Evening Lecturer. 1887—E. M. Moors, M.A., F.I.A.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH—Lecturer—1883—W. H. Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (T.C.D.)

MEDICAL TUTOR—1901—G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.)

METALLURGY—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

MIDWIFERY—Lecturer—1897—Sir James Graham, Kt., M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.); (absent on leave).

Acting Lecturer—1902—A. Watson Munro, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)

MINING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1892—Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.

MODERN LITERATURE—Challis Professor—1887—‡Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasgow), Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

*Late Clarke Philosophical Fellow University of Glasgow.

†Late Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar.

‡Late Professor of English Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, Wales; late Luke Fellow, University of Glasgow.

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MODERN LITERATURE—Assistant Lecturers—French and German —1889—*Emil J. Trechmann, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg): English—1894—Ernest R. Holme, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Lecturer—1889—†F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

PALÆONTOGY—Lecturer—1902—William S. Dun.

PATHOLOGY—Professor—1902—David Arthur Welsh, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.)

PHYSICS—Professor—1899—J. Arthur Pollock, B.Sc. (Sydney). Demonstrator—1900—R. C. Simpson. Junior Demonstrator —1902—O. U. Vonwiller, B.Sc.

PHYSIOLOGY—Professor—1883—‡T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M., LL.D. (Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Demonstrator—1898—§ Herbert Hawker.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Lecturer—1901—‖W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A. (Syd.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Lecturer—1890—Alexander MacCormick, M.D. (Edin.)

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Syd.)

SURGICAL TUTOR—1901—John Morton, M.B., Ch.M.

SURVEYING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S. (absent on leave). Acting Lecturer—1902—P. W. Rygate, M.A., B.E., L.S.

TUTOR TO THE WOMEN STUDENTS—1900—Isabel Margaret Fidler, B.A.

Courses of Optional Lectures will be delivered during the year 1902 by the following Honorary Lecturers:—

Dr. F. A. Bennet—Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. J. F. Flashman—Demonstrations in Psychological Medicine and Neurology.

* Late Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.
† M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, University Medal; Scholar and Prizeman, Edin., 1884.
‡ M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, Ettles Scholar, 1880; M.D., Thesis Gold Medal, 1882, Edin.; late Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh.
§ Late Demonstrator in Physiology, University College, London.
‖ M.B. First Class Honours Medicine, University Scholarship and Gold Medal.

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Dr. G. T. Hankins—Diseases of the Ear.

Dr. P. Sydney Jones—The Ethics of Medical Practice.

Dr. A. E. Mills—Diseases of Children.

CURATORS OF MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY—Sydney Jamieson, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

MACLEAY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—George Masters.

NICHOLSON MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN, GREEK, ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES—F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

EXAMINERS FOR 1901-2.

EXAMINERS IN ARTS.

The Professors.	The Lecturers.

EXAMINERS IN LAW.

The Professors.	J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.
The Lecturers.	A. B. Shand, B.A.

EXAMINERS IN MEDICINE.

The Professors.
The Lecturers.
W. G. Armstrong, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Fourness Barrington, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
Thomas Fiaschi, M.D. (Pisa).
J. Macdonald Gill, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)
Stanhope H. McCulloch, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D. (Edin.), LL.D.
W. Odillo Maher, M.D., Ch.M. (Q.U.I.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
F. Norton Manning, M.D. (St. And.)
F. Milford, M.D. (Heidelberg).
Arthur E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M.
A. Watson Munro, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)
The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D. (Edin.), Kt.
Eric Sinclair, M.D., Ch.M.

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EXAMINERS IN SCIENCE.

The Professors.
The Lecturers.
J. J. C. Bradfield, M.E.

REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN, 1882—H. E. Barff, M.A.

ESQUIRE BEDELL, 1897—John Mitchell Purves, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SOLICITOR, 1886—Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.

CHIEF CLERK AND ACCOUNTANT, 1887—Robert A. Dallen.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, 1902—John Le Gay Brereton, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD—Professor Wood, M.A.

CLERK, 1887—William S. Mayer.

JUNIOR CLERK, 1902—Charles W. Peacock.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS IN THE LIBRARY—W. J. Binns, M.A., K. Binns.

AUDITOR, 1899—David Fell.

YEOMAN BEDELL—S. Craddock.

OVERSEER OF THE UNIVERSITY PARK AND GROUNDS—Henry Goodhew.

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MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, LL.D.§
Abbott, George H., B.A., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
Abbott, Henry Palmer, B.A., 1893
Abbott, Thos. K., B.A., 1888
Abigail, Eliza L., B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Bates)
Abigail, Ernest Robert, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Affleck, Ada C., M.B., Ch.M. (Mrs. Hardman)
Allan, Edith Jeannie, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Costello)
Allen, Arthur Wigram, B.A., 1883§
Allen, George Boyce, B.A., 1877
Allen, Reginald C., B.A., 1879
Ambrose, Theodore, M.B., Ch.M.
Ames, William, B.A., 1883
Amos, Jeanie Cairns, B.A., 1890 (Mrs. Anderson)
Amphlett, Edward Albin, B.E., 1889
Amphlett, Henry Martin, B.E., 1897
Anderson, Catherine, M.A.
Anderson, Francis, M.A.§¶
Anderson, Henry C. L., M.A.†
Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Anderson, Maud Edith, B.A., 1896 (Mrs. Ashton)
Anderson, William A. S., B.A., 1892
Andrews, Ernest Clayton, B.A., 1894
Andrews, William, M.B., 1887§
Anstey, George Webb, B.A., 1893
Armstrong, Isabella, B.A., 1895
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., B.A., 1884, LL.B.
Armstrong, Margaret Jane, B.A., 1897
Armstrong, Tancred de Carteret, B.A., 1891
Armstrong, William G., B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Arnold, Edwin Charles, B.A., 1896
Arnott, Robert Fleming, B.E., 1895
Artlett, Ettie, B.A., 1888 (Mrs. Starkey)
Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, B.A., 1889
Atkins, William L., B.A., 1893
Auld, John Hay Goodlet, B.A., 1897
Ayres, Charles, B.A., 1882
Backhouse, Alfred Paxton, M.A.†
Bancroft, Peter, M.B., Ch.M.
Barber, Richard, M.A.
Barbour, George Pitty, M.A.
Barff, Henry E., M.A.*
Barker, Thomas Chas., B.A., 1886
Barker, Henry Auriol, B.A., 1881§
Barlee, Frederick R., M.A.
Barling, James Eric Vernon, M.B., Ch.M.
Barnes, Edmund H., M.B., Ch.M.
Barnes, Pearl Ella, B.A., 1897
Barnet, Donald McKay, B.A., 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Barraclough, Samuel H., B.E., 1892¶
Barret, James, M.D.
Barrington, Fourness, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.M.‡
Barton, Edmund, M.A.†
Barton, H. Francis, M.A.
Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Barry, Alfred, LL.D.§
Barry, Hugh de Barri, B.A., 1898
Barton, Joanna, B.A., 1893
Bavin, Gertrude Lillian, B.A., 1898
Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Baylis, Harold M., B.A., 1883
Beardmore, Ada, B.A., 1896
Beardsmore, Emily Maud, B.A., 1894
Beardsmore, Robert Henry, B.A., 1895

* Superior Officer. † Fellow of the Senate. ¶ Public Teacher.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*. ‡ Examiner.

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Beaumont, Annie Holloway, B.A., 1898
Beaver, William Richard, B.E., 1899
Beegling, Daniel, B.A., 1885
Beehag, Samuel Alfred, B.A., 1886
Belgrave, T. B., M.D.§
Bennet, Francis Alexander, M.D.§
Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., B.Sc., 1894
Bennetts, Harold Graves, M.B., Ch.M.
Berne, Percy Witton, B.A., 1883
Bertie, Charlotte Maud, B.A., 1896
Biffin, Harriett E., M.B., Ch.M.
Binney, Ed. Harold, M.B., Ch.M.
Binns, William Johnstone, M.A.
Birch, William John, B.E., 1891
Black, Reginald A. W., B.A., 1896, B.E.
Blackburn, Charles B., M.B., Ch.M.
Blacket, Arthur R., B.A., 1872
Blacket, Cuthbert, B.A., 1891
Blair, John, M.D.
Blatchford, Torrington, B.A., 1894
Blaxland, Henry Charles, B.A., 1897
Bloomfield, Elsie I'Anson, B.A. 1897 (Mrs. Horder)
Bloomfield, William John, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Blue, Archibald Irwin, M.B., Ch.M.
Blumer, Charles, B.A., 1894
Blumer, George Alfred, M.A.
Board, Peter, M.A.
Bode, Arnold G. H., B.A., 1888
Bonamy, Nellie Mildred Blanche, B.A., 1899
Boelke, Paul, M.B., Ch.M.
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, M.B., Ch.M.
Böhrsmann, Rudolph H., M.B., Ch.M.
Booth, Mary, B.A., 1890
Bowden, John Ebenezer, M.A.
Bowker, Cedric Victor, M.B., 1898
Bowker, Richard Ryther S., M.D.§
Bowmaker, Ruth, M.A.
Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, B.A., 1896
Bowman, Alexander, B.A., 1859
Bowman, Alister S., B.A., 1878
Bowman, Andrew, M.A.
Bowman, Archer, B.E., 1889
Bowman, Arthur, B.A., 1880
Bowman, Edward, M.A.
Bowman, Ernest M., B.A., 1880
Boxall, Nelson Leopold, B.A., 1896
Boyce, Francis Stewart, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Boyd, Robert James, B.E., 1898
Brade, Gerald Francis, M.B., 1899
Bradfield, John Job Crew, M.E.
Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, B.Sc., 1894, B.E.
Brennan, Christopher J., M.A.
Brennan, Francis P., M.A.
Brennan, Sarah O., M.A., B.Sc.
Brennand, Henry John W., B.A., 1896, M.B., Ch.M.
Brereton, John Le Gay, B.A., 1894
Brierley, Frank Nunan, M.A., LL.B.
Britten, Herbert E., B.A., 1888
Britton, Theodosia Ada, B.A., 1891
Broadbent, Percy Lewis, M.B., Ch.M.
Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Brodie, Isabella Esther, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Newton)
Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, M.B., 1897
Broinowski, Leopold T., B.A., 1897
Brook, Henry James Sidney, B.A., 1896
Broome, Edward, B.A., 1897
Broughton, Alfred, M.A.
Brown, Alfred, B.A., 1866
Brown, George Edward, M.A.
Brown, Lizzie Sherwood, B.A., 1898
Brown, Mary E., B.A., 1885
Brown, Sophia, B.A., 1894
Brown, William Vernon, B.A., 1894
Browne, William C., B.A., 1864
Bruce, Mary H., B.A., 1887 (Mrs. Walker)
Bruce, Mary Jane, B.A., 1896
Buchanan, Chas. Arthur, B.A., 1889
Buckland, Thomas, B.A., 1878
Bucknell, D'Arcy H., M.A.
Bucknell, Louis Jeffrey, B.E., 1891
Bundock, Charles W., B.A., 1878
Bundock, Francis F., B.A., 1877

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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Bunting, Edith Annie, B.A., 1896
Burfitt, Walter F., B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Burkitt, Edmund Henry, M.B., 1896
Busby, Hugh, M.B., Ch.M.
Bushnell, Pollie, B.A., 1896
Butler, Francis J., B.A., 1882
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Butler, Thomas, B.A., 1876¶†
Byrne, Lily Comyn, B.A., 1896
Byrne, James Kevin, B.A., 1894
Byrne, William Edmund, B.A., 1892
Cadden, Leslie George Barton, B.A., 1899
Cahill, Annie Lucille, B.A., 1894
Cakebread, William Jowers, B.A., 1894
Cameron, Archibald Peter, B.A., 1894
Cameron, Donald Allan, M.B., Ch.M.
Campbell, Allan, B.A., 1874
Campbell, Charles Robert, B.A., 1893
Campbell, Edward, M.A.
Campbell, George P., B.A., 1885
Campbell, Gerald R., M.A.
Campbell, Joseph, M.A.
Canaway, Arthur P., B.A., 1894§
Cape, Alfred John, M.A.
Cargill, John Sydney, B.A., 1889
Cargill, William Duthie, M.B., Ch.M.
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, M.B., Ch.M.
Carlisle, W. W., B.A., 1878
Carlos, Joseph, B.A., 1893§
Caro, Hilda, B.A., 1896
Carruthers, Joseph H., M.A.
Carvosso, Albert B., B.A., 1884
Casey, Michael Alphonsus, B.A., 1896
Castling, James Robert, B.A., 1896
Challands, Fred., M.B., Ch.M.
Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, M.A.
Chapman, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
Chenhall, William Thomas, M.B., 1897§
Chisholm, Wm., B.A., 1875, M.D.§
Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton, B.A., 1896
Clarke, Francis W., B.A., 1884
Clegg, William Carnegie, B.A., 1899, LL.B.
Cleland, John Burton, M.D., Ch.M.
Clines, Peter Joseph, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Clipsham, Gertrude Mary, B.A., 1899
Closs, Wm. John Leech, B.A., 1890
Clubb, Wallace, B.A., 1896
Clubbe, Chas. P. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.¶
Cobbett, Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.¶†
Cocks, Nicholas John, M.A.
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Coghlan, Charles A., M.A., LL.D.
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, M.B., Ch.M.
Cohen, John J., M.A.
Cole, Louisa, B.A., 1898
Colyer, Moreton John Godden, B.E., 1896
Combes, Edgar William Anthony, M.B., Ch.M.
Combes, Jane Frances, B.A., 1895
Conlon, William Aloysius, B.A., 1891, M.B., Ch.M.
Connellan, John, B.A., 1892
Connolly, John, B.A., 1894
Connor, Thomas John, B.A., 1895
Cook, Sydney Leicester, B.A., 1898
Cook, Walter Edmund, M.E.§
Cooke, Clarence Hudson, B.A., 1892
Cooley, Percy Glover, M.B., Ch.M.
Cooper, David John, M.A.
Cooper, Pope Alexander, M.A.
Cope, Hubert Roger, M.B., 1898
Copland, Frank Fawcett, B.A., 1894
Corbett, Wm. F., B.A., 1883
Corbin, Albert George, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Cordingley, Grace Marian, B.A., 1898
Corlette, Cyril E., M.D., Ch.M.
Cormack, Alex. John, M.A.
Cosh, James, B.A., 1891
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, M.B., Ch.M.
Cowan, David, B.A., 1894
Cowlishaw, Wm. Patten, M.A.
Cowper, Sedgwick Spelman, M.A.
Cox, Frederick Henry, M.B., 1895
Cox, Harold, B.A., 1889
Coyle, William Thomas, B.A., 1891

† Fellow of the Senate. ¶ Public Teacher. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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Craig, Alex. Donald, B.A., 1893, B.E.
Craig, Charles, B.A, 1892, LL.B.
Craig, Robert Gordon, M.B., Ch.M.
Crane, Charles, B.A., 1882
Crane, John T., B.Sc., 1887
Crawford, Stella Maud C., B.A., 1896
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph Clarence, M.B., Ch.M.
Creagh, Albert J., B.A., 1889
Creagh, William John, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Cribb, Estelle Muriel Bridson, M.A.
Cribb, John Geo., M.A.
Cripps, Esther Fischer, B.A., 1891
Crocker, Herbert D., M.A.
Crompton, William, M.A.
Cruise, Emily A., B.A., 1897
Cullen, Wm. P., M.A., LL.D.†
Cullinane, John Aloysius, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Cumming, Jennie, B.A., 1896 (Mrs. Kinnear)
Curlewis, Harold Burnham, B.A., 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
Curnow, William Leslie, B.A., 1890
Curtis, William C., M.A.
Curtis, William John, B.A., 1899
Daley, Frank H., B.A., 1889
Dalmas, Lizzie, B.A., 1895
Daly, May Edith, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. McDonald)
Dalton, Gerald T. A., M.A.
d'Apice, Antoine Wm. M., B.A., 1899
D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm Mervyn, B.A., 1889
Dare, Henry H., M.E.
Dargin, Sydney, B.A., 1871
D'Arcy, George Synnott, B.A., 1895
D'Arcy, John Synnott, B.A., 1890
Dash, Ebenezer, B.A., 1894
David, T. W. Edgeworth, B.A., F.R.S.¶
Davidson, Colin George Watt, B.A., 1899, LL.B.
Davidson, Leslie G., M.B., Ch.M.
Davies, Arthur Bernard, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Davies, Edith Warlow, M.A.
Davies, Reginald Laidlaw, M.B., Ch.M.
Davies, Wyndham John E., B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, B.A., 1896, B.Sc.
Davis, Henry, B.A., 1890
Davison, Samuel Beaumont, B.A., 1896
Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.
Day, Leo Septimus, B.A., 1899
Deane, Hy., M.A.‡
Deane, Henry James, B.E., 1897
Deane, William Smith, M.A.
De Lissa, Ethel Naida, B.A., 1898 (Mrs. Bensusan).
De Lissa, Horace, B.A., 1896
Deck, George Henry Baring, M.B., Ch.M.
Delohery, Cornelius, M.A.
Delohery, Henry Charles, M.B., 1899.
Dennis, James, M.A.
Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, B.A., 1897
Dey, Charlotte Johnston, B.A., 1898
Dey, Robert, M.B., Ch.M.
Dick, James Adam, B.A., 1886
Dick, Robert, M.B., Ch.M.
Dick, William Thomas, B.A., 1890
Dickinson, Edward Moseley, B.A., 1899.
Dimond, Margaret Cecilia, B.A., 1893
Dixon, Graham Patrick, M.B., Ch.M.
Dixon, James Thomson, B.E., 1895
Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, B.A., 1894
Dixson, Thos. S., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Doak, Frank Wiseman, B.A., 1891
Doak, Walter James, B.E., 1895
Docker, Ernest B., M.A.
Doig, Alexander John, B.A., 1895
Donovan, John J., LL.D.
Dove, Wm. Rd. Norton, B.A., 1893
Doust, Edith Lucy, M.A.
Dowe, Philip William, B.A., 1893
Dowling, Frank Vincent, B.A., 1898
Doyle, John, B.A., 1891‡
Drummond, Shafto L., B.A., 1893

† Fellow of the Senate. ¶ Public Teacher. ‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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Dudley, Joseph T., B.A., 1885
Dumolo, Nona, B.A., 1898
Dun, William Sutherland¶
Dunnicliff, May Clifton, B.A., 1898
Dunlop, John W., B.A., 1895
Dunlop, Norman John, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Dunne, John D., B.A., 1873
Dunstan, Ephraim, M.A.
Durack, Joseph Jerry E., B.A., 1899
Du Vernet, A. H., D.D.S.¶
Eames, Jane, B.A., 1895
Edmunds, John Michael, B.A., 1892
Edmunds, May, B.A., 1897
Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.
Edwards, David Sutherland, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Edwards, Edward Evan, B.A., 1898
Edwards, Edward Samuel, M.A.
Edwards, J. Ross, M.A.
Edwards, John, B.A., 1891
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, M.B., Ch.M.
Elder, Francis R., B.A., 1877
Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, B.A., 1895
Elliott, Millicent V., B.A., 1895
Ellis, Ethel, B.A., 1894
Ellis, Mary, B.A., 1894
Ellis, Henry A., M.B., 1887‖
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, M.B., Ch.M.
Elphinstone, Elsie Mary, B.A., 1899
Elphinstone, James, B.A., 1881
Elphinstone, James Cooke, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A., 1867
England, Theo., B.A., 1885
England, Thomas H., B.A., 1885
Enright, Walter John, B.A., 1893
Evans, Ada Emily, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Evans-Jones, David Pentland, B.A., 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, M.B., Ch.M.
Faithfull, George Ernest, M.A.
Faithfull, Henry Montague, M.A
Faithfull, William Percy, M.A.
Farrell, Robert M., M.B., Ch.M.
Feez, Arthur H., B.A., 1880
Ferguson, David, B.A., 1886¶
Fiaschi, Thomas, M.D.‡
Fidler, Carleton B., B.A., 1888
Fidler, Isabel Margaret, B.A., 1898¶
Finn, William George, B.A., 1895
Finney, Charlotte, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Hodge)
Finney, Joseph, B.A., 1894
Fisher, Donnelly, M.A.
Fitz, Norman, B.E., 1888
Fitzgerald, Edmund, B.A., 1866
Fitzgerald, John Thomas, B.A., 1890
Fitzgerald, Robert Marsden, M.A.
Fitzhardinge, Grantley Hyde, M.A.
Fitzhardinge, Maude Yeomans, M.A.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A., 1897
Fitzpatrick, Thomas John Augustine, B.A., 1893
Flannery, George Ernest, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Flashman, James Froude, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.M.
Flavelle, Lucy Isabel, B.A., 1896
Flecker, Oscar Sydney, M.B., Ch.M.
Fleming, Howard G. T., B.A., 1894
Fletcher, Archibald William, B.A., 1886, B.Sc.
Fletcher, Charles R., B.A., 1881
Fletcher, Frank E., M.A.
Fletcher, Joseph J., M.A.
Fletcher, Katherine Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
Fletcher, Michael Scott, M.A.,
Flint, Charles A., M.A.
Flynn, John E., M.A.
Flynn, Joseph Alban, M.A.
Flynn, William J., B.A., 1884
Forde, James, B.A., 1891, B.Sc.
Fordyce, Henry St. C., M.B., Ch.M.
Foreman, Henry James Clifton, B.A., 1896
Foreman, Joseph, M.R.C.S.¶
Forster, Charles E., B.A., 1876
Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall, M.B., Ch.M.
Forsyth, Walter George, B.A., 1898
Fosbery, Eustace E., M.A.
Fox, Harold S., B.A., 1885
Fraser, Robert W., B.A., 1885
Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.
Freehill, Francis B., M.A.

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Freeman, Ambrose William, B.A 1896
Freeman, Charles Cuthbert, B.E.¶
Freshney, Reg., M.B., Ch.M.
Fuller, George W., M.A.
Fullerton, Alexander Y., B.A., 1885
Galt, James, B.A., 1899
Garde, Henry Lee, M.B., Ch.M.
Gardiner, Andrew, M.A.§
Garland, James Robert, M.A.
Garnsey, Arthur Henry, M.A.
Garnsey, Edward R., B.A., 1885
Garrick, Joseph Hector, M.A.
Garran, Robert R., M.A.
Geddes, Samuel, B.A., 1885
George, John, B.A., 1893
Gerber, Edward W. T., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
Gibbes, William C. V., B.A., 1868
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, M.A., LL.B
Gill, J. Macdonald, M.D.‡
Gillies, James, B.A., 1889
Goldsmid, Albert, M.B., 1895
Goode, Wm. H., M.A., M.D.¶
Gordon, Emily Isabel, M.A.
Gordon, George Acheson, B.A., 1895
Gorman, John R., B.A., 1866
Graham, Sir James, M.B., 1886§¶
Graham, Mabel Jessie, M.B., Ch.M.
Grassick, Charles C., B.A., 1897
Gray, Arthur St. J., M.A.§
Green, Arthur V., LL.D.
Green, Terence Albert, M.B., 1893
Greenham, Eleanor Constance, M.B., Ch.M.
Greenlees, Gavin, B.A., 1895
Greenway, Alfred R., B.A., 1870
Gregson, William Hilder, B.A., 1898
Griffith, Alfred John, M.A.
Griffith, James Shaw, B.A., 1895
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker, M.A.
Griffiths, Frederick Guy, B.A., 1898, M.B.
Grogan, Albert Thos. Henry, B.A., 1897
Gullett, Lucy Edith, M.B., Ch.M.
Gurney, Theodore T., M.A.¶
Hadley, Alfred Edward, B.A., 1893
Hadley, Charles William, B.A., 1899
Hall, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, M.B., Ch.M.
Hall, William Hessel, M.A.
Hall, George R. P., B.Sc., M.B Ch.M.
Halliday, George C., B.A., 1884
Halliday, John Charles W., M.B Ch.M.
Halloran, Aubrey, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Halloran, Henry, B.A., 1896
Halloran, Ida, B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Yabsley)
Halloran (formerly Guérin), Bella, M.A.§
Hammond, Alfred de Lisle, M.A.
Hammond, John Harold, B.A. 1896, LL.B.
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, M.B. Ch.M.
Hankins, George T., M.R.C.S.‡
Hansard, Edith Hirst, B.A., 1897 (Mrs. Hirst)
Hargraves, Edw. John, B.A., 1859
Harker, Constance Elizabeth, B.A. 1895
Harker, George, B.Sc. 1899
Harper, Rev. Andrew, M.A., D.D.‖
Harriott, Charles Warre, B.A., 1889
Harriott, Georgina Jane, B.A., 1894
Harris, Edward, M.A.§
Harris, George, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Harris, John, B.A., 1892
Harris, Lawrence Herschell Levi, M.B., Ch.M.
Harris, Marian, B.A., 1898, B.Sc.
Harris, Matthew, B.A., 1863
Harris, Walter Eli, M.B., Ch.M.
Harris, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Hart, Basil Lloyd, M.B., Ch.M.
Harvey, Revina, B.A., 1895
Harvey, William George, B.A., 1894
Harwood, Marian Fleming, B.A., 1898
Haswell, William A., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.¶
Hawker, Herbert¶
Hay, Mary Catherine, B.A., 1897
Hayes, David John, B.A., 1894
Hayley, Percy Reginald, B.E., 1893
Healy, Patrick J., M.A.

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Hedberg, John Alfred, B.A., 1896
Heden, Ernest Charles B., B.A., 1898
Helsham, Chas. Howard, B.A., 1892
Henderson, G. Cockburn, B.A., 1893
Henderson, John Niven, M.B., Ch.M.
Henderson, Robert Newburn, B.A., 1895
Henry, Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
Henry, Arthur G., M.B., Ch.M.
Higgins, Frederick Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
Higgins, Michael A., B.A., 1879
Higgins, Percy Reginald, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Hill, Evelyn M., B.A., 1895
Hill, George Arthur, M.A.
Hill, James P., B.Sc., F.L.S.¶
Hill, Thomas, M.A.
Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan, B.A., 1890
Hills, Henry H., M.A.
Hinder, Henry V.C., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Hinder, Robert John, B.A., 1889
Hinder, W. Septimus, D.D.S.¶
Hipsley, Alice Ellen, B.A., 1898
Hobbs, Edwin, B.A., 1897
Hobbs, John William, B.A., 1894
Hodge, Ernest Arthur, B.A., 1895
Hodgkins, Amy Alice, B.A., 1895
Hodgson, Evelyn G., M.A.§
Hogg, James E., M.A.§
Hogg, Kate Emily, B.A., 1894
Hole, William Francis, B.E., 1896
Holliday, Andrew, B.A., 1898
Holme, Ernest Rudolph, B.A., 1891¶
Holme, John Barton, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Holmes, Harry Glennie, M.B., Ch.M.
Holmes, William Fredk., B.A., 1894
Holt, Arthur Christian, B.A., 1895
Holt, Wilfrid John, M.A.
Hood, Dannina, B.A., 1894
Hopkins, Francis Irvine, B.A., 1893
Hopman, John Henry, B.A., 1894
Horniman, Alexander, B.A., 1866
Horton, Marion Charlotte, B.Sc., 1897 (Mrs. White)
Houison, Andrew, B.A., 1869
Houison, J., B.A., M.D.
Houison, Stephen James, B.A., 1898
Howard, John Bruton, B.A., 1895
Hudson, William, M.A.
Huggart, Alfred Theodore, B.A., 1892
Huggart, William Charles, B.A., 1898
Hughes, Charles Michael, B.A., 1886
Hughes, Hugh Jason, B.A., 1897
Hughes, James O'Donoghue A., B.A., 1894
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, B.A., 1890, B.Sc., M.B.
Hungerford, Hedley Heber, B.A., 1886
Hunt, Claude L. W., M.B., Ch.M.
Hunt, Digby St. Clair W., B.A., 1895
Hunt, Fanny E., B.Sc., 1888
Hunt, Harold W. G., B.A., 1888
Hunt, Hugh Alton Stanislaus, B.A., 1897
Hunter, John, M.A.
Hunter, Mary Alison Miles, B.A., 1895
Hunter, Thomas Brown, B.A., 1898
Hurst, George, M.A.
Hynes, Sarah, B.A., 1891
Iceton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
Iceton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
Jack, Robert Lockhart, B.E., 1899
Jackson, Clements F. V., B.E., 1895
Jackson, Frederick Charles, B.A., 1897
Jackson, Henry Latimer, M.A.§
Jackson, John Wm., M.B., Ch.M.
Jackson, Robert, M.A.
Jacobs, James, B.A., 1894
James, Arthur Henry, B.A., 1893
James, Augustus G. F., B.A., 1888
James, George Alfred, B.A., 1893
James, Thomas, B.A., 1896
James, William Edwin, B.A., 1894
Jamieson, George Wellington, B.A., 1893
Jamieson, Sydney, B.A., 1884
Jarman, Arthur, A.R.S.M.¶
Jarvie, Bennie, B.A., 1898.
Jefferis, James, LL.D.
Jenkins, Charles J., B.A., 1887
Jenkins, Charles Warren B., B.E., 1895
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.§

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Johnson, James William, M.A.
Johnson, Martin Luther, B.A., 1893
Johnston, Alexander W., M.A.
Johnston, Ella Russell, B.A., 1890 (Mrs. Martin)
Johnston, John, B.A., 1887
Johnston, Mary Eleanor B.A., 1896
Johnston, Stephen Jason, B.A., 1894 B.Sc.
Johnstone, Henry T., B.A., 1885
Jones, Albert E., LL.B., 1889§
Jones, Cortis Harry Frederick, M.A.
Jones, Ernest Trevor, B.A., 1884
Jones, G. E. Russell, M.A.
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.†‡
Jones, Philip Sydney, M.B., Ch.M.
Jones, Rees Rutland, M.A.
Jones, Richard Theophilus, M.D.
Jones, Thomas, B.A., 1895
Jones, Thomas E., B.A., 1884
Joseph, Horace B., B.A., 1887
Kater, Norman William, M.B., Ch.M.
Kater, Henry Herman, B.A., 1894
Kay, Robert, M.A.
Kellett, Frederick, M.A.
Kelly, Thomas, B.A., 1890
Kelly, Patrick J., M.B., 1889
Kelynack, Arthur James, B.A., 1889, LL.B.
Kelynack, Harold Leslie, B.A., 1893
Kemmis, William Henry, B.A., 1890
Kemp, Richard Edgar, M.A.
Kendall, Frank Louis, B.A., 1893
Kendall, Theodore M., B.A., 1876
Kenna, Patrick J., B.A., 1882
Kennedy, Annie Augusta, B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Atkins)
Kennedy, Emily Clara, B.A., 1895
Kennedy, Philip, B.A., 1895
Kent, Fredk. Deacon, M.A.
Kent, Harry Chambers, M.A.
Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Kidston, Robert Matthew, B.A. 1892
Kilgour, Alexander James, .A., 1894
King, Aubrey Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
King, Cecil J., M.A.
King, Copland, M.A.
King, Frederick Hart, M.A.
King, George C., B.A., 1887
King, R. W., B.A., 1884§
King, Walter U. S., M.A.
Kinross, Rev. John, D.D., B.A., 1869
Kinross, Robert Menzies, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Klein, James Augustus, B.A., 1897
Knaggs, Saml. Thos., M.D.§
Knox, Adrian, LL.B., 1895
Knox, Edward William†
Knibbs, George H., L.S.¶
Knight, Arthur, B.A., 1894
Laby, Thomas H. H.¶
Lafferty, Terence Matthew, B.A., 1899
Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, B.A., 1891
Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, M.B., Ch.M.
Lance, Elisabeth Ada, M.A.
Lander, William H., M.A.
Lane, Frederick George, B.A., 1895
Lang, John Gavin, M.A.
Langley, Isabella Edwardes, B.A., 1897
Langton, Frederick W., B.A., 1887
Lasker, Samuel, B.A., 1892
Lawes, Charles Herbert Essery, M.B., Ch.M.
Layton, John Edward, B.A., 1893
Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Ledger, William Henry, B.E., 1893
Lee, Henry Herbert, M.B., Ch.M.
Lee, Herbert Ernest, B.A., 1886
Lee, Thomas Nelson, B.A., 1899
Lee, William, M.A.
Legge, J. Gordon, M.A., LL.B.
Leibius, G. Hugo, B.A., 1888
Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, B.A., 1893
Leverrier, Frank, B.A., 1884, B.Sc.¶
Levy, Daniel, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Lewis, Henry Clyde, B.A., 1893
Lichtscheindl, Rose, B.A., 1894 (Mrs. Innes)
Liddell, Andrew Innes, M.A.
Liggins, Jessie Hunsdon, B.A., 1899
Lingen, John Taylor, M.A.§

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Linaley, Wm. H., B.A., 1880
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, M.B., Ch.M.
Lister, Henry, M.B., 1892
Litchfield, William Frederick, M.B., 1893
Littlejohn, Edward S., B.A., 1887
Liversidge, Archibald, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.†¶
Lloyd, Frederick, M.D.
Lloyd, Frederick, B.A., 1890, LL.B.¶
Lloyd, Thomas, B.A., 1878
Lomer, Caroline, M.A. (Mrs. Vidler)
Long, George Edward, M.A.
Louis, Philip Herbert, B.A., 1897
Loxton, Edward James, M.A.
Loyden, James, B.A., 1894
Ludowici, Edward, M.B., Ch.M.
Luker, Donald, M.B., Ch.M.
Lukin, Gresley W. H., M.A.
Lyden, Michael J., M.D.§
Lynch, Michael D., B.A., 1870
Lynch, William, B.A., 1863
Lyon, Pearson, B.A., 1890
Macansh, Andrew W., B.A., 1885
MacCallum, Mungo W., M.A.¶†
Macarthy, Herbert T. S., B.A., 1860
McCarthy, Arthur W., B.A., 1881
McClelland, Hugh, B.A., 1881
McClelland, Walter Cecil, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
McCook, Adam Stuart, B.A., 1895
McCormick, Alex , M.D.§¶
McCoy, William Taylor, B.A., 1894
MacCreadie, John Laing M., M.B., Ch.M.
McCredie, Robert William, M.B., Ch.M.
McCulloch, Percy V., B.A., 1881
McCulloch, Stanhope H., M.B., Ch.M.‡
McDermott, Vesian B., B.A., 1887
McDonagh, John M., B.A. 1879
McDonald, Fanny Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
MacDonald, James M., M.A.
MacDonald, Louisa, M.A.§‖
McDonnell, Æneas J., M.D., Ch.M.
McDonnell, Randall C. W., B.A., 1888
McDowall, James, B.A., 1896
McEvilly, Augustus, B.A., 1886
McEvilly, Ulric, B.A., 1883
McEvoy, Bertie Patrick, B.A., 1899
McGuinn, Denis, B.A., 1884
Macintosh, Alexander Hay, M.B., Ch.M.
Mackintosh, Bertha Adeline Hilda, B.A., 1899
McIntosh, Harold, B.A., 1889
McIntyre, Aug. T., B.A., 1879
McIntyre, Duncan A., B.A., 1888
Mack, Sidney, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
McKay, James, B.A., 1896
McKay, William J., B.Sc., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
Mackellar, Hon. Chas. K., M.D.‡
Mackenzie, John, M.B., Ch.M.
McKinnon, Roger R. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Maclardy, J. D. S., M.A.
McLaren, Alexander Duncan, M.A.
McLaren, John Gilbert, B.A., 1895
McLaughlin, Daniel, B.A., 1890
MacLaurin, Hon. Henry Normand, M.A., M.D., LL.D.†
MacLaurin, Henry Normand, B.A., 1899.
MacLean, Fredk. S., B.A., 1887
McLean, George, M.B., Ch.M.
McLeod, James, B.A., 1879
McMahon, Gregan, B.A., 1896
MacManamey, James Frazer, B.A., 1881 .
MacManamey, John Frazer, B.A., 1889
MacManamey, William Frazer, B.A., 1892
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
MacMullen, Frank, M.A.
McMurray, Wahab, M.D.§
MacTaggart, A. H., D.D.S.¶
McTaggart, Norman J. C., B.E., 1892
McNeil, Andrew, B.A., 1889
McNevin, Arthur Joseph, B.A., 1895

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McNevin, Thomas Butler, B.A., 1893
MacPherson, John, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
MacPherson, Peter, B.A., 1889
Maffey, Reginald William H., B.A., 1896, M.B.
Magarey, Frank W. A., M.B., Ch.M.
Maher, Charles H., B.A., 1877
Maher, Matthew E., B.A., 1867
Maher, Thomas Francis, B.A., 1893
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.§‡
Main, John, B.A., 1892
Maitland, Herbert Lethington, M.B., Ch.M.
Mallarkey, Ethel May, B.A., 1895
Maloney, Andrew William, B.A., 1893
Maloney, John Thomas, B.A., 1899
Mann, William J. G., M.A.
Mannell, Francis Worthington, B.A., 1892
Manning, Frederick Norton, M.D.‡
Manning, James N., M.A., LL.D.
Manning, Reg. K., B.A., 1887
Manning, William Alexander, M.A.
Manning, W. Hubert, M.A.
Manning, William Ernest, B.A., 1892
Marden, John, LL.D.
Marks, Hyam, B.A., 1892
Marks, Florence, B.A., 1893
Marks, Leah, B.A., 1893
Marks, Percy J., B.A., 1887
Marr, Fannie Augusta, B.A., 1899
Marrack, Jno. Rea M., M.A.
Marsden, Ernest Ambrose, M.B., Ch.M.
Martin, Lewis Ormsby, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Martyn, Sydney Charles, B.A., 1889
Massie, Richard de Winton, B.A., 1886
Mate, William H., B.A., 1864
Mathews, Hamilton Bartlett, B.A., 1899
Mathison, Walter, B.A., 1880
Mathison, Walter Charter, B.E., 1899
Mawson, Douglas, B.E.¶
Maxwell, Henry Francis, B.A., 1895
Maynard, Ethel Margaret, B.A., 1894
Mayne, Wm. M., M.A.
Mayne, J. O'Neill, B.A., 1884
Maze, William A. A., B.A., 1892
Meagher, Louis Felix, B.A., 1889
Meares, Hercules, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Meares, Matilda, M.A.
Meillon, John, M.A., LL.B.
Meillon, Joseph, B.A., 1863
Mell, Cecil Newton, B.A., 1894
Menzies, Guy Dixon, M.B., Ch.M.
Merewether, E. A. M., B.A., 1884, B.E.
Merewether, Hugh H. M., B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Merewether, Walton L., M.A.
Merewether, William D. M., B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Metcalfe, George, M.A.
Miles, James Albert, B.A., 1894
Milford, Frederick, M.D.§‡
Millard, Alfred C., B.A., 1885
Millard, Godfrey William, M.A.
Millard, Reginald J., M.B., Ch.M.
Miller, James W., B.A., 1896
Miller, Richard, B.A., 1885
Mills, Arthur E., M.B., Ch.M.‡
Mills, Percy Harcourt, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Mitchell, David Scott, M.A.
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Mitchell, Ethel Robertson, B.A., 1898
Molineaux, Amy Atherton, B.A., 1891
Moloney, Thos. P., B.A., 1885
Molster, Eliza, B.A., 1893 (Mrs. Dowe)
Molster, Sarah, B.A., 1897
Monaghan, John Graham, M.A.
Monahan, William Willis, B.A., 1897, LL.B.
Moncrieff, Edward Woods, M.B., Ch.M.
Monnington, Alfred, M.A.§
Montague, James H., M.A.
Montefiore, Hortense Henriette, B.A., 1896

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Montgomerie, John, B.A., 1889
Moore, David C., B.A., 1883
Moore, Frank Joseph S., B.A., 1883
Moore, George, M.D.
Moore, John, B.A., 1883
Moore, Samuel, M.A.
Moore, Verner, B.A., 1884
Moore, Walter Albert, B.A., 1894
Moors, E. M., M.A.¶
Morgan, Fredk. A., B.A., 1888
Morgan, Thos. H. D., B.A., 1892
Morrice, John, B.A., 1874
Morris, John Fossbrook, B.E., 1899
Morris, John James, B.A., 1895
Morris, Robt. N., B.A., LL.D.
Morrish, Francis, B.A., 1882
Mort, H. Wallace, M.A.§
Morton, Gavin, M.B., Ch.M.
Morton, John, M.B., Ch.M.¶
Morton, Selby, M.D.
Moulton, James E., B.A., 1892
Moustaka, Orea Emma Hellas, B.A., 1897
Mulholland, John Joseph, B.A., 1899
Mullens, Arthur Frank Macquarie, B.A., 1896
Mullins, George Lane, M.D.§
Mullins, John Lane, M.A.
Munro, Wm. J., B.A., 1880, M.D.§
Munro, A. Watson, M.D., Ch.M.‡
Murray, Charles Edward Robertson, M.A.
Murray, Donald, M.A.
Murray, Florence Jane, B.A., 1896 (Mrs. Armitage)
Murray, George Lathrop, M.B., Ch.M.
Murray, Mercy M. H., B.A., 1897
Mussmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, B.A., 1897
Myers, David M., B.A., 1866
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, B.E., 1894
Nathan, Alfred C., D.D.S.¶
Nathan, Edw. Alleyne, M.A., LL.B.
Nelson, Duncan John, B.A., 1895
Nettleship, Edward, B.A., 1895
Newham, Arthur, B.A.¶
Newman, George Hine, B.A., 1887
Newman, Kelsey Illidge, B.A., 1894
Newton, Alice Sarah, M.B., Ch.M (Mrs. Newton-Tabrett)
Newton, Henry, B.A., 1889
Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, B.A., 1891
Nicholson, George Gibb, B.A., 1899
Noake, Reginald, B.A., 1877
Noakes, Mabel Alicia, B.A., 1896 (Mrs. Stonham)
Noble, Edmund Murray, M.A.
Nolan, Herbert Russell, M.B., 1890
Norton, Hon. James, LL.D.*
O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude, B.A., 1895
O'Brien, Francis, M.A.
O'Brien, The Right Rev. Monsignor Jas. J., D.D.‖
O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, B.A., 1894
O'Brien, Lucius, B.A., 1865
O'Brien, Ormond, B.A., 1876
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
O'Connor, The Hon. R. E., M.A.†
O'Conor, Broughton B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
O'Donohue, John P. Markham, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.†
Oliver, James, M.A.
Olver, William Reath, M.B., Ch.M.
Oram, A. Murray, M.D.§
O'Keefe, John A., B.A., 1887
O'Keefe, John James, M.B., 1898
O'Mara, Michael, M.A.
O'Neill, James Bernard, B.A., 1895
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
O'Reilly, Walter William Joseph, M.D.§
Osborne, Henry Stuart, B.A., 1896
Page, Arthur Ernest, B.A., 1899
Page, Earle Christmas Grafton, M.B., Ch.M.
Pain, Allan Franklyn, B.A., 1894
Pain, A. W., B.A., 1884§
Pain, Ernest Maynard, M.B., Ch.M.
Paine, Bennington Haille, B.A., 1893
Paine, George Henry, B.A., 1894

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Palmer, Thomas Henry, B.E., 1898
Paris, Jane Elizabeth, B.A., 1897
Parish, Walter G., M.A.
Park, Joseph, M.B., Ch.M.
Parker, Wm. A., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Parsons, Emily Waugh, B.A., 1899
Parsons, Joseph, B.A., 1899
Paterson, James Stewart, LL.D.
Paton, Arthur T., B.A., 1887
Pattinson, Anthony Walton, B.A., 1894
Peden, John B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.¶
Penman, John Edwards Foggon, B.A., 1897
Perkins, Alfred Edward, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Perkins, Frederick Thomas, M.A.
Perkins, Joseph A. R., B.A., 1892
Perry, John, M.A.
Perské, Hermann, B.A., 1887
Phillips, Catherine Agnes, B.A., 1896
Pickburn, James P., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Piddington, Albert Bathurst, B.A., 1883
Piddington, Francis Llewellyn, B.E., 1898
Pike, George H., M.A.
Pilcher, George de Vial, B.A., 1859
Pilcher, Charles E., B.A., 1865
Pilcher, Norman George Stafford, B.A., 1898, LL.B.
Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, B.A., 1890
Pittman, Edward F., A.R.S.M.¶
Plomley, Francis James, M.A.
Plume, Henry, M.A.§
Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, M.B., Ch.M.
Pockley, F. Antill, M.B., 1888§¶
Pockley, Norman V., D.D.S.¶
Pollock, James Arthur, B.Sc., 1889¶
Poolman, Arthur Edward, B.A., 1883
Pope, Roland J., B.A., 1885
Potts, Cuthbert, B.A., 1898
Powell, Theodore, M.A.
Pratt, Frederick V., M.A.
Prentice, Arthur J., B.A., 1892
Pring, Robert Dorlow, M.A.
Pritchard, Alice, B.A., 1895
Pritchard, Wm. Clowes, B.A., 1888
Proctor, Lizzie, M.A. (Mrs. Cocks)
Pulleine, Robert Henry, M.B., 1898
Purcell, Philip Francis, B.A., 1898
Purcell, Winifred Dalton, B.A., 1895
Purser, Cecil, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Purves, John Mitchell, M.A.
Quaife, Frederick Harrison, M.A.
Quaife, William F., B.A., 1879
Quigley, James, B.A., 1890
Ralston, Alexander G., M.A.
Ramsay, James, B.A., 1885
Raves, George Alfred, B.A., 1897
Raves, Helen Alice, B.A., 1894
Read, Elizabeth Jane, B.A., 1899
Read, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Reading, Richard Fairfax, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.¶
Redshaw, George, B.A., 1895
Reid, Norman, B.E., 1898
Reidy, John James Gralton, B.A., 1896
Rennie, Edward Henry, M.A.
Rennie, George E., B.A., 1882¶
Renwick, Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., 1857, M.D.†
Renwick, Herbert John, B.A., 1893
Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G., B.A., 1890
Rich, George E., M.A.¶
Richards, Samuel J., M.B., Ch.M.
Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Richardson, Henry A., B.A., 1867
Richardson, Robert, B.A., 1870
Rigg, Thomas, M.A.
Riley, Ernest Arthur, B.A., 1893
Riley, Patrick William, B.A., 1894
Riley, Spencer George Birkenhead, B.A., 1897
Riley, Valentine B., B.A., 1872
Roberts, James W., B.E., 1892
Robertson, Joseph, M.A.
Robinson, Charles H. P., B.A., 1893
Robinson, George Frederick Greenwell, B.A., 1890
Robinson, Grace Fairley, M.B., Ch.M. (Mrs. Boelke)

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Robinson, Mabel Fuller, B.A., 1890 (Mrs. Windeyer)
Robison, Erskine Hugh, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Robjohns, Henry T., M.A.
Robjohns, Leonard, B.A., 1894
Robson, Wm. Elliott Veitch, B.A., 1889
Rofe, John F., M.A.
Rogers, Francis Edward, M.A., LL.B.†
Rolin, Tom, M.A.
Rooney, William J., B.A., 1892
Roseby, Edmund Rupert, M.B. Ch.M.
Roseby, Gertrude Amy, B.A., 1895
Roseby, Minnie, B.A., 1895
Roseby, Thomas, M.A., LL.D.
Roseby, Thomas Ernest, M.A.
Ross, Chisholm, M.D.¶
Ross, Colin John, B.E., 1891 §
Ross, William John Clunies, B.Sc., 1891 §
Rossiter, Florence Annie, B.A., 1898
Roth-Schmidt, Frederica, B.A., 1897
Rourke, Ernest John, B.A., 1893
Rourke, George Augustus, B.A., 1893
Rourke, Lillie Agnes, B.A., 1895
Rowan, Thomas, M.D.
Rowland, Norman de Horne, B.A., 1895
Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, B.E., 1897
Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn, B.A., 1891
Russell, Charles Townsend, B.A., 1891
Russell, Edward, M.A.
Russell, Ethel Albinia, B.A., 1893
Russell, Francis Alfred Alison, M.A.
Russell, Harry A., B.A., 1887
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A., 1859, C.M.G., F.R.S.†
Russell, Jane Foss, M.A. (Mrs. Barff)
Russell, John F. S., M.A.
Russell, Lillian, B.A., 1891 (Mrs. King)
Russell, William, M.A.
Rutledge, David Dunlop, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Rutledge, William F., B.A., 1871
Ryan, Gerald, B.A., 1893
Rygate, Chas. D. H., B.A., 1883
Rygate, Henry B., B.A., 1885
Rygate, Philip William, M.A., B.E.
Saddington, Arthur G., B.A., 1887
Salting, George, B.A., 1857
Salting, William S., B.A., 1857
Sandes, Francis Percival, M.B., Ch.M.¶
Sands, Jno. Marshall, B.A., 1889
Saunders, Arthur, B.A., 1893
Saunders, Eva Florence, B.A., 1897
Savage, Vincent Wellesley, M.B., Ch.M.
Savage, Edward Joseph, M.B., Ch.M.
Sawkins, Dansie Thomas, M.A.
Sawkins, Frederick John T., M.B., Ch.M.
Sawyer, Basil, B.E., 1896
Saxby, George Campbell, B.A., 1891
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Schofield, James A., A.R.S.M., F.C.S.¶
Scot-Skirving, Robert, M.B., 1888§¶
Scott, Edward Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Scoular, David, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Seale, Herbert Percy, B.E., 1894
Seaward, William T., B.A., 1892
Seldon, Florence Mary, B.A., 1894 (Mrs. Stobo)
Sellors, Richard P., B.A., 1890
Sendall, Alfred E., B.A., 1888
Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, B.A., 1891
Shand, Alexander B., B.A., 1884
Shaw, Frederick C. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Shaw, Henry Giles, M.A.
Shaw, John A. K., B.A., 1865
Sharp, Rev. Canon W. Hey, M.A.‖§
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Sharpe, Ernest, B.A., 1865
Sharpe, William George, B.A., 1897
Sheldon, Herbert, M.B., Ch.M.
Sheldon, Stratford, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.

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Sheppard, Arthur Murray, M.B., Ch.M.
Sheppard, Edmund Haslewood, B.A., 1882
Sheppard, George, B.A., 1873
Sheridan, Francis B., B.A., 1874
Sheridan, John Patrick, B.A., 1890
Sherlock, John Bolt, B.A., 1895
Shewcroft, Alfred John, B.A., 1893
Shirley, John, B.Sc., 1887§
Shirlow, Syd. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Shirlow, Wm. J., M.B., Ch.M.
Shorter, Herbert Leopold Ashton, M.B., 1899
Simpson, Archd. H., M.A.§†
Simpson, Edward S., B.E., 1895
Simpson, R. C.¶
Sinclair, Colin Archibald, B.A., 1899
Sinclair, Eric, M.D.‡
Slack, Ida Leslie, M.A.
Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, B.A., 1893
Sloman, John, B.A., 1872
Sly, George J., M.A., LL.D.
Sly, Joseph D., M.A., LL.D.
Sly, Richard Meares, M.A., LL.D.
Smail, Herbert Stewart Inglis, B.E., 1897
Smairl, Joseph Henry, M.A.
Small, Ethel Ella, M.A.
Smith, Archibald, B.A., 1889
Smith, Emma Isabel, B.A., 1893
Smith, Grafton Elliott, M.D., Ch.M.
Smith, Norman, B.A., 1894
Smith, Patrick, M.D.
Smith, Robert, M.A.
Smith, William, B.A., 1893
Smyth, Frank L. S., M.A.
Somerville, George B., B.A., 1882
Spark, Ernest J. T., M.B., Ch.M.
Squire, Hilton Bell, B.A., 1893
Stack, John, M.A.
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, B.A., 1897, LL.B.
Stacy, Harold Skipton, M.D., Ch.M.
Stanley, George P., M.B., Ch.M.
Steel, Robert, M.A.
Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.†
Stephen, Edward Milner, B.A., 1891
Stephen, John William Farish, B.A., 1897
Stephens, Charles T., B.E., 1892
Stephenson, John Hunter, M.A.
Stevens, William Woodburn, M.B., Ch.M.
Stewart, Charles, M.D.
Stewart, Donald Grant, B.A., 1896
Stokes, Edward S., M.B., Ch.M.
Stoney, Edmund Heighton, B.A., 1898
Stonham, John, M.A.
Stonham, Kathleen, B.A., 1895
Street, Charles James, B.A., 1894
Street, Philip Whistler, B.A., 1883
Strickland, Tom Percival, B.E., 1897
Stuart, T. P. Anderson, M.D. LL.D.§¶†
Stuckey, Francis Seavington, M.B., Ch.M.
Studdy, Albert J., B.A., 1888
Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, B.A., 1898
Studdy, William B., M.B., Ch.M.
Sulman, John, F.R.I.B.A.¶
Sullivan, Dennis Joseph, B.A., 1899
Sullivan, Henry, B.A., 1872
Sullivan, James, B.A., 1894
Sullivan, James, B.A., 1867
Sullivan, Reginald, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Sutherland, Constance A., M.A.
Sutherland, Elmina Louise, B.A., 1891
Sutherland, Peter, B.A., 1890
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, B.A., 1896
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, M.B., 1893
Swynny, William Frank, B.A., 1899
Symonds, Bertha Violet, B.A., 1897
Symonds, Daisy, B.A., 1893
Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880
Tarplee, W. F., B.A., 1884
Taylor, Charles, M.D.
Taylor, Charles James, M.B., Ch.M.
Taylor, Elizabeth Ironside, M.A.
Taylor, Hugh W., M.A.
Taylor, James Wilson, M.A.§
Taylor, John M., M.A., LL.B.
Taylor, Sarah, B.A., 1893

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Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.†
Teece, Richard Clive, M.A.
Telfer, James Barnet, B.A., 1893
Terrey, Hedley, M.B., Ch.M.
Thallon, James B., B.A., 1876
Thomas, George Bowen, M.B., Ch.M.
Thomas, Richard Weld, B.A., 1893
Thompson, Alexander, B.A., 1895
Thompson, I. Florence, M.A.
Thompson, James A., M.A.
Thompson, Joseph, M.A., LL.B.
Thompson, Robert Alfred, B.A., 1891
Thompson, Sydney A., B.A., 1887
Thompson, Wm. Mann, M.A., B.E.
Thomson, Alec., B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Thorburn, James Thomas, B.A., 1886
Thorne, George, B.A., 1865
Thornton, Septimus, B.A., 1896
Throsby, Herbert Zouch, M.B., 1898
Tidswell, Frank, M.B., Ch.M.
Tighe, William, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Tole, Joseph, B.A., 1869, LL.B.
Tom, Wesley, B.A., 1860
Townley, Percy Langford, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Tozer, Seymour Darvall, B.A., 1899, LL.B.
Tracey, Frederick, M.A.
Trebeck, Tom Beal, M.A.
Trechmann, Emil J., M.A., Ph.D.¶
Trindall, Richard B., B.A., 1885, M.B., Ch.M.
Turner, Annie Elizabeth, B.A., 1899
Turner, Emily May, M.A.
Twynam, Henry, B.E., 1896
Ure, Edith, M.B., Ch.M.
Uther, Allan Hammill, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Uther, Jennie Bertha, B.A., 1894
Vallack, Arthur Styles, M.B., Ch.M.
Veech, Michael, M.B., Ch.M.
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
Verco, Sydney Manton, M.B., Ch.M.
Verco, Clement Armour, M.B., Ch.M.
Verge, John, B.A., 1899
Vicars, James, M.E.
Vivers, Alfred Jas. Lovell, B.A., 1895
Waddell, Annie, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Thomas)
Waddell, George Washington, M.A., LL.B.
Waddy, Percival Richard, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Wade, Robert Blakeway, M.B., 1896
Waldron, Thomas W. King, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Walker, James Ernest, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Walker, Samuel Herbert, B.A., 1894
Walker, William A., B.A., 1888
Wallace, Donald, M.A.
Wallace, F. Ern, B.A., 1889, LL.B.
Wallach, Bernard, B.E., 1897
Walsh, John James, B.A., 1899
Walsh, William M. J., M.A.
Walton, George Henry Montague, B.A., 1899, LL.B.
Walton, William Bain, M.B., Ch.M.
Ward, Ruby Estelle, B.A., 1897
Ward, Thomas W. C., B.A., 1884, B.E.
Wardrop, Gabriel, B.A., 1893
Warren, Ernest William, B.E., 1897, B.A., LL.B.
Warren, William Edward, M.D.§
Warren, William Henry, M.I.C.E.¶
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, M.B., Ch.M.
Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, B.Sc., 1899
Waterhouse, John, M.A.
Watkins, John Leo, M.A.
Watson, William Geo., M.A.
Watson, Robert S., B.A., 1887
Watt, Andrew Robert James, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Watt, Charles Prosper, B.A., 1893
Watt, John Alexander, M.A., B.Sc.
Waugh, Robert, M.A.
Wearne, Amy Isabel, B.A., 1893
Wearne, Minnie F., M.A.
Wearne, Richard Arthur, B.A., 1895
Webb, Fritz William, M.B., Ch.M.
Weigall, Albert Bythesea, M.A.
Weigall, A. Raymond, B.E., 1894
Weigall, Harold Walter, B.A., 1895
Welsh, David Arthur, M.A., B.Sc., M.D.¶
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.

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West, Francis William, M.B., Ch.M.
White, Charles Alfred, B.A., 1895
White, James Smith, M.A., LL.D.
White, Margaret Isabel, M.B., Ch.M.
White, Norman Frederick, B.E., 1894
White, W. Moore, LL.D.§
Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline, B.A., 1895 (Mrs. Wood)
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, B.A., 1897
Whitfeld, Lewis, M.A.
Whiting, Joseph, B.A., 1895
Wilkinson, Fredk. B., M.A.
Wilkinson, Henry L., B.A., 1880
Wilkinson, W. Camac, B.A., 1878, M.D.¶
Williams, A. Lukyn, M.A.§
Williams, Alfred James, B.A., 1898
Williams, James L., B.A., 1892
Williams, John Alfred, B.A., 1894
Williams, Leslie Ballesat, B.A., 1899
Williams, William, B.A., 1891
Williams, William, B.A., 1895
Williams, William Henry, B.A., 1894
Williamson, Mark A., B.A., 1879
Williamson, Percy Leyden, B.A., 1899
Willis, Charles Savill, M.B., Ch.M.
Willis, Robert Spier, M.A.
Wilson, Ella, M.A.
Wilson, Frederick James, B.A., 1893
Wilson, John Bowie, B.E., 1897
Wilson, Jas. T., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Wilson, Roger, B.A., 1877
Wilson, Thos. George, M.B., Ch.M.
Windeyer, John Cadell, M.B., Ch.M.
Windeyer, Richard, B.A., 1891
Windeyer, William Archibald, B.A., 1893
Wise, Bernhard R., B.A., 1885§
Withycombe, Ernest John, B.A., 1899
Wolstenholme, Harry, B.A., 1890
Wood, Ebenezer C., M.A., B.E., B.Sc.
Wood, Fredk. Ernest, B.A., 1890
Wood, Frederick William, B.A., 1894
Wood, George Arnold, M.A.¶
Wood, James Patrick, B.E., 1895
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Woodd, Henry A., B.A., 1887
Woodhouse, William John, M.A.¶
Woodthorpe, Robert A., M.A.
Woodward, Frederick P., B.A., 1892
Woolcock, John L., B.A., 1883
Woolnough, Geo., M.A.
Woolnough, Walter George, B.Sc. ¶
Wootton, Ernest, B.A., 1892
Woore, John Morris Simeon, B.E., 1896
Worrall, Ralph, M.D. §
Wright, Stewart, B.A., 1882
Wyatt, Arthur H., M.A.
Yarnold, Alfred Henry, B.A., 1896
Yarnold, Isabel May, B.A., 1899.
Yarrington, Clive T. L., M.A.
Yarrington, W. H. H., M.A., LL.B.
Yeates, Ainslie Arthur, M.A.
Yeomans, Allan, M.A.
Zlotkowski, Frederick Sobieski Wladimir, M.B., Ch.M.

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GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Anderson, Catherine, 1901
Anderson, Francis, 1890 †
Anderson, Henry C. L., 1878
Backhouse, Alfred P., 1873
Barber, Richard, 1889
Barbour, George Pitty, 1889
Barff, Henry E., 1882
Barlee, Frederick Rudolph, 1884
Barton, Edmund, 1870
Barton, H. Francis, 1878
Binns, William Johnstone, 1902
Blumer, George Alfred, 1897
Board, Peter, 1891
Bowden, John E., 1863
Bowmaker, Ruth, 1895
Bowman, Andrew, 1864
Bowman, Edward, 1864
Brennan, Christopher J., 1897
Brennan, Francis P., 1882
Brennan, Sarah O., 1891
Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1893
Broughton, Alfred, 1870
Brown, George Edward, 1900
Bucknell, D'Arcy H., 1886
Campbell, Edward, 1884
Campbell, Gerald R., 1885
Campbell, Joseph, 1882
Cape, Alfred John, 1867
Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878
Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, 1899
Cocks, Nicholas John, 1892
Coghlan, Charles A., 1879
Cohen, John J., 1881
Cooper, David J., 1871
Cooper, Pope A., 1874
Cormack, Alexander J., 1886
Cowlishaw, William Patten, 1862
Cowper, Sedgwick S., 1870
Cribb, Estelle Muriel Bridson, 1901
Cribb, John George, 1893
Crocker, Herbert D., 1886
Crompton, William, 1876
Cullen, William Portus, 1882
Curtis, William C., 1859
Dalton, Gerald T. A., 1882
Davies, Edith Warlow, 1901
Dawson, Arthur F., 1877
Deane, Henry, 1893 †
Deane, William Smith, 1884
Delohery, Cornelius, 1888
Dennis, James, 1897
Dillon, John T., 1876
Docker, Ernest B., 1865
Doust, Edith Lucy, 1898
Dunstan, Ephraim, 1870
Edmunds, Walter, 1879
Edwards, J. Ross, 1884
Edwards, Edwd. Samuel, 1898
Faithfull, George E., 1869
Faithfull, Henry M., 1871
Faithfull, William P., 1868
Fisher, Donnelly, 1875
Fitzgerald, Robert M., 1859
Fitzhardinge, Grantley H., 1869
Fitzhardinge, Maude Yeomans, 1901
Fletcher, Frank E., 1883
Fletcher, Joseph J., 1876
Fletcher, Michael Scott, 1902
Flint, Charles Alfred, 1884
Flynn, John, 1879
Flynn, Joseph A., 1881
Fosbery, Eustace E., 1881
Francis, Henry R., 1870
Freehill, Francis B., 1876
Fuller, George W., 1882
Gardiner, Andrew, 1888 †
Garland, James R., 1862
Garnsey, Arthur Henry, 1896
Garran, Robert Randolph, 1899
Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1899
Gordon, Emily Isabel, 1902
Gray, Arthur St. J., 1887 †
Griffith, Alfred John, 1896
Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
Hall, William Hessell, 1890
Halloran (formerly Guérin), Bella, 1892 †
Hammond, A. de Lisle, 1884
Healy, Patrick J., 1877
Hill, George Arthur, 1899
Hill, Thomas, 1878
Hills, Henry H., 1880
Hodgson, Evelyn G., 1881 †
Hogg, James E., 1890 †

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Holt, Wilfred John, 1902
Hudson, William, 1902
Hunter, John, 1869
Hurst, George, 1882
Iceton, Edward Arthur, 1870
Iceton, Thomas H., 1872
Jackson, Henry Latimer, 1886§
Jackson, Robert, 1880
Johnson, James W., 1859
Johnston, Alexander W., 1876
Jones, Griffith E. R., 1877
Jones, Cortis Harry Frederick, 1902
Jones, Rees R., 1872
Kay, Robert, 1876
Kellett, Frederick, 1895
Kemp, Richard E., 1873
Kent, Frederick D., 1874
Kent, Harry C., 1875
King, Cecil J., 1887
King, Copland, 1887
King, Frederick H., 1876
King, Walter Uther S., 1884
Lance, Elisabeth Ada, 1900
Lander, William H., 1882
Lang, John Gavin D., 1884
Lee, Edward, 1859
Lee, William, 1878
Legge, J. Gordon, 1887
Liddell, Andrew I., 1875
Lingen, John Taylor, 1881§
Lomer, Caroline, 1891
Long, George E., 1867
Loxton, Edward James, 1888
Lukin, Gresley W. H., 1891
MacDonald, Jas. M., 1879
Macdonald, Louisa, 1892§
McLaren, Alexander Duncan, 1902
Maclardy, J. D. St. Clair, 1883
MacMullen, Frank, 1901
MacPherson, John, 1895
Mann, William J. G., 1882
Manning, Jas. Napoleon, 1885
Manning, William A., 1875
Manning, W. Hubert, 1878
Marrack, John Rea Melville, 1884
Mayne, Wm. M., 1884
Meares, Matilda, 1892
Meillon, John, 1888
Merewether, Walton L., 1879
Metcalfe, George, 1868
Millard, Godfrey William, 1896
Mitchell, David S., 1859
Monaghan, John Graham, 1902
Monnington, Alfred, 1888§
Montague, James H., 1877
Moore, Samuel, 1882
Mort, H. Wallace, 1881§
Mullins, John Lane, 1879
Murray, Charles E. R., 1865
Murray, Donald, 1892
Nathan, Edward A., 1882
Noble, Edmund Murray, 1890
O'Brien, Francis, 1868
O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
O'Mara, Michael, 1877
Oliver, Alexander, 1869
Oliver, James, 1885
Parish, Walter G., 1866
Perkins, Alfred Edward, 1886
Perkins, Frederick Thomas, 1901
Perry, John, 1876
Pike, George H., 1891
Plomley, Francis James, 1876
Powell, Theodore, 1876
Pring, Robert D., 1875
Proctor, Lizzie, 1898
Purves, John M., 1873
Quaife, Frederick H., 1862
Ralston, Alexander G., 1883
Rennie, Edward H., 1876
Rich, George E., 1885
Rigg, Thomas, 1890
Robertson, Joseph, 1877
Robjohns, Henry T., 1891
Rofe, John F., 1885
Rogers, Francis E., 1863
Rolin, Tom, 1885
Roseby, Thomas, 1871
Roseby, Thomas Ernest, 1901
Russell, Edward, 1880
Russell, Frank A. A., 1894
Russell, Jane Foss, 1889
Russell, John Frazer S., 1896
Russell, William, 1882
Rutledge, David D., 1875
Rygate, Philip William, 1886
Sawkins, Dansie Thomas, 1902
Sharp, William Hey, 1881§
Shaw, Henry Giles, 1894
Simpson, Archd. H., 1895§

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Slack, Ida Leslie, 1901
Sly, George J., 1874
Sly, Joseph D., 1872
Sly, Richard M., 1876
Smairl, Joseph Henry, 1896
Small, Ethel Ella, 1902
Smith, Robert, 1878
Smyth, Frank L. S., 1879
Stack, John, 1860
Steel, Robert, 1879
Stephen, Cecil B., 1864
Stephenson, John Hunter, 1892
Stonham, John, 1896
Sutherland, Constance Adelaide, 1889
Taylor, Elizabeth Ironside, 1899
Taylor, Hugh W., 1884
Taylor, James Wilson, 1887§
Taylor, John Michael, 1891
Teece, Richard Clive, 1901
Thompson, I. Florence, 1887
Thompson, James A., 1882
Thompson, Joseph, 1875
Thompson, William M., 1875
Tracey, Frederick, 1885
Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1884
Turner, Emily May, 1902
Waddell, George Washington, 1900
Wallace, Donald, 1899
Walsh, William M. J., 1889
Waterhouse, John, 1876
Watkins, John L., 1876
Watson, William George, 1873
Watt, John Alexander, 1892
Waugh, Robert, 1879
Wearne, Minnie, 1892
Weigall, Albert B., 1869
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, 1876
White, James Smith, 1871
Whitfeld, Lewis, 1882
Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby, 1884
Williams, A. Lukyn, 1881§
Willis, Robert Spier, 1862
Wilson, Ella, 1895
Wood, Ebenezer Clarence, 1886
Woodthorpe, Robert A., 1890
Woolnough, George, 1873
Wyatt, Arthur H., 1869
Yarrington, Clive Tennyson L., 1895
Yarrington, William Henry H., 1880
Yeates, Ainslie Arthur, 1900
Yeomans, Allan, 1871

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Abbott, George H., 1887
Abbott, Henry Palmer, 1893
Abbott, Thomas K., 1888
Abigail, Eliza L., 1893
Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1896
Alexander, Maud Marion, 1902
Allan, Edith Jeannie, 1895
Allen, Arthur W., 1883§
Allen, George Boyce, 1877
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Ames, William, 1883
Amos, Jeanie Cairns, 1890
Amos, Nellie Margaret, 1902
Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1890
Anderson, Maud Edith, 1896
Anderson, William Addison S., 1892
Andrews, Ernest Clayton, 1894
Anstey, George Webb, 1893
Armitage, Charles Horsfall, 1902
Armstrong, Helen Daphne Harvey, 1902
Armstrong, Ina Beatrice Harvey, 1901
Armstrong, Isabella, 1895
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1884
Armstrong, Margaret Jane, 1897
Armstrong, Tancred de C., 1891
Armstrong, William G., 1884
Arnold, Edwin Charles, 1896
Artlett, Ettie, 1888
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Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, 1889
Atkins, William Leonard, 1893
Auld, John Hay Goodlet, 1897
Ayres, Charles, 1882
Bailey, Margaret Anne, 1900
Barker, Henry Auriol, 1881§
Barker, Thomas Charles, 1886
Barnes, Pearl Ella, 1897
Barnet, Donald McKay, 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1895
Barry, Hugh de Barri, 1898
Barton, Joanna, 1893
Barton, John a'Beckett D., 1896
Bavin, Gertrude Lillian, 1898
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Baylis, Harold M., 1883
Beardmore, Ada, 1896
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Beegling, Daniel, 1885
Beehag, Samuel Alfred, 1886
Berne, Percy Witton, 1883
Bertie, Charlotte Maud, 1896
Black, Reginald Austin William, 1896
Blacket, Arthur R., 1872
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Blatchford, Torrington, 1894
Blaxland, Henry Charles, 1897
Bloomfield, Elsie I'Anson, 1897
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Blumer, Charles, 1894
Bode, Arnold G. H., 1888
Bonamy, Nellie Mildred Blanche, 1899
Bolton, Barbara Marion, 1892
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Bowmaker, Jessie, 1901
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Boxall, Nelson Leopold, 1896
Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1893
Brennand, Henry John W., 1896
Brereton, John Le Gay, 1894
Britten, Herbert Edward, 1888
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Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, 1896
Brodie, Isabella Esther, 1895
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Brown, Alfred, 1866
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Browne, William C., 1864
Brownlie, Elizabeth Alice Dalziel, 1901
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Bruce, Annie, 1901
Bruce, Grace Mitchell, 1901
Bruce, Mary Jane, 1896
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Butler, Francis James, 1882
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Butler, Spencer Joseph St. C., 1893
Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp, 1900
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Byrne, James Kevin, 1894
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Cadden, Leslie George Barton, 1899
Cahill, Annie Lucille, 1894
Cakebread, William Jowers, 1894
Cameron, Archibald Peter, 1894
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Canaway, Arthur P., 1894§
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Carlile-Thomas, Ella, 1900
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Caro, Hilda, 1896
Carvosso, Albert B., 1884
Casey, Michael Alphonsus, 1896
Castleman, Arthur, 1902
Castling, James Robert, 1896
Chambers, George Alexander, 1901
Chapman, Alfred Ernest, 1893
Chisholm, William, 1875
Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton, 1896
Clark, Francis George, 1900
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Clines, Peter Joseph, 1896
Clipsham, Gertrude Mary, 1899
Closs, William John Leech, 1890
Clubb, Wallace, 1896
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1894

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Conlon, William Aloysius, 1891
Connellan, John, 1892
Connolly, John, 1894
Connor, Thomas John, 1895
Copland, Frank Fawcett, 1894
Cook, Sydney Leicester, 1898
Cooke, Clarence Hudson, 1892
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Cosh, James, 1891
Cowan, David, 1894
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Coyle, William Thomas, 1891
Craig, Alexander Donald, 1893
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Crane, Charles, 1882
Crawford, Stella Maud C., 1896
Crawford, Thomas Simpson, 1901
Creagh, Albert Jasper, 1889
Creagh, William John, 1892
Cripps, Esther Fischer, 1891
Crisford, Hilda Nelsie Moore, 1902
Crowley, Archibald, 1901
Cruise, Emily A., 1897
Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1895
Cumming, Jennie, 1896
Curlewis, Harold Burnham, 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1890
Curnow, William Leslie, 1890
Curtis, William John, 1899
D'Arcy, George Synnott, 1895
D'Arcy, John Synnott, 1890
D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm M., 1889
Daley, Frank H., 1889
Dalmas, Lizzie, 1895
Daly, May Edith, 1895
d'Apice, Antoine William M., 1899
Dash, Ebenezer, 1894
Dargin, Sydney, 1871
Davidson, Colin George Watt, 1899
Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1894
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Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, 1896
Davis, Henry, 1890
Davison, Samuel Beaumont, 1896
Day, Leo Septimus, 1899
De Lissa, Ethel Naida, 1898
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Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, 1897
Dey, Charlotte Johnston, 1898
Dick, James Adam, 1886
Dick, William Thomas, 1890
Dickinson, Edward Moseley, 1899
Dimond, Margaret Cecilia, 1893
Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, 1894
Doak, Frank Wiseman, 1891
Doig, Alexander John, 1895
Dove, William R. Norton, 1893
Dowe, Philip William, 1893
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Doyle, John, 1891
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Dudley, Joseph T., 1885
Dumolo, Nona, 1898
Dunlop, John W., 1895
Dunlop, Norman John, 1890
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Durack, Joseph Jerry E., 1899
Eames, Jane, 1895
Edmunds, John Michael, 1892
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Edwards, Edward Evan, 1898
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Elder, Francis R., 1877
Eldridge, Ada Maitland, 1900
Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, 1895
Elliott, Millicent V., 1895
Ellis, Ethel, 1894
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Elphinstone, Elsie Mary, 1899
Elphinstone, James, 1881
Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1896
Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
England, Theophilus, 1885
England, Thomas H., 1885
Enright, Walter John, 1893
Evans, Ada Emily, 1895
Evans-Jones, David Pentland, 1898
Fahey, Bartley Francis, 1901
Feez, Arthur H., 1880
Fell, Catherine Isabella, 1900
Ferguson, David, 1886
Ferguson, John Alexander, 1902
Fidler, Carleton B., 1888
Fidler, Isabel Margaret, 1898
Finn, William George, 1895
Finney, Charlotte, 1895
Finney, Joseph, 1894
Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866

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Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, 1897
Fitzpatrick, Thomas John A., 1893
Flannery, George Ernest, 1892
Flashman, James Froude, 1892
Flavelle, Lucy Isabel, 1896
Fleming, Howard George T., 1894
Fletcher, Archibald William, 1886
Fletcher, Charles R., 1881
Fletcher, J. A., 1879
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Foreman, Henry James Clifton, 1896
Forster, Charles E., 1876
Forsyth, Walter George, 1898
Fosbery, Vincent F., 1886
Fox, Harold S., 1885
Fraser, Robert W., 1885
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte Elizabeth, 1902
Freeman, Ambrose William, 1896
Fry, Florence Mildred, 1901
Fullerton, Alex. Y., 1885
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Galt, James, 1899
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Gerber, Edward William T., 1892
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Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
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Grieve, John Thomas, 1902
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Grogan, Albert Thomas Henry, 1897
Hadley, Alfred Edward, 1893
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Hall, Alfred Ernest, 1893
Halliday, George C., 1884
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Hammond, John Harold, 1896
Hansard, Edith Hirst, 1897
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Harriott, Charles Warre, 1889
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Harris, George, 1891
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Harris, Reginald Arthur, 1902
Harvey, Revina, 1895
Harvey, William George, 1894
Harwood, Marian Fleming, 1898
Hawken, Roger William H., 1902
Hay, Mary Catherine, 1897
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Heden, Ernest Charles, 1898
Helsham, Charles Howard, 1892
Henderson, George Cockburn, 1893
Henderson, Robert Newburn, 1895
Henry, Ada, 1900
Henry, Ida Emily, 1902
Higgins, Michael A., 1879
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Hill, Evelyn M., 1895
Hill, James Henry Fraser, 1900
Hill, John Goodwin Watson, 1901
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Hinder, Robert John, 1889
Hinton, William Samuel, 1902.
Hipsley, Alice Ellen, 1898
Hobbs, Edwin, 1897
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Hogg, Kate Emily, 1894
Holliday, Andrew, 1898
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Holmes, William Frederick, 1894
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Holt, Edith Jane Catherine, 1902
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Hopkins, Francis Irvine, 1893
Hopman, John Henry, 1894
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Huggart, William Charles, 1898
Hughes, Charles Michael, 1886
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Hungerford, Hedley Heber, 1886
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Hutchison, George Thomas, 1900
Hynes, Sarah, 1891
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Jenkins, Charles J., 1887
Johnson, Martin Luther, 1893
Johnston, Ella Russell, 1895
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Johnstone, Henry Thomas, 1885
Jones, Thomas, 1895
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Jones, Evan John, 1894
Joseph, Horace B., 1887
Kater, Henry Herman, 1894
Kelly, Thomas, 1890
Kelynack, Arthur James, 1889
Kelynack, Harold Leslie, 1893
Kemmis, William Henry, 1890
Kendall, Frank Louis, 1893
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Kenna, Patrick, 1882
Kennedy, Annie Augusta, 1893
Kennedy, Emily Clara, 1895
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Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1894
Kidston, Robert Matthew, 1892
Kilgour, Alexander James, 1894
King, George C., 1887
King-Kemp, Laura Mildred, 1902
King, R. W., 1884§
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Klein, James Augustus, 1897
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Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, 1891
Lane, Frederick George, 1895
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Langton, Frederick W., 1887
Larcombe, Ernest Richard, 1902
Larkins, Frank Joseph Moore, 1902
Lasker, Samuel, 1892
Layton, John Edward, 1893
Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, 1890
Lee, Herbert Ernest, 1886
Lee, Thomas Nelson, 1899
Leibius, G. Hugo, 1888
Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, 1893
de Lepervanche, Eustace Mèzières, 1900
Leverrier, Frank, 1884
Levy, Daniel, 1893
Lewis, Henry Clyde, 1893
Lichtscheindl, Rosa, 1894
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Linsley, William H, 1880
Littlejohn, Edward S., 1887
Lloyd, Frederick, 1890
Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
Louis, Philip Herbert, 1897
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Lynch, Michael D., 1870
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Lyon, Pearson, 1890
Macansh, Andrew W., 1885
MacCarthy, Herbert T. S., 1860
McCarthy Arthur W., 1881
McCook, Adam Stuart, 1895
McCook, William Henry, 1900
McCoy, William Taylor, 1894
McCulloch, Percy V., 1881
McDermott, Vesian B., 1887
McDonagh, John M., 1879

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MacDonald, Fannie Elizabeth, 1895
McDonnell, Randal C. W., 1888
McDowall, James, 1896
McEvilly, Augustus, 1886
McEvilly, Ulric, 1883
McEvoy, Bertie Patrick, 1899
McGlynn, Rebecca Mary, 1898
McGuinn, Denis, 1884
MacInnes, Angus, 1901
McIntosh, Harold, 1889
McIntyre, Aug. T., 1879
McIntyre, Duncan A., 1888
Mack, Sidney, 1890
McKay, James, 1896
Mackintosh, Bertha Adeline Hilda, 1899
Mackness, Constance, 1902
McLaren, John Gilbert, 1895
McLaughlin, Daniel, 1890
MacLaurin, Henry Normand, 1899
Maclean, Charles Hector Roderick, 1901
MacLean, Frederick S., 1887
McLelland, Hugh, 1881
McLeod, James, 1879
McLintock, William Colin Scott, 1900
McMahon, Gregan, 1896
MacManamey, James Frazer, 1881
MacManamey, John Frazer, 1889
MacManamey, William Frazer, 1892
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., 1894
McNeil, Andrew, 1889
McNevin, Arthur Joseph, 1895
McNevin, Thomas Butler, 1893
MacPherson, Peter, 1889
Macrossan, Hugh Denis, 1902
Maffey, Reginald William H., 1896
Maher, Charles H., 1877
Maher, Matthew E., 1867
Maher, Thomas Francis, 1893
Main, John, 1892
Makin, William, 1902
Mallarky, Ethel May, 1895
Maloney, Andrew William, 1893
Maloney, John Thomas, 1899
Mannell, Francis Worthington, 1892
Manning, Henry Edward, 1900
Manning, Reginald K., 1887
Manning, William Ernest, 1892
Marks, Hyam, 1892
Marks, Percy J., 1887
Marks, Florence, 1893
Marks, Leah, 1893
Marr, Fannie Augusta, 1899
Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1893
Martyn, Sydney Charles, 1889
Massie, Richard de Winton, 1886
Mate, William H., 1864
Mathews, Hamilton Bartlett, 1899
Mathison, Walter, 1880
Mayne, J. O'Neill, 1884
Maxted, Henry Louis, 1902
Maxwell, Henry Francis, 1895
Maynard, Ethel Margaret, 1894
Maze, William Archibald A., 1892
Meagher, Louis Felix, 1889
Meares, Hercules, 1893
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Merewether, Edward A. M., 1884
Merewether, Hugh H. M., 1894
Merewether, William D. M., 1895
Merrington, Ernest Northcroft, 1900
Miles, James Albert, 1894
Miller, James W., 1896
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Mills, Elsie Ada Harland, 1901
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Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, 1896
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Molineaux, Amy Atherton, 1891
Moloney, Thomas Patrick, 1885
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Monahan, William Willis, 1897
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Morgan, Frederick A., 1888
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Morrish, Francis, 1882
Mote, Arnold Rudolph, 1902
Moulton, James Egan, 1892
Moustaka, Orea Emma Hellas, 1897
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Munro, William J., 1880
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Murray, Mercy M. H., 1897
Mussmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, 1897
Mutton, Isaiah, 1900
Myers, David M., 1866
Nelson, Duncan John, 1895
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Newman, George Hine, 1887
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Newsham, Alice Isabel, 1900
Newton, Henry, 1889
Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, 1891
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Noake, Reginald, 1877
Noakes, Mabel Alicia, 1896
Nolan, John Henry Monteith, 1900
O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude, 1895
O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, 1894
O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
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O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1894
O'Conor, Broughton B., 1892
O'Donohue, John P. Markham, 1895
O'Keefe, John A., 1887
O'Neill, James Bernard, 1895
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1892
Osborne, Henry Stuart, 1896
O'Sullivan, Daniel Roche, 1901
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Page, Arthur Ernest, 1899
Pain, Allan Franklyn, 1894
Pain, A. W., 1884 ‡
Paine, Bennington Haille, 1893
Paine, George Henry, 1894
Palmer, Selina Elizabeth, 1901
Paris, Jane Elizabeth, 1897
Parker, William Arthur, 1892
Parsons, Emily Waugh, 1899
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Paton, Arthur T., 1887
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Pattinson, Anthony Walton, 1894
Paxton, Betha, 1901
Peden, John Beverley, 1892
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Perkins, Joseph Abraham R., 1892
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Phillips, Catherine Agnes, 1896
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Pickburn, James Prosper, 1892
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Poidevin, Leslie Oswald Sheridan, 1900
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Pratt, Walter Henry, 1901
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Purcell, Philip Francis, 1898
Purcell, Winnifred Dalton, 1895
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Quigley, James, 1890
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Redshaw, George, 1895
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Reid, Violet Margaret, 1902
Reidy, John James Gralton, 1896
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Richardson, Charles Noel D., 1893
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Richardson, Robert, 1870
Riley, Ernest Arthur, 1893
Riley, Patrick William, 1894
Riley, Spencer George Birkenhead, 1897
Riley, Valentine B., 1872
Robinson, Charles H. P., 1893

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Roger, Robert, 1876
Rooney, William James, 1892
Roseby, Gertrude Amy, 1895
Roseby, Minnie, 1895
Roseby, Sarah Mabel, 1900
Rossiter, Florence Annie, 1898
Roth-Schmidt, Frederica, 1897
Rourke, Ernest John, 1893
Rourke, George Augustus, 1893
Rourke, Lillie Agnes, 1895
Rowland, Norman de Horne, 1895
Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn, 1891
Russell, Charles Townsend, 1891
Russell, Ethel Albinia, 1893
Russell, Harry Ambrose, 1887
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, 1859
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Rutherford, Florence Marion, 1900
Rutherford, George Washington, 1900
Rutledge, William F., 1871
Ryan, Gerald, 1893
Ryan, James William, 1901
Rygate, Charles D. H., 1883
Rygate, Henry Bertram, 1885
Saddington, Arthur G., 1887
Sadler, Alexander, 1900
Salting, George, 1857
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Sandford, Blanche Vavasour, 1902
Sands, John Marshall, 1889
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Saxby, George Campbell, 1891
Saywell, Thomas Stanley, 1900
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1893
Scoular, David, 1895
Scrutton, Caroline Maude, 1900
Seaward, William T., 1892
Seldon, Florence Mary, 1894
Sellors, Rich. Pickering, 1890
Sendall, Alfred E., 1888
Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, 1891
Shand, Alexr. B., 1884
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, 1897
Sharpe, Ernest, 1865
Sharpe, William George, 1897
Shaw, John A. K., 1885
Sheridan, Francis B., 1874
Sheridan, John Patrick, 1890
Sheridan, Muriel Eulalie Bingham, 1900
Sheppard, Edmund Haslewood, 1882
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Sherlock, John Bolt, 1895
Shewcroft, Alfred John, 1893
Sinclair, Colin Archibald, 1899
Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, 1893
Sloman, John, 1872
Smee, Reginald, 1901
Smith, Archibald, 1889
Smith, Emma Isabel, 1893
Smith, Norman, 1894
Smith, William, 1893
Smith, William, 1902
Smith, William Michael, 1902
Somerville, George B., 1882
Squire, Hilton Bell, 1893
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, 1897
Stephen, Edward Milner, 1891
Stephen, Henry Montagu, 1900
Stephen, John William Farish, 1897
Stephenson, Anita Leila, 1901
Stewart, Donald Grant, 1896
Stoney, Edmund Haighton, 1898
Stonham, Kathleen, 1895
Stoyles, Herbert George, 1901
Street, Charles James, 1894
Street, Philip Whistler, 1883
Studds, Harold Augustus, 1900
Studdy, Albert John, 1888
Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, 1891
Sullivan, Denis Joseph, 1899
Sullivan, Henry, 1872
Sullivan, James, 1867
Sullivan, James, 1894
Sullivan, Reginald, 1892
Sutherland, Elmina Louise, 1891
Sutherland, Peter, 1890
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, 1896
Swynny, William Frank, 1899
Symonds, Bertha Violet, 1897
Symonds, Daisy, 1893
Tange, Charles L., 1880
Tarplee, William F., 1884
Taylor, Sarah, 1893
Taylor, Thomas Manning, 1901
Teece, Roy Noel, 1902

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Telfer, James Barnet, 1893
Thallon, James B., 1876
Thomas, Richard Weld, 1893
Thompson, Alexander, 1895
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Thompson, Sydney A., 1887
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Thorburn, James Thos., 1886
Thorne, George, 1865
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Tighe, William, 1892
Tivey, John Proctor, 1902
Todd, Frederick Augustus, 1901
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Tom, Wesley, 1860
Townley, Percy L., 1886
Tozer, Seymour Darvall, 1899
Trindall, Richard B., 1885
Turner, Annie Elizabeth, 1899
Uther, Allan Hammill, 1891
Uther, Jennie Bertha, 1894
Uther, Mary Handfield, 1900
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1890
Verge, John, 1899
Vickery, Ebenezer Frank, 1901
Vivers, Alfred James Lovell, 1895
Waddell, Annie, 1895
Waddy, Percival Richard, 1891
Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1893
Walker, James Ernest, 1894
Walker, Samuel Herbert, 1894
Walker, William A., 1888
Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1889
Walsh, James Joseph, 1901
Walsh, John James, 1899
Walton, George Henry Montague, 1899
Ward, Leonard Keith, 1900
Ward, Ruby Estelle, 1897
Ward, Thomas W. C., 1884
Wardrop, Gabriel, 1893
Warren, Ernest William, 1898
Watt, Andrew Robert James, 1893
Watt, Charles Prosper, 1893
Watson, Robert S., 1887
Wearne, Amy Isabel, 1893
Wearne, Richard Arthur, 1895
Weigall, Harold Walter, 1895
West, Edith Annie, 1900
Wheeler, Harold Charles Fearon, 1902
White, Charles Alfred, 1895
Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline, 1895
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, 1897
Whiting, Joseph, 1895
Wilkinson, Henry L., 1880
Wilkinson, W. Camac, 1878
Williams, Alfred James, 1898
Williams, James Leslie, 1892
Williams, John Alfred, 1894
Williams, Leslie Ballesat, 1899
Williams, William, 1891
Williams, William, 1895
Williams, William Henry, 1894
Williamson, Mark A., 1879
Williamson, Percy Leyden, 1899
Wilshire, Hector, 1902
Wilson, Frederick James, 1893
Wilson, David, 1901
Wilson, George Harry, 1901
Wilson, Gwendolene Lilian, 1900
Wilson, Roger, 1877
Wilton, Edward Nowill, 1900
Windeyer, Richard, 1891
Windeyer, William Archibald, 1893
Wise, Bernhard R., 1885‡
Withycombe, Ernest John, 1899
Wolstenholme, Harry, 1890
Wood, Frederick Ernest, 1890
Wood, Frederick William, 1894
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, 1893
Woodd, Henry A., 1887
Woodward, Frederick P., 1892
Woolcock, John L., 1883
Wootton, Ernest, 1892
Wright, Stewart, 1882
Yarnold, Alfred Henry, 1896
Yarnold, Isabel May, 1899
Young, James, 1900

DOCTORS OF LAW.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 1901‡
Barry, Alfred, 1884‡
Coghlan, Charles A., 1885
Cullen, William P., 1887
Donovan, John J., 1867
Green, Arthur V., 1887
Jefferis, James, 1885

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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Manning, J. Napoleon, 1892
Marden, John, 1890
Morris, Robert Newton, 1886
Paterson, James S., 1866
Reseby, Thomas, 1873
Sly, George J., 1878
Sly, Joseph D., 1873
Sly, Richard M., 1877
White, James Smith, 1874
White, W. Moore, 1882‡

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1899
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1899
Bavin, Thomas Rainsford, 1897
Bloomfield, William John, 1899
Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1896
Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1897
Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, 1902
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, 1896
Clark, Francis George, 1902
Clegg, William Carnegie, 1901
Clines, Peter Joseph, 1898
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1896
Craig, Charles, 1900
Creagh, William John, 1897
Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1892
Davidson, Colin George Watt, 1901
Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1897
Davies, Wyndham John E., 1895
Edmunds, Walter, 1881
Edwards, David Sutherland, 1899
Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1898
Evans, Ada Emily, 1902
Flannery, George Ernest, 1894
Forsyth, Walter George, 1900
Gerber, Edward W. T., 1894
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1895
Halloran, Aubrey, 1894
Hammond, John Harold, 1898
Harris, George, 1893
Higgins, Percy Reginald, 1895
Holme, John Barton, 1895
Jones, Albert E., 1889‡
Kelynack, Arthur James, 1892
Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1896
Knox, Adrian, 1895‡
Legge, James Gordon, 1890
Levy, Daniel, 1895
Lloyd, Frederick, 1893
Mack, Sidney, 1892
Manning, Henry Edward, 1902
Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1895
Meares, Hercules, 1894
Meillon, John, 1892
Merewether, Hugh Hamilton Mitchell, 1898
Merewether, William David Mitchell, 1898
Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1897
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, 1900
Monahan, William Willis, 1900
Nathan, Edward Alleyne, 1891
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1897
O'Conor, Broughton B., 1895
O'Donohue, John P. Markham, 1902
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1894
Parker, William Arthur, 1898
Peden, John Beverley, 1898
Pickburn, James Prosper, 1894
Pilcher, Norman George Stafford, 1901
Quick, John, 1881‡
Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, 1900
Rogers, Francis E., 1867
Rutherford, George Washington, 1902
Saywell, Thomas Stanley, 1902
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1896
Scoular, David, 1899
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, 1901
Sullivan, Reginald, 1900
Taylor, John Michael, 1893
Thompson, Joseph, 1869
Thomson, Alec., 1894
Tighe, William, 1894
Tole, Joseph, 1869
Tozer, Seymour Darvall, 1901
Uther, Allan Hammill, 1893
Varley, Charles Grant, 1902‡
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1893
Waddell, George Washington, 1899
Waddy, Percival Richard, 1893
Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1895
Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1899
Walker, James Ernest, 1896

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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Walton, George Henry Montague, 1902
Warren, Ernest William, 1900
Watt, Andrew R. J., 1894
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, 1896
Yarrington, W. H. H., 1887
Young, James, 1902

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Bennet, Francis Alexander, 1896‡
Barret, James, 1873
Belgrave, T. B., 1882‡
Blair, John, 1877
Bowker, Richard Ryther S., 1881‡
Chisholm, William, 1887‡
Cleland, John Burton, 1902
Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1895
Flashman, James Froude, 1897
Houison, James, 1870
Jenkins, Edward Johnstone, 1886‡
Jones, Richard T., 1874
Knaggs, Samuel T., 1882‡
Lloyd, Frederick, 1872
Lyden, Michael John, 1892‡
McDonnell, Æneas J., 1896
McMurray, Wahab, 1892‡
Maher, W. Odillo, 1884‡
Milford, Frederick, 1882‡
Moore, George, 1872
Morton, Selby, 1877
Mullins, George Lane, 1890‡
Munro, William John, 1901‡
Oram, Arthur Murray, 1882‡
O'Reilly, Walter William J., 1882‡
Ross, Chisholm, 1886
Rowan, Thomas, 1882
Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1895
Smith, Patrick, 1870
Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1901
Stewart, Charles, 1872
Stuart, T. P. Anderson, 1889‡
Taylor, Charles, 1872
Warren, William Edward, 1882‡
Worrall, Ralph, 1888‡

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
Affleck, Ada C., 1898
Ambrose, Theodore, 1902
Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1902
Andrews, William, 1887‡
Armstrong, William G., 1888
Bancroft, Peter, 1888
Barling, James Eric Vernon, 1900
Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
Barton, John à Beckett Darvall, 1901
Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
Biffin, Harriett Eliza, 1898
Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1899
Blue, Archibald Irwin, 1901
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, 1898
Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
Boelke, Paul, 1893
Bowker, Cedric Victor, 1898
Brade, Gerald Francis, 1899
Brennand, Henry John Wolverton, 1899
Broadbent, Percy Lewis, 1902
Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, 1897
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
Burge, Stephen Bruce, 1900
Burkitt, Edmund Henry, 1896
Busby, Hugh, 1900
Cameron, Donald Allan, 1900
Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, 1898
Challands, Frederick, 1892
Chenhall, William Thomas, 1897‡
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
Combes, Edgar William Anthony, 1902
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1896
Cooley, Percy Glover, 1898
Cope, Hubert Roger, 1898
Corbin, Albert George, 1900
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
Cox, Frederick Henry, 1895
Cox, Harrie, 1900
Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
Davies, Reginald Laidlaw, 1901
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
Deck, George Henry Baring, 1896
Deck, John Northcote, 1900

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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Delohery, Henry Charles, 1899
Dey, Robert, 1898
Dick, Robert, 1892
Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
Durack, William Joseph, 1900
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, 1900
Ellis, Henry A., 1887§
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
Flecker, Oscar Sydney, 1902
Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall, 1901
Freshney, Reginald, 1892
Garde, Henry Lee, 1901
Goldsmid, Albert, 1895
Graham, James, 1886§
Graham, Mabel Jessie, 1900
Green, Terence Albert, 1893
Greenham, Eleanor Constance, 1901
Griffiths, Frederick Guy, 1900
Gullett, Lucy Edith, 1900
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, 1898
Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1895
Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
Hardman, Robert, 1900
Harris, Walter Eli, 1900
Harris, Lawrence Herschell Levi, 1896
Harris, William Henry, 1897
Hart, Basil Lloyd, 1900
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty, 1900
Henderson, John Niven, 1893
Henry, Arthur, 1889
Henry, Arthur G., 1888
Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
Holt, Arthur Christian, 1901
Horton, William Henry, 1902
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1895
Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
Hunter, William Allen, 1902
Kater, Norman William, 1898
Kelly, Patrick J., 1889
King, Aubrey Arthur, 1900
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
Jackson, John William, 1895
Jones, Philip Sydney, 1900
Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, 1896
Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892
Leahy, John P. D., 1892
Lee, Henry Herbert, 1901
Lees, Geoffrey John, 1900
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, 1898
Litchfield, William Frederick, 1893
Lister, Henry, 1892
Ludowici, Edward, 1899
Luker, Donald, 1894
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
McCredie, Robert William, 1901
McEvoy, John Joseph Stuart, 1900
Macintosh, Alexander Hay, 1901
McKay, William John S., 1891
Mackenzie, John, 1899
Mackinnon, Roger Robert S., 1894
McLean, George, 1900
MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop, 1899
MacPherson, John, 1898
Maffey, Reginald William H., 1900
Magarey, Frank William Ashley, 1899
Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
Marr, Gordon William Singer, 1901
Marsden, Ernest Ambrose, 1901
Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
Moncrieff, Edward Woods, 1902
Morton, Gavin, 1890
Morton, John, 1890
Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
Muscio, Allan, 1902
Newton, Alice Sarah, 1898
Newton, William Thomas Joseph, 1900
Nolan, Herbert Russell, 1890
Oakes, Arthur, 1881§
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
O'Keefe, John James, 1898
Old, George Greensil, 1900
Olver, William Reath, 1900

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Page, Earle Christmas Grafton, 1902
Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
Park, Joseph, 1892
Paton, James Wright, 1900
Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, 1900
Pockley, Frank Antill, 1888†
Pulleine, Robert Henry, 1898
Purser, Cecil, 1890
Read, William Henry, 1898
Richards, Samuel J., 1893
Robinson, Grace Fairley, 1893
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
Roe, James Martin, 1900
Roseby, Edmund Rupert, 1900
Rutledge, David D., 1888
Sandes, Francis Percival, 1899
Savage, Edward Joseph, 1900
Savage, Vincent Wellesley, 1901
Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Scot-Skirving, Robert, 1888†
Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
Seldon, William, 1902
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, 1902
Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Shirlow, Sydney Stewart, 1892
Shirlow, William John, 1892
Shorter, Herbert Leopold Ashton, 1899
Spark, Ernest James T., 1895
Stanley, George Percival, 1891
Stephen, Edward Horatio Milner, 1902
Stevens, William Woodburn, 1898
Stokes, Edward Sutherland, 1891
Stuckey, Francis Seavington, 1902
Studdy, William Bradridge, 1895
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
Taylor, Charles James, 1900
Terrey, Hedley, 1897
Thomas, George Bowen, 1901
Tidswell, Frank, 1892
Throsby, Herbert Zouch, 1898
Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Ure, Edith, 1902
Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
Veech, Michael, 1894
Verco, Clement Armour, 1901
Verco, Sydney Manton, 1900
Wade, Robert Blakeway, 1896
Wallace, Donald, 1902
Walton, William Bain, 1898
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
Webb, Fritz William, 1902
West, Francis William, 1900
White, Margaret Isabel, 1902
Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
Wilson, Thomas George, 1899
Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski Wladimir, 1896

MASTERS OF SURGERY.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
Affleck, Ada C., 1898
Ambrose, Theodore, 1902
Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1902
Armstrong, William G., 1888
Bancroft, Peter, 1888
Barling, James Eric Vernon, 1901
Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, 1901
Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
Biffin, Harriett Eliza, 1898
Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1899
Blue, Archibald Irwin, 1901
Boelke, Paul, 1893
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, 1898
Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
Brennand, Henry John W., 1899
Broadbent, Percy Lewis, 1902
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
Busby, Hugh, 1900
Cameron, Donald Allan, 1901
Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, 1898
Challands, Frederick, 1892
Cleland, John Burton, 1900
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
Combes, Edgar William Anthony, 1902
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1893
Cooley, Percy Glover, 1898
Corbin, Alfred George, 1900

† Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1892
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
Davies, Reginald Laidlaw, 1901
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
Deck, George Henry Baring, 1901
Dey, Robert, 1898
Dick, Robert, 1892
Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, 1900
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
Flashman, James Froude, 1894
Flecker, Oscar Sydney, 1902
Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall, 1901
Freshney, Reginald, 1892
Garde, Henry Lee, 1901
Graham, Mabel Jessie, 1902
Greenham, Eleanor Constance, 1901
Gullett, Lucy Edith, 1901
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, 1898
Hall, George R. P., 1895
Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
Harris, Lawrence Herschell L., 1896
Harris, William Henry, 1897
Harris, Walter Eli, 1900
Hart, Basil Lloyd, 1901
Henderson, John Niven, 1893
Henry, Arthur, 1889
Henry, Arthur G., 1888
Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
Jackson, John W., 1895
Jones, Philip Sydney, 1901
Kater, Norman William, 1898
King, Aubrey Arthur, 1900
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, 1901
Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892
Leahy, John P. D., 1892
Lee, Henry Herbert, 1901
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, 1898
Ludowici, Edward, 1899
Luker, Donald, 1894
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
McCredie, Robert William, 1901
McDonnell, Æneas J., 1889
Macintosh, Alexander Hay, 1901
McKay, William John S., 1891
Mackenzie, John, 1899
Mackinnon, Roger R. S., 1894
McLean, George, 1900
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., 1899
MacPherson, John, 1898
Magarey, Frank William A., 1899
Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
Marsden, Ernest Ambrose, 1901
Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
Moncrieff, Edward Woods, 1902
Morton, Gavin, 1890
Morton, John, 1890
Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
Newton, Alice Sarah, 1898
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
Olver, William Reath, 1901
Page, Earle Christmas Grafton, 1902
Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
Park, Joseph, 1892
Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, 1901
Purser, Cecil, 1890
Read, William Henry, 1898
Richards, Samuel J., 1896
Robinson, Grace Fairley, 1893
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
Roseby, Edmund Rupert, 1902
Rutledge, David D., 1888
Sandes, Francis Percival, 1899
Savage, Edward Joseph, 1901
Savage, Vincent Wellesley, 1901
Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, 1902
Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Shirlow, Sydney Stewart, 1892
Shirlow, William John, 1892
Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1893
Spark, Ernest J. T., 1895
Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1898

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Stanley, George Percival, 1891
Stevens, William Woodburn, 1900
Stokes, Edw. Sutherland, 1891
Stuckey, Francis Seavington, 1902
Studdy, William B., 1895
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
Taylor, Charles James, 1900
Terrey, Hedley, 1900
Thomas, George Bowen, 1901
Tidswell, Frank, 1892
Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Ure, Edith, 1902
Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
Veech, Michael, 1894
Verco, Sydney Manton, 1900
Verco, Clement Artnour, 1901
Walton, William Bain, 1898
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
Webb, Fritz William, 1902
West, Francis William, 1900
White, Margaret Isabel, 1902
Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
Wilson, Thomas George, 1899
Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
Zlotkowski, Frederic Sob. W., 1896

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

d'Apice, John Edmund F., 1900
Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., 1894
Birks, Lawrence, 1901§
Boyd, Arthur, 1901
Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, 1894
Brennan, Sarah Octavia, 1898
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1898
Corbin, Albert George, 1895
Crane, John T., 1887
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, 1898
Dunlop, Norman John, 1895
Flashman, James Froude, 1893
Fletcher, Archibald W., 1888
Forde, James, 1893
Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1893
Harker, George, 1899
Harris, Marian, 1902
Heden, Ernest Charles Burgess, 1901
Horton, Marion Charlotte, 1897
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1893
Hunt, Fanny E., 1888
Johnston, Stephen Jason, 1902
Jordan, Geo. Edward Gustavus, 1901
Leverrier, Frank, 1885
MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop, 1897
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1894
McKay, William J. S., 1887
MacPherson, John, 1896
Madsen, John Percival Vissing, 1900
Mort, Harold Sutcliffe, 1901
Peterson, Arthur James, 1901
Petrie, James Matthew, 1901
Pollock, James Arthur, 1889
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1894
Ross, William John Clunies, 1891§
Sharp, George Granville, 1902
Sheldon, Stratford, 1894
Shirley, John, 1887§
Vonwiller, Oscar Ulric, 1902
Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, 1899
Watt, John Alexander, 1894
Weston, Percy Leonard, 1901
Wilson, Richard Cunliffe, 1901
Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
Woolnough, Walter George, 1898

MASTERS OF ENGINEERING.

Bradfield, John Job Crew, 1896
Cook, Walter Edmund, 1899§
Dare, Henry Harvey, 1894
Vicars, James, 1892

BACHELORS OF ENGINEERING.

(Civil Engineering.)

Amphlett, Edward Albin, 1889
Amphlett, Henry Martin, 1897
Arnott, Robert Fleming, 1895
Barraclough, Samuel Henry, 1892
Beaver, William Richard, 1899
Birch, William John, 1891

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Bowman, Archer, 1889
Boyd, Arthur, 1902
Boyd, Robert James, 1898
Brearley, Joseph Henry D., 1895
Bucknell, Louis Geoffrey, 1891
Colyer, Moreton John Godden, 1896
Corlette, James Montague Christian, 1902
Craig, Alexander Donald, 1895
Deane, Henry James, 1897
Doak, Walter James, 1895
Fitz, Norman V., 1888
Hawken, Rogen William H., 1900
Hayley, Percy Reginald, 1893
Hole, William Francis, 1896
Jackson, Clements F. V., 1895
Ledger, William Henry, 1893
MacTaggart, Norman J. C., 1892
Madsen, John Percival Vissing, 1901
Mathison, Walter Charter, 1899
Merewether, Edward A. M., 1885
Myers, Harold Walter, 1901
Poole, William, 1900
Roberts, James Waller, 1892
Ross, Colin John, 1891[1]
Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, 1897
Rygate, Philip W., 1885
Sawyer, Basil, 1896
Seale, Herbert Percy, 1894
Small, Herbert Stuart Inglis, 1897
Stephens, Charles Thomas, 1892
Strickland, Tom Percival, 1897
Thompson, William Mann, 1886
Wallach, Bernard, 1897
Ward, Thos. Wm. Chapman, 1886
Warren, Ernest William, 1897
White, Norman Frederick, 1894
Wood, Ebenezer Clarence, 1885
Wood, James Patrick, 1895
Woore, John Morris Simeon, 1896

(Mining and Metallurgy.)

Ball, Lionel Clive, 1900
Barker, Reginald Frederick, 1900
Black, Reginald Austin Wm., 1898
Boyd, William Sprott, 1901
Cameron, Colin Bowman, 1902
Dixon, James Thomson, 1895
Freeman, Charles Cuthbert, 1902
Gibson, Charles George, 1900
Gorringe, Lloyd Septimus, 1901
Gould, Hubert John, 1902
Gregson, William Hilder, 1901
Grut, Charles Frederick de Jersey, 1901
Heden, Ernest Charles Burgess, 1902
Jack, Robert Lockhart, 1899
Jackson, Clements Frederick V., 1900
Jenkins, Charles Warren B., 1895
Mack, Augustus Charles, 1902
Mawson, Douglas, 1902
More, George Allan, 1901
Morris, John Fossbrook, 1899
Mort, Selwyn Robert, 1900
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, 1894
Newman, James Malcolm, 1901
Palmer, Thomas Henry, 1898
Piddington, Francis Llewellyn, 1898
Poole, William, 1900
Reid, Norman, 1898
Simpson, Edward S., 1895
Slee, Richard Thilthorpe, 1901
Spier, Reginald Vincent, 1902
Stanley, Frederick Vernon, 1902
Stewart, Alexander Hay, 1902
Thomas, David, 1902
Try, John Cowley, 1902
Twynam, Henry, 1896
Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, 1900
Weigall, Arthur Raymond, 1894
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, 1902
Williams, Leslie Balleeat, 1902
Winton, Louis Joseph, 1901
Wilson, John Bowie, 1897

[1] Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Year.

Askham, Albert Charles
Austin, Fanny M.
Austin, Reginald Young
Barker, Harold Mandeville
Barker, Nigel Chase
Barnard, George Jessel
Barry, Duncan Robertson
Body, Eliel Edmund Irving
Bottrell, Edwin Horace
Brennan, William Keating
Burfitt, Manie Boyd
Campbell, Charles James
Chrismas, Charles Herbert
Coleman, Isabel Mary
Colvin, Arthur Edmund
Curren, Ethel
Dawes, Madeleine Mabel
Dawson, Arthur Lacy
Dick, Thomas Hislop
Dickson, Barrington Blomfield
Donkin, William Dalkeith
Douglas, Robert Johnstone
*Ewing, Thomas
Flashman, Horace West
Fowler, Enoch
Futter, Victor Sedley
Garnock, Reginald Charles Daniel
Geddes, Cecil Burtoft
Giblin, William Eric
Graham, Frances
Hall, Dorothy Vine
*Hallman, Edward Francis
Henderson, Robert Greenway
Henry, Hugh
Inglis, John Gordon
Johnson, Norman Russell
Jones, Sydney Toogood
*Jones, William
Kaeppel, Audrée Adelaide
King, William Gordon
Larkins, Nicholas
McGee, John Norrie
Makinson, Gilbert Philip
Manning, Herbert Henry
Markell, Horace Francis
Manning, Hugh Eldred
Maxted, Spencer E.
Melville, Hector Pope
Michael, Aubrey Gordon
Mott, Olive Lenore
Mottershead, Arthur
Murray-Prior, Robert Sterling
Oxenham, Norman
Paterson, John
Paul, Alfred
Perry, William Wentworth
Priestley, Henry
*Read, Thomas Walford Vero
Real, Edward Thynne
Redgrave, Leslie Alfred
Renton, William John
Robertson, May Douglas
Rogers, Francis Cecil
Rogers, Percival Halse
Roughton, Gladys Muriel
*Shaw, William E. V.
Sinclair, Archibald Fletcher
Skillman, Jessie
Slack, Ella Mary
Stewart, Gordon Cox
St. Vincent Welch, Kenyon
Talbot, Ethel
Tebbutt, Arthur Hamilton
Tomlinson, George Leigh
Townsend, Edward Samuel
Waddy, Ernest Frederick
Wade, Robert Thompson
Walker, Arthur Dight
Ward, Ruby Estelle
Whiting, Keith Moore
Young, Percy Horace Broughton

Second Year.

Armstrong, Clare Annie Constance
Boland, Blanche Edith
Bonney, Reginald Schofield
Brearley, Edwin Andrew
Bruxner, Michael Frederick
Campbell, Alexander Petrie
Candlish, Robert Smith
Carey, Daisy

* Unmatriculated.

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Carruthers, Ada Mary
Collier, Frederick William Dean
Collings, Edith
Cramp, Karl Reginald
Cranswick, George Harvard
Cullen, Frank Vivian John
Dey, David Dewar
Diethelm, Oscar Albert Anton
Duff, Victor Clark
Fisher, Arthur Donnelly
Fox, Millicent
Freeman-Meeks, Victor Alfred
Fry, Edith May
Goddard, Thomas Herbert
Hill, Douglas Bayly
Holloway, Eirené Anna
Jaques, Harold Vivian
La Douce, Félicie Aurelie
Levick, Alfred Manning
Loudon, Bertha Winifred
Lowick, Clara
Lyons, Ettie
MacCallum, Isabella Renton
MacInnes, Isabel Mary
Mackay, Iven Giffard
Maxwell, William
Morley, Irene Madeline
Mugliston, Madeline Lucy
Murray, Charles O'Connor
Noake, Arthur Raynor
Powell, James William Garnet
Reid, Roberta Jane Sinclair
Rentoul, James Buchan
Rofe, Ruth Irene
Sheehy, William
Skillen, Elizabeth
Sutton, Mabel Harriet
Watts, Percy Richard
Weatherburn, Charles Ernest
Wheeler, Arthur Russell

Third Year.

Allen, Leslie Holdsworth
Anderson, Virginia
Austin, Alfred Herbert
Baret, Henri Victor David
Barton, Wilfrid Alexander
Brentnall, Nina Tillotson
Cohen, Alroy Maitland
Cole, Percival Richard
Coutts, Margaret
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Denham, Howard Kynaston
Docker, Gladys Mary Brougham
Graham, Emily Rebecca
Grant, William James
Gregson, Edward Jesse
Harley, Helen Louise
Hope, Percival
Jensen, Klio
King-Kemp, Richard Cyril
Logan, George
McMahon, William Daniel
McWilliam, Neville Gilbert
Massey-Makinson, Arthur
Meek, Herbert Arthur
Mowbray, Rupert Wallace
Murray-Prior, Dorothea Katherine
Rutherford, Constance Muriel
Saunders, Florence Louisa
Sharpe, George Frederick
Slade, Oswald Carey
Sproule, Margaret
Stewart, James Robert
Wardrop, Maggie Robertson
Wark, Florence Helen
Waterhouse, Eben Gowrie
Watson, Herbert Frazer
Wilkinson, Ida Beatrice

EVENING STUDENTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Year.

Allen, Henry Alexander
*Anderson, Rachel
Anderson, Robert
*Barron, George Moncrieff
Barrow, Isaac Manly
Binns, Kenneth
*Bourke, Joseph Ormond Aloysius
Callaghan, Stanislaus Kostka
*Cole, Arthur
Ellis, Stephen Gordon
Harris, Lewis Alexander
*Hutton, Minnie

* Unmatriculated.

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*Kennedy, William Marr
*Laby, Thomas H. Howell
Latreille, Meta Gertrude Emily
*Lovell, Henry Tasman
Loxton, Frederick Ewen
Miller, James Keith
Moylan, William Patrick
*Olsen, John Murray Sydney
*Newton, Roland George
Smith, Stanley Clifton
Terry, Frank
Tremlett, Frank Cecil Glazebrook

Second Year.

Beckenham, John George
Brown, George Edward
Campbell, Walter Charles
Carroll, William John Smythe
Compton, Albert Zarenne
Coombes, Archie James
Ebsworth, Samuel Wilfred
Evans, Sara
*Gilchrist, Archibald
Goddard, Ernest James
Henderson, Ernest Sydney
Hewitt, Thomas Cotgrave
Jordan, Frederick Richard
Love, James
McDonald, Timothy George
Noake, Reginald Robert
Oakes, Florence Isabelle Mantell
Page, Earle Christmas Grafton, M.B., Ch.M.
Quinn, John Joseph
Robins, Alfred Frederick
Schrader, Cyril Petersen
Spence, John
Walker, Annie Letty

Third Year.

Bathgate, Donald Gordon
Browne, Joseph Alexander
Close, John Campbell
Fetherstone, Leslie
Giles, John Porter Harris
Hartnell, Frederick Somerset
Lindsay, William Carlow
Little, Vivian Agincourt Spence
O'Reilly, Walter Cresswell
Oswald, Alfred William
Roberts, Thomas Taylor
Stevenson, William Henry Webster
Wellisch, Edward Montagu
Yates, Malcolm Edwin

Attending Postgraduate Classes.

Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, B.A.
Artlett, William Langridge, B.A.
Anderson, Catherine, B.A.
Bruce, Grace Mitchell, B.A.
Boxall, Nelson, B.A.
Clipsham, Gertrude M., B.A.
Curtis, William John, B.A.
Crisford, Hilda Nelsie Moore, B.A.
Dash, Ebenezer, B.A.
Dunlop, John William, B.A.
Grassick, Charles Currie, B.A.
Grieve, John Thomas, B.A.
Houison, Stephen James, B.A.
Evans-Jones, David Pentland, B.A.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E., B.A.
Jackson, Frederick Charles, B.A.
Kennedy, Philip, B.A.
Lasker, Samuel, B.A.
McMullen, Frank, B.A.
Maxted, Henry Louis, B.A.
Paine, George Henry, B.A.
Reynolds, Reginald Blair, B.A.
Taylor, John Michael, M.A.
Scrutton, Caroline Maude, B.A.
Turner, Annie Elizabeth, B.A.
Williams, William, B.A.

Unmatriculated Students attending Individual Courses.

Antonino, Brother
Bruce, Nellie
Cooley, Bertha Glover
Donoghue, Edward J.
Elston, William Robert
Fergus, Brother
Fidler, Mabel
Halloran, Thomas J.
Hooper, Florence Earle
Murray, Cosmo
Owen, Susanna
Parsons, Alice Mary
Parsons, Florence Loney
Rickard, James

* Unmatriculated.

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Robson, Gertrude
Simon, John Deer
Skinner, Fred.
Smith, S. H.
Wilson, Dorothy Elspeth

FACULTY OF LAW.

First Year.

McLachlan, Arthur Lindsay

Third Year.

Bathgate, Donald Gordon
†Breckenridge, Charles C. P.
Cohen, Alroy Maitland
Ferguson, John Alexander, B.A.
Fetherstone, Leslie
Green, Henry Mackenzie, B.A.
Hodge, Sydney Trevillian, B.A.
King-Kemp, Richard Cyril
Lindsay, William Carlow
MacLaurin, Henry Normand, B.A.
Slade, Oswald Carey
†Teece, Roy Noel, B.A.
Watson, Herbert Frazer
Wilson, David, B.A.

Fourth Year.

Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp, B.A.
Curtis, William John, B.A.
Fahey, Bartley Francis, B.A.
*Hall, David Robert
Hinton, William Samuel, B.A.
*Holman, William Arthur
Larkins, Frank Joseph Moore, B.A.
Pitt, Arthur Gladstone Matcham, B.A.
Power, Percy Horne, B.A.
Vickery, Ebenezer Frank, B.A.
Wilson, George Harry, B.A.

Fifth Year.

Arnold, Austen Guerry de Lauret
Browne, Joseph Alexander
Butler, Patrick Joseph, B.A.
Holliday, Andrew, B.A.
Lehane, Thomas Joseph, B.A.
McLaren, Alexander Duncan, B.A.
Pratt, Walter Henry, B.A.
Robson, Reginald Norman, B.A.
Rogers, William Arnott Halse
Sinclair, Colin Archibald, B.A.
Stephen, Henry Montagu, B.A.
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, B.A.
Teece, Richard Clive, M.A.
*Walker, Norman Whistler Gregory

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Year.

Baret, Henry Victor David
Binns, William Johnstone, M.A.
Breslin, Edward Joseph
Bradley, Clement Henry Burton
Cahill, Aubrey
Campbell, John Stuart, B.A.
Chapman, Herbert Owen
Close, Douglas Campbell
Cohen, Sydnie Lionel
Conolly, Henry Willans
Craig, Francis
Culpin, Daisy Ellen
Curtin, Austin Sydney
Deakin, John Edwin Ferdinand
Diethelm, Oscar Albert Anton
Edwards, James George
Elwell, Laurence Bedford
Ewing, Frank Peter
Gilchrist, James Joseph
*Hingston, William Beaumont
Howard, Charles Stanley Allan
Hutchinson, Eric Lloyd
McClelland, Reginald Eustace
Macdonald, James Johnston
Maher, Charles Weston
MacInnes, Angus, B.A.
Mackenzie, Arthur Joseph
McKenna, Thomas Richard
McKillop, Robert Alexander
Martin, Harold
Moran, Herbert Michael Ormond
O'Halloran, Charles Michael

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

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Ormiston, Martha Isabel
Oxenham, Humphrey Bede
Paul, George Augustus
Poate, Hugh Raymond Guy
Prevost, Richard Lewis de Teissier
Pridham, Harold Ernest
Renwick, Charles Saunders
Rorke, Sydney Norman
Rutledge, Edward Hamilton
Schlink, Herbert Henry
Shellshear, Joseph Lexton
Steele, Andrew Buchanan
Stokes, Frank Oliver
Thompson, Clive Wentworth
Vickers, Wilfred
White, Wilfrid James
Whitney, George Charles

Second Year.

Adams, Edith Mary
Aspinall, Archibald John
Aspinall, Jessie Strahorn
Bell, George
Binney, Constance Clarice
Butler, Thomas
Cahill, Arthur Charles
Clifford, James Percy
Dight, Clarence Charles
Fiaschi, Carlo Ferrucio
Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A.
Gibson, Duncan David
Graham, David Hannam
Harper, Margaret Hilda
Harris, John Solomon
Harris, Samuel Henry
Healop, John William
Hill, John Goodwin Watson, B.A.
Lightoller, George Henry Standish
MacCulloch, Harington Thomas Cuthbert
McKillop, Archibald
Molesworth, Edmund Harold
Moseley, Arthur Henry
O'Reilly, Theophilus Linnell
Palmer, Charles Reginald
Palmer, Henry Wilfred
Parker, Reginald Arthur
Parkinson, Thomas Carlyle
Roger, John Morris
Sapsford, Clinton Pelham
St. Vincent Welch, John Basil
Stacy, Valentine Osborne
Veech, Patrick Louis
Walker-Smith, Hugh Bell
Wherrett, Ernest Albert
Willis, Charles St. Leger
Withers, Oswald Edgar Bruce
Wylie, Mary Wilhelmina

Third Year.

Adams, Frances Lucy
Bligh, Erasmus Algernon Robert
Coen, Joseph
Cook, Sydney Leicester, B.A.
Cowlishaw, Leslie
Culpin, Ernest
Dalton, Patrick
Day, Edward James
Deck, Horace Leigh
Donovan, Harrie Carisfort Edmond
Griffiths, John Neville
Hammand, Kendall
Harrison, Edgar Selwyn
Johnston, Langton Parker
Jones, Horace Arnold
Kay, Stuart
Leslie, James Robert
McDowall, Valentine
McKelvey, John Lawrence
O'Reilly, Susannah Hennessy
Power, John Wardell
Quaife, Cyril
Quaife, Walter Thorold
Roberts, Alfred Spencer Cecil
Shellshear, Cyril
Smith, Percy Edward
Simpson, Francis George Macneill
Verge, Arthur
Vernon, Geoffrey Hampden
Whiteman, Reginald John Nelson
Young, Edgar Harold

Fourth Year.

Benjafield, Vivian
Buchanan, George Arthur
Buchanan, Joseph David
Bridge, Norbert Henry

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Browne, Claude Seccombe
Clouston, Thomas Bennett
Connolly, Thomas Patrick
D'Arcy, Constance Elizabeth
Finckh, Alfred Edmund
Finselbach, Friedrich Wm. August
Gillespie, Arthur Paul
Godsall, Robert Spencer
Goergs, Karl Randolph Wilhelm
Hansard, Norman William
Higgins, Thomas Edward Charles
Holland, John Joseph
Jones, Lincoln
Kendall, Herbert William
Lethbridge, Harold Octavius
McDowall, St. Andrew Wm. Logan
MacEncroe, James Michael
Mansfield, Walter Charles
Mawson, William
Miller, Robert Christy
Perkins, Richard
Phillips, Arthur Bradridge
Pritchard, Alice, B.A.
Riley, Spencer Birkenhead. B.A.
Sharp, Granville Gilbert, B.Sc.
Sheehy, William
Stiles, Bernard Tarlton
Thomson, Jean Graeme
Ure, Sarah Louisa
Vernon, Murray Menzies

Fifth Year.

Adams, Francis Charles
Aiken, Percy Norman
Anderson, Arthur
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Blaney, Henry Patrick
Bond, Lionel Wilfred
Bourne, Eleanor Elizabeth
Cahill, John Hampden
Carlile-Thomas, Ida
Chisholm, William Claude
Clarke, Gother Robert Carlisle
Clarke, Philip Sylvester
Corfe, Anstruther John
Conroy, Lionel Bigoe Henzell
Curtis, Albert
Dansey, St. John Warburton
Davis, James Shedden
Dight, Wilford Billingsley
Doyle, William Oscar
Elworthy, William Henry
Farrelly, John Thomas
Fitzpatrick, Edward Bede Lucien
Flashman, Charles Ernest
Fox, Hedley Ebenezer
Grey, William Charles
Halcombe, Charles Digby
Hipsley, Percy Leslie
Humphery, Esca Morris
Langton, William Digan
Latham, Oliver
Llewellyn, Rees Frank
Malin, Stanley Arthur
Marsh, Harold Seaward
Mason, Thomas William
Newman, Ernest Ludlow
Osborne, John King
Plomley, Morris James
Rees, Walter Llewellyn
Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Sadler, Henry Frank
Schwabe, James Harry
Smith, Stewart Arthur
Suckling, Frank Martin
Tange, Frank Septimus
Tarleton, John Willington
Thomson, Jack Mowbray
Tudor-Jones, Evan
Vivers, George Arthur
Walton, John Francis
Watson, James Frederick
Waugh, Richard Andrew Phipps
Woolnough, Robert Edmund

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

First Year.

Barnes, Margaret Estelle
Bond, Harold Henry
Boys, Reginald Septimus
Broughton, Francis Wm. Walford
Burkitt, Cyril Theodore
Chambers, William Clark
Clark, John James
Charlton, Cecil
Cozens, George Charles
*Gilbert, Norman Joseph

* Unmatriculated.

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Hardie, Howard Gordon
*Hope, Henry
Kirchner, Edward Ruvane
Larkins, Beatrice Genevieve
Marshall, William Henry
Medcalf, Charles Sextus
Moxham, Cecil George
Riley, Edwin Bloomfield Gerard
Starkey, John Norman
Starkey, William Augustus

Second Year.

Bradley, John Houghton
Crouch, Frederick Richmond
Dolan, Alfred Pearson Berkeley
*Gunnell, Robert Samuel
MacTaggart, Edgar Alexander
*Marks, Harold David
Marshall, Frank
Neale, James Harold
Neave, Bevan Walter
Praed, Annie
Stockwell, Leslie George

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

Apps, Claude
Andrew, John
Arnott, David Millie
Ball, Walter
Blacklow, Archibald C.
Bowes, John Godfrey Francis
Brown, George Aloysius
Campbell, George
Carroll, Arthur Sydney
Carter, Ernest Augustus
Crawford, Leslie
Davey, Hedley Henry
Edge, Benjamin Thomas
Hewlett, Leslie
James, Charles William
Jones, Harold Frederick
Keith, Christian Watson
Lane, George Bewick
Loney, Sidney Thomas
McBride, Hugh Robert
McGirr, Gregory
Mitchell, Ernest Albert
Mitchell, Frank Montague
Moors, Charles Frederic
Newth, Adrian Hastings
Phillips, Harry Augustus Knight
Parkes, Miriam
Porter, Alexander
Probert, Cyril Kingston
Pattinson, Sydney
Rowe, Claude Coleman
Schofield, Edgar E. C.
Schwegler, John Frederic
Sleeman, James
Stevens, Bertha V.
Teale, W. H. Arthur
Thomas, Frederick Samuel
Thorne, Kate Carina May
Tivey, Norman W. J.
Walker, Henry Edward
Wall, William John
Young, William Horton Tasman
*Upfold, Charles

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

First Year.

Brearley, Edwin Andrew
Close, John Campbell
Edgley, John Milton
Goddard, Ernest James
*Gurney, William Butler
Herrmann, Frederick William
Weatherburn, Charles Ernest

Second Year.

Jensen, Harald Ingemann
Taylor, Thomas Griffith

Third Year.

Close, John Campbell
*Stone, Walter George
*Süssmilch, Carl Adolph
Taylor, Thomas Griffith

* Unmatriculated.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

First Year.

Ballhausen, Frank Louis
Bellemey, Sidney James
Bladon, Ivo George
Burgess, John Henry
Cowlishaw, Roy Gratton
†Cropper, Cecil Howe
Edgley, John Milton
†Findlay, Garnet William Fraser
Fitzgerald, Harrie Gordon
†Fitzhardinge, Roger Berkeley
Foxall, Henry George
Freeman, Victor
Geraghty, William Bernard
Halloran, Harry Richmond
Ireland, Oscar Arthur
Kellick, Arthur Charles Tapley
Langley, Frederic Barker
Larkins, Harold Matthew
†Lees, Ebenezer Joseph
McMaster, Colin Forbes
McNall, Harold
Manning, Jack
†Marriott, Edward West
Mason, William Henry
Maughan, Allan
Mort, Harold Sutcliffe, B.Sc.
Nardin, Collis Carleton
Owen, Tom Mackellar
Powell, Sydney William Charles
Rae, Thomas Robert
Stephen, James Farish
†Tilley, John William
Waine, Victor Joseph
Waters, Ernest Joseph Hill
Webb, Sydney Douglas
Whiteman, Woodleigh Dowling

Second Year.

Civil Engineering.

Martyn, Athelstan Markham
Platt, Cecil Percival

Mining Engineering.

Armstrong, John Nicholas Fraser
Barr, James
†Barton, Bernard Venour
Bennett, Vyvyan Christopher
Boydell, William Guy Broughton
Brown, George Frederick Campbell
Cohen, Arthur Francis
Corlette, James Montagu Christian, B.E.
Dight, Arthur Hilton
Freeman, Ambrose William, B.A.
Garry, John Joseph Patrick
†Gee, Ernest Ira
Harris, Herbert Theodore Rawson
Hill, James Henry Fraser, B.A.
Isaacs, Robert McIntosh
McArdle, Frederick Owen
†Morson, Charles Trevillian
Patterson, Benjamin Gilmore
Reid, Robert Stewart
Robertson, James William
Saunders, George Joseph
Shellshear, Wilton
Skuthorpe, Garnett
*Upfold, Charles

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Brooks, Harold Arthur
†Hill, Jack Alfred Norman
*Morris, Leonard C.
Mort, Harold Sutcliffe, B.Sc.
Smail, John Alexander Moore
Woodcock, Lancelot Richard

Third Year.

Civil Engineering.

Corfe, Duncan Bertram
Henning, Edmund Tregenna
Weston, Percy Leonard, B.Sc.

* Unmatriculated. † Not proceeding to a degree.

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Mining and Metallurgy.

†Brereton, Ernest Le Gay
Caddy, James Pascoe
Caro, Phillip
Clayton, Cyril Henry Joseph
Corlette, James Montagu Christian, B.E.
Dart, Riverine Norman
Davies, Harry Warlow
Debenham, Arthur John
Delohery, Ernest Cecil
Docker, Alfred Brougham
Foy, Leslie Harold
Garde, Henry Thomas
Giblin, Norman Ernest
Gray, George James
Hall, Ernest Kingsbury
Jackson, Frederick Henry
McCrae, Arthur Gordon
*Perry, Ernest Arthur
Peterson, Arthur James, B.Sc.
Richardson, Rosslyn James Dalyell
†Ross, Arthur William
†Stoddart, Raymond
Verge, John, B.A.
Walker, Hugh
Ward, Leonard Keith, B.A.
Weigall, Henry Stuart
Wilson, Richard Cunliffe, B.Sc.
Wood, Henry
Woodburn, Joseph William

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Hall, Roger Vine
Weston, Percy Leonard, B.Sc.

Fourth Year.

Myers, Harold Walter, B.E.

* Unmatriculated † Not proceeding to a degree.

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AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

By the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, superseded by Act 64 Victoria, No. 22, provision is made for the Foundation of Colleges within the University in connection with the various religious denominations, in which students of the University may enjoy the advantages of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of their respective Churches, and tuition supplementary to the lectures of the University Professors.

No student can be admitted to any such College unless he immediately matriculates in the University, submits to its discipline, and attends the statutory lectures; nor can he continue a member of the College longer than his name remains upon the University books.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by an Act 18 Victoria, in connection with the Church of England. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Archbishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Warden, who must be in Priests' Orders, and eighteen Fellows, six of whom must be in Priests' Orders, and the remainder must be laymen. The Fellows, with the Warden, form the Council in which the Government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

WARDEN.

The Rev. Canon William Hey Sharp, M.A., Th. Soc.

VICE-WARDEN.

F. T. Perkins, M.A.

LECTURER.

W. H. W. Nicholls, B.A.

BURSAR.

F. B. Wilkinson, M.A.

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FELLOWS.

Abbott, Rev. T. K., M.A.
Backhouse, His Hon. Judge, M.A.
Carr Smith, Rev. W. I.
Champion, Rev. A. H., M.A.
Chisholm, W., M.D.
Flower, Rev. W., M.A.
Günther, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.
Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C., LL.D.
Peden, J. B., B.A., LL.B.
Russell, F. A. A., M.A.
Simpson, Mr. Justice A. H., M.A., Vice-Chancellor.
Stanton, Right Rev. G. H., D.D., Bishop of Newcastle.
Uther, A. H., B.A., LL.B.
Weigall, A. B., M.A.
Wilkinson, F. B., M.A., Bursar

GRADUATES.

(Continuing on the Books.)

M.A.

Stephen, C. B.
Faithfull, W. P.
Purves, J. M.
Faithfull, H. M.
Pring, R. D.
Powell, T.
Dawson, A. F.
Taylor, Rev. H. W.
Campbell, Rev. J.
Hills, H.
Russell, F. A. A.
Millard, G. W.
Perkins, F. T.

B.A.

Sharpe, E.
Blacket, A. R.
Noake, Rev. R.
Bundock, F.
Buckland, T.
Elder, Rev. F. R.
Bundock, C. W.
Feez, A.
Tange, C.
Morrish, Rev. F.
Piddington, A. B.
Baylis, H. M.
Street, P. W.
Merewether, E. A. M.
Clarke, Rev. F. W.
Millard, A. C.
Jenkins, Rev. C. J.
Woodd, Rev. H. A.
Abbott, Rev. T. K.
Bode, Rev. A. G. H.
Britten, H. E.
Newton, Rev. H.
D'Arcy-Irvine, M. M.
M'Intosh, H.
Roseby, T. E.
Blacket, Rev. C.
Uther, A. H.
Stephen, E. M.
Donk, F. W.
Windeyer, R.
Russell, C. T.
Peden, J. B.
Helsham, C. H.
Tighe, W.
Williams, J. L.
Abbott, H. P.
Dove, W. N.
Dowe, Rev. P. W.
Thomas, Rev. R. W.
Waldron, T. W. K.
Merewether, H. H. M.
Cakebread, Rev. W. J.
Kater, H. H.
Rowland, N. de H.
Merewether, W. D. M.
Holt, A. C.
Maxwell, H. F.
Barton, J. A'B. D.
Hobbs, E.
Blaxland, H. C.
Houison, Rev. S. J.
Gregson, W. H.
Pilcher, N. G. S.
Evans-Jones, D. P.
Brown, Rev. G. E.
Verge, J.
Stephen, H. M.
Mutton, I.
Rutherford, G. W.
Chambers, Rev. G. A.
Harris, R. A.

LL.B.

Uther, A. H.
Waldron, T. W. K.
Tighe, W.
Peden, J. B.
Merewether, H. H. M.
Merewether, W. D. M.
Pilcher, N. G. S.
Rutherford, G. W.

M.D.

Chisholm, W.

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M.B. AND CH.M.

Armstrong, W. G.	Hunt, C. L. W.	Kater, N. W.
Bancroft, P.	Millard, R. J.	Ludowici, E.
Hester, J. W.		Stuckey, F. S.

B.E.

Merewether, E. A. M. | White, N. F.

B.Sc.

Crane, J. T. | Stuckey, F. S. | Sharp, G. G.

STUDENTS.

Barry, D. R.	Johnson, N. R.	Skuthorpe, G.
Bruxner, M. F.	Lethbridge, H. O.	Slade, O. C.
Conolly, H.	Manning, H. E.	Stokes, F. O.
Cranswick, G. H.	Marsh, H. S.	Verge, A.
Futter, V. S.	McCrae, A. G.	Waddy, E. F.
Gregson, E. J.	Rutledge, E. H.	Watson, J. F.
Halloran, H. R.	Sharp, G. G., B.Sc.	White, W. J.
Ireland, O. A.	Simpson, F. G. M.	

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

1. Edward - Aspinall Scholarship.—This Scholarship is awarded to a student of the Second Year who shall have taken at least a second class in the University Examinations. The principal is £500.

2. Kemp Scholarship.—The sum of £400 was bequeathed to the Warden and Fellows by the late Mrs. C. Kemp, to found a Scholarship in memory of her husband, the late Rev. C. Kemp. It is for a First Year student.

3. Canon Stephen Scholarship.—Founded by subscription in memory of the late Canon Stephen. Up to the present year this endowment was subject to a life interest. The conditions of award will shortly be settled.

4. Augusta Priddle Memorial Scholarship.—The sum of £600 was paid to the Warden and Fellows by the late Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, to found a memorial Scholarship. The scholarship is tenable for three years, and is awarded to a resident student who intends to take Holy Orders, and is the son of a clergyman licensed in New South Wales.

5. Starling Foundation.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Warden and Fellows to form a foundation for the assistance of resident students who intend to take Holy Orders.

6. Henry William Abbott Scholarship.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Archbishop of Sydney under the will of the

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late T. K. Abbott, Esq., the interest of which is appropriated for the maintenance of a Scholarship, to be held by a resident student who is preparing to take Holy Orders.

7. Burton Exhibition.—This Exhibition is awarded to a student proceeding from the King's School to St. Paul's College. It is tenable for three years, the value not exceeding £40 per annum. The holder is required to produce at the end of each term a certificate of residence in College, and of good conduct, signed by the Warden.

8. Mitchell Prize.—This Prize was founded by the late Hon. James Mitchell, and is awarded to the Bachelor of Arts of the College who shall, within twelve months after taking that Degree, pass the best examination (of sufficient merit) in the doctrines and History of the Church of England.

9. A prize of books is given by the Council to the student who shows the greatest proficiency in the College Divinity Examination.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act 21 Victoria, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the terms of the Act, the Visitor is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Rector (who must be a duly approved Priest), and eighteen Fellows, of whom six must be duly approved Priests, and twelve Laymen. These eighteen Fellows, with the Rector, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

1894—His Eminence Cardinal Moran.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

RECTOR.

The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien.

FELLOWS.

Butler, F. J., B.A.
Flannery, G., B.A.
Flynn, J. E., M.A.
Freehill, F.B., M.A.
Gallagher, Right Rev. J.
Heydon, Judge
Healy, Very Rev. Dean
Le Rennetel, Very Rev. P., S.M.
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.
Manning, Sir W. P.
McEvilly, U., B.A.
Mort, Laidley
Mullins, J. L., M.A.
Sheehy, The Very Rev. Dr., V.G.
Slattery, Very Rev. P. A.,
Slattery, T., M.L.C., K.C.S.G.
Toohey, J., K.C.S.G., M.L.C.

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M.D.

Maher, W. Odillo.

M.B., CH.M.

Crawley, A. J. C.	Newell, B. A.	Veech, M.

M.B.

Durack, W. J.	Lister, H.	Marsden, E. A.

LL.D.

Coghlan, C. A.

LL.B.

Coffey, F. L. V.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.	Veech, L.
Edmunds, W.	Toole, J. A.	Watt, A. R. J.

M.A.

Brennan, F. P.	Flynn, J. A.	O'Connor, Richard E.
Coghlan, C. A.	Freehill, F. B.	O'Mara, M.
Clune, M. J.	Healy, P. J.	Quirk, Rev. D. P.
Dalton, G. T.	Mullins, J. L.	Walsh, W. M. J.
Flynn, J. E.		

B.A.

Browne, W. C.	Kenna, P. J.	Meillon, J.
Butler, T.	Leverrier, F.	Moloney, T. P.
Butler, F. J.	Leahy, J. P.	Morris, J. M.
Challachor, Rev. H. B.	Lehane, J. J.	O'Brien, P. D.
Casey, M.	Lynch, W.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.
Connellan, J.	Lloyd, T.	O'Keefe, J. A.
Corbett, W.	Macnamara, P. B.	Phillips, R. B.
Coffey, F. L. V.	Macrossan, H. D.	Power, P. H.
Cullinane, J. A.	McNevin, T.	Sheridan, F. B.
Daley, F. H.	Maher, M. E.	Shorthill, J. R.
Durack, J. J. E.	Maher, C. H.	Sullivan, H.
Enright, W. J.	Mayne, J.	Sullivan, J. J.
Fahey, B. F.	Mayne, W. M.	Swanson, E. C.
Flynn, W. F.	McDonagh, J.	Tole, J. A.
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	McEvilly, A.	Veech, L. S.
Gorman, J. R.	McEvilly, U.	Watt, A. R. J.
Higgins, M. A.	McGuinn, D.	Walsh, J. J.
Kelly, T.	Meagher, L. F.	

UNDERGRADUATES.

Blaney, H. P.	Deakin, J. E. F.	Godsall, R.
Breslin, E. J.	Diethelm, O. A.	Lehane, T. J.
Cahill, A.	Douglass, R. J.	Maher, C.
Carroll, W. J. S.	Elworthy, W. H.	McKelvey, J. L.
Clifford, J. P.	Fahey, B. F.	O'Halloran, C. M.
Coen, J.	Fitzpatrick, E. B.	Power, P. H.
Connolly, T. P.	Garry, J. J. P.	Real, E. F.
Dalton, P.	Geraghty, W. B.	Schlink, H. H.

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LECTURERS.

Sacred Scripture	The Rev. the Rector
Logic and Geology	Rev. C. O'Connell, S. J.
Classics	J. Carlos, B.A.
Mathematics	H. de B. O'Reilly, B.A.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

The O'Connell Scholarship (value £40).—Open for competition to resident students who have newly matriculated in 1879 and the years following. (Subscribers—Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., and others.) The origin of this Scholarship was the O'Connell Centenary Celebration.

1902—Deakin, J. E. F.

The Dunne Scholarship (value £40).—Donor, the late Very Rev. P. Dunne, D.D., of Hobart.

1902—Cahill, A.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 31 Victoria, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. The Moderator for the time being of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is Visitor. The Corporation consists of a Principal, who must be a duly ordained Presbyterian Minister, holding and prepared to subscribe (when called upon to do so) the standards of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and twelve Councillors, of whom four, but not more, must be ordained Ministers of the same Church. These twelve Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Right Rev. John Walker.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. Andrew Harper, M.A., D.D. (Edin.)

HUNTER-BAILLIE PROFESSORS.

English Language and Literature (in relation to religion)—J. Kinross, B.A., D.D.

Oriental and Polynesian Languages—Andrew Harper, M.A., D.D.

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MATHEMATICAL LECTURER.	CLASSICAL LECTURER.
Wyndham J. E. Davies, B.A., LL.B.	G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B.
SCIENCE LECTURER.	LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY.
S. J. Johnston, B.A., B.Sc.	K. ff. Swanwick, B.A.
HON. TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
J. T. Walker.	William Wood.

COUNCILLORS.

Bowman, Arthur, B.A.	Ferguson, Rev. John
Bowman, E., M.A., LL.B.	Fuller, G. W., M.A.
Bruce, Rev. D., D.D.	Garland, John, M.A., LL.B.
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A., D.D.	Goodlet, John Hay
Campbell, John	Hay, John, LL.D.
Clouston, Rev. T. E., B.A., D.D.	Walker, J. T., Senator

TRUSTEES.

Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.	Bowman, Arthur, B.A.
MacLaurin, Hon. H. N., M.D., LL.D.	Thomson, Dugald, M.P.
	Walker, J. T., Senator

M.A.

Anderson, H. C. L.	Jackson, Rev. R.	Rygate, P. W.
Cohen, J. J.	Kay, Rev. Robert	Smairl, J. H.
Cribb, J. G.	Mann, W. J. G.	Steel, Rev. Robert
Flint, C. A.	Marrack, J. R. M.	Teece, R. Clive
Fuller, G. W.	Moore, S.	Thompson, J. A.
Gill, A. C.	Perkins, A. E.	Waddell, G. W.
Hill, Rev. Thomas	Ralston, A. G.	Waugh, Rev. Robert

M.B. AND CH.M.

Cameron, D. A.	Henderson, J.	Purser, C.
Davidson, Leslie G.	Jones, P. Sydney	Savage, Vincent W.
Davies, R. L.	King, A. A.	Sheppard, A. M.
Dick, Robert	Kinross, R. M.	Stokes, Edward S.
Fresl.ney, Reginald	Perkins, A. E.	Townley, Percy L.
Griffiths, F. G.		

LL.B.

Edwards, D. S.	Parker, W. A.	Waddell, G. W.
Gill, A. C.	Tozer, S. D.	Walker, J. E.

B.A.

Anderson, W. A. S.	Copland, F. F.	Dudley, J. T.
Auld, J. H. G.	Cosh, Rev. J., B.D.	Edwards, J.
Barnet, Rev. Donald	Craig, A. D.	Edwards, D. S.
Beegling, D. H.	Crane, Rev. C.	Edwards, E. E.
Bowman, Alister S.	Crawford, T. S.	Elphinstone, James
Bowman, Arthur	Dettmann, H. S.	Gill, A. C.
Bowman, Ernest	Dick, J. A.	Gordon, G. A.
Campbell, C. R.	Dick, W. T.	Griffiths, F. G.
Cameron, A. P.	Doig, A. J.	Halliday, G. C.

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B.A.—*continued.*

Hunt, Harold W. G.	Munro, W. J.	Shand, A. B.
Hunter, T. B.	Nelson, D. J.	Sheppard, E. H.
Jamieson, S.	Paine, Bennington H.	Somerville, G. B.
Kinross, R. M.	Parker, W. A.	Stacy, F. S.
Linsley, W. H.	Perkins, J. A. R.	Swanwick, K. ff.
Lyon, Pearson	Perské, H.	Teece, R. N.
McCook, A. S.	Poidevin, L. O. S.	Thorburn, Rev. J. T.
McLelland, Hugh	Pope, Roland J.	Townley, Percy L.
Johnston, J.	Prentice, A. J.	Tozer, S. D.
McManamey, James F.	Purser, Cecil	Walker, J. E.
McNeil, A.	Quigley, J.	Walker, S. H.
Manning, R. K.	Ramsay, J.	White, Rev. C. A.
Merrington, E. N.	Robson, R. N.	Whitfeld, H. E.
Miller, Rev. R.	Rygate, C. D. H.	Woodward, F. P.
Moore, J.	Rygate, H. B.	

M.E.

Bradfield, John J. C.

B.E.

Bowman, Archer	Jack, R. L.	Stanley, F. V.
Cameron, C. B.	Rowlands, H. B.	

STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE.

Barton, Wilfrid A.	Love, James	Mowbray, Rupert W.
Bond, Lionel W.	McCook, W. H., B.A. (Divinity.)	Phillips, A. B.
Browne, Claude S.	McDonald, James A.	Roberts, S. A. C.
Campbell, C. J.	McDowall, St. A. W. L.	Roger, J. M.
Donkin, William D.	McDowall, Valentine	Rogers, Percival H.
Freeman, A. W., B.A. (Engineering.)	Mackay, Iven G.	Sinclair, A. F.
Fowler, E.	McKenzie, Arthur J.	Smith, P. A.
Griffiths, J. N.	Malin, S. A.	Stewart, G. Cox
Heaslop, J. W.	Meeks, Victor A. F.	Thomson, J. M.
Henry, Hugh	Merrington, E. N., B.A. (Divinity.)	Thomson, Clive W.
Hope, Percival	Millican, W.	Webb, S. D.
Lightoller, G. H. S.		Whiteman, Reg. J. N.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Allen, L. H., 3rd Arts		Nolan, J. H. M., B.A.	Divinity.
Crawford, T. S., B.A.	(Divinity)	Rentoul, J. B.	
Gresham, F. W.		Sharpe, W. G., B.A.	
Henderson, E. S.			

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

I.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Bowman Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was bequeathed in 1873 by the late Robert Bowman, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1902—W. H. McCook, B.A. (1st Divinity).

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2. Frazer Scholarship.—In 1884, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C., for a Scholarship.

1902—P. Hope (3rd Arts).

3. The Gordon Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1882, by the late S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., for the foundation of a Scholarship for students who have taken the B.A. Degree, or first class in Classics (Second Year).

1902—Wilfred A. Barton (3rd Arts).

4. The Lawson Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 (in bank shares) was bequeathed in 1882, by the late George Lawson, Esq., of Yass, for the foundation of a Scholarship for students who have taken the B.A. Degree.

5. The Struth Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1884, by J. Struth, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1902—Iven G. Mackay (2nd Year Arts).

6. The Horn Scholarships.—In 1888, the late Mr. John W. Horn, of Corstorphine, Edinburgh, bequeathed eighty shares of the A. G. Co., to found three Scholarships.

1902—J. N. Griffiths (3rd Med.).
R. W. Mowbray (2nd Arts).

7. The Coutts Scholarship.—In 1884, the sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Rev. James Coutts, M.A., of Newcastle, for the foundation of a Scholarship. A student of the name of Coutts to have preference.

1902—P. Halse Rogers (2nd Arts).

8. The late Rev. Colin Stewart, M.A., in 1886, bequeathed his property to the College in trust for (among other objects) the founding of Scholarships.

1902—E. N. Merrington, B.A. (3rd Div.).
E. N. McKie (Pre-matriculation).

9. Cooerwull Scholarship.—£25 per annum to ex-students of Cooerwull Academy.

II.—Prizes.

1. The Dean Prize.—A sum of £100 was given in 1879, by Alexander Dean, Esq., for the foundation of an Annual Prize for General Excellence.

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2. The Jarvie Hood Prize.

1901—J. N. Griffiths.

3. Frazer Prize of £25, for Modern History.

1891—Parker, W. A.
1892—A. C. Gill, J. E. Walker } aeq.
1893—A. C. Gill, J. E. Walker
1894—C. A. White
1895—A. J. Doig, G. W. Waddell } aeq.
F. G. Griffiths (2nd)

Of the above Scholarships, the Frazer, Gordon and Lawson are restricted to students for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A first class in Classics or Mathematics, at the University Examinations, is a necessary qualification for the Gordon, but not for any of the other Scholarships.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act 58 Vict., No. 10, and not attached to any religious denomination. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Chancellor of the University, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor. The Corporation consists of the Principal, who must be a woman, and twelve elected Councillors, of whom four at least must be women, and two *ex-officio* Councillors, nominated by the Senate of the University. The Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council in which the government of the College is vested.

According to the Act of Incorporation, the Women's College is a College within the University of Sydney, wherein may be afforded residence and domestic supervision for women students of the University, with efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations. All students in the College not already matriculated shall, as soon as shall be practicable, matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter be required duly to attend the lectures of the University in those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for Degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such student, of the Lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

The Women's College is strictly undenominational, the Act of Incorporation providing "That no religious catechism or formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination

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shall be taught, and no attempt shall be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student shall be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto."

The College fees are as follow:—

Resident Students.—£21 for each University Lecture Term, with £2 2s. a week for residence during vacation.

The fee of £21 for the Lecture Term covers all College dues, including fire and light.

The Council provides all necessary furniture, but each student may arrange and add to the furniture in her room as she pleases.

Non-Resident Students.—Term fee, £4 4s., or £12 12s. per annum.

VISITOR.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PRINCIPAL.

Miss L. Macdonald. M.A. (London).

COUNCILLORS.

Anderson, R. McC.
Barff, Mrs., M.A.
Cohen, Mrs. G.
Cullen, Hon. W. P., LL.D. (*ex officio*)
Fairfax, G. E.
Jones, Sydney P., M.D. (*ex officio*)
Kater, Mrs. H. E.
Macdonald, Miss, M.A. (*Principal*)
McMillan, Sir W., K.C.M.G.
Owen, Mrs. Langer
Rich, G. E., M.A., *Hon. Secretary*.
Stuart, Prof. Anderson, M.D., LL.D.
Teece, R., F.I.A.
Walker, J. T. (Chairman and Hon. Treasurer)
Woolley, Miss

M.A.

Cribb, Estelle | Fitzhardinge, Maude Y. | Lance, E. A.

B.A.

Armstrong, H. D.
Armstrong, I. B. H.
Ashton (*née* Anderson), Maud E.
Brownlie, E. A. D.
Brownlie, E. A.
Cordingley, Grace
Dunnicliff, Mary C.
Fell, C. I.
Harker, Constance E.
Hill, Evelyn M.
Holt, Edith
Montefiore, Hortense H.
Read, Elizabeth J.
Roseby, Minnie
Rutherford, F. M.
Saunders, E. F.
Stephenson, A. L.
Uther, J. B.
Wilson, G. L.
Wood (*née* Whitfeld), Eleanor M.

M.B. AND CH.M.

Greenham, Eleanor C. | White, M. I.

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B.Sc.

Horton, Marion C.

UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE.

Adams, F. L.	Mugliston, M.	Skillman, Jessie
Binney, C. C.	Ormiston, M. Isabel	Thomson, Jean G.
Bourne, Eleanor	Robertson, May	Wark, F. H.
Curren, Ethel	Rutherford, Muriel	Wilkinson, Ida
Dawes, M. M.		

EXHIBITIONS.

The Walker Exhibition.—An Exhibition of the value of £25, presented by Mrs. J. T. Walker, given to the student who on entering the College shows evidence of the highest attainments, provided that no student shall be eligible for the Exhibition unless she shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Principal that she cannot, without such assistance, pay the expenses of residence in the College.

1892—Harker, Constance E.	1894—Saunders, Eva Florence
1893—Montefiore, H. H.	1895—De Lissa, Ethel N.

GRACE FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

The Grace Frazer Scholarship, of the value of £30 (being the interest of £1000 invested in New South Wales Government Funded Stock), presented by Mrs. C. B. Fairfax, in memory of her late sister. Awarded upon conditions settled from time to time by the Council, but hitherto tenable for three years.

1892—Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline	1900—Murray Prior, D. K.
1895—Lance, Elisabeth A.	1901—Not awarded.
1898—Armstrong, Ina Beatrice H.	1902—Skillman, Jessie
1899—Armstrong, H. D. H.	

COUNCILLORS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, of £25 each, tenable for one year, presented by the Councillors, were awarded in Lent Term, 1893, on the results of the University Examinations.

1893—Harker, C. E.
Broad, A. W.

One Scholarship, of £25, tenable for one year, awarded on the same terms as the Walker Exhibition.

1895—Saunders, Eva F.	1899—Stephenson, A. L.
1896—Dunnicliff, Mary	1900—Brownlie, E. A.
1897—Read, E. J.	1901—Saunders, F. L.
1898—Bourne, Eleanor	

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A Scholarship, of the value of £50, tenable for one year, presented by Miss Walker, of Yaralla, given on similar terms to the Walker Exhibition.

1895—Dunnicliff, Mary
1896—Read, Elizabeth J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1898—Divided between Holt, E. J. K., and Stephenson, A. L.
1899—Divided between Brownlie, E. A., and Loudon, B. W.
1900—Saunders, F. L.
1901—Mugliston, M.
1902—Divided between Curren, Ethel, and Mugliston, M.

A Prize of Books to the value of £5, presented by the Kambala Girls' Union, on similar terms to the Walker Exhibition.

1898—Divided between Holt, E. J. K., and Stephenson, A. L.
1899—Loudon, B. W.
1900—Murray Prior, D. K.
1901—Mugliston, M.
1902—Skillman, Jessie

A Prize of Books, presented by the Alliance Française.

White, M. I.

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PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

Established and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the "Prince Alfred Hospital Act," 36 Vic., and the "Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital Site Dedication Act," 36 Vic., No. 28.

The Hospital was framed as a general Hospital and Medical School for the instruction of students attending the Sydney University, and for the training of nurses for the sick.

The design was adapted to the site dedicated to the Hospital by the Government, aided by the co-operation of the Sydney University.

The Hospital is managed by a Board of fifteen Directors. The Chancellor of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine are Directors *ex officio;* three Directors are appointed by the Government, and the remaining ten are elected by the Governors and subscribers.

The Medical Officers are all appointed by a conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Directors of the Hospital. This conjoint Board likewise makes the By-laws regulating the mode in which the students shall have access to, and the course of studies to be pursued in, the Hospital.

The University Lecturers in Medicine and Clinical Medicine are Honorary Physicians, the Lecturers in Surgery and Clinical Surgery are Honorary Surgeons, the Lecturer in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery is Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, and the Lecturer on Diseases of Women is Honorary Surgeon for Diseases of Women at the Prince Alfred Hospital.

All Physicians and Assistant Physicians must be Graduates in Medicine of the University of Sydney, or of some University recognised by the University of Sydney.

All Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons must possess a Degree in Surgery, or a Surgeon's diploma from some University or College of Surgeons recognised by the University of Sydney.

Clinical Lectures are delivered in accordance with the University curriculum. All Honorary and Resident Medical Officers are required to give such Clinical instruction to the Medical students as may be directed by the Conjoint Board.

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PATRONS:

H.M. the King.
H.M. the Queen.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh.

DIRECTORS:

The Chancellor of the University of Sydney.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Chairman).

J. Russell French, Esq.
Moritz Gotthelf, Esq.
Senator A. J. Gould
Sir James Graham
Dr. G. T. Hankins
Dr. John Hay
John F. Hoare, Esq.
James Inglis, Esq.
The Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C.
John Keep, Esq.
The Hon. Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.
C. B. Stephen, Esq.
Professor Jas. T. Wilson

Honorary Treasurer: The Hon. H. E. Kater.

Honorary Secretary: Vacant.

HONORARY CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.—P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)

HONORARY CONSULTING SURGEON.—George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.—Jos. Foreman, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.—Robert Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.); Cecil Purser, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A., M.D.

HONORARY SURGEONS.—Alexander MacCormick, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); Charles P. B. Clubbe, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); H. V. C. Hinder, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

HONORARY GYNÆCOLOGICAL SURGEONS.—Jos. Foreman, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); Edward T. Thring, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

HONORARY OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.—F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—F. A. Bennet, M.A., M.D.

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HONORARY SURGEON FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT, AND NOSE.—George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.—A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); Sinclair Gillies, M.A., M.D. (Lond.); G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Charles MacLaurin, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.); G. H. Abbott, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); R. Gordon Craig, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.—S. H. Hughes, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

HONORARY PATHOLOGIST.—Professor Welsh, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.).

MEDICAL TUTOR.—George Edward Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.).

SURGICAL TUTOR.—John Morton, M.B., Ch.M.

HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.—A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.—Drs. Allen, Taylor-Young, Watson-Munro, J. C. Halliday and H. Russell Nolan.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.—C. Bickerton Blackburn, B.A. (Adel.), M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

SENIOR RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

ANÆSTHETIST AND REGISTRAR.—A. H. Mackintosh, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

RESIDENT PATHOLOGIST.—J. E. V. Barling, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

JUNIOR RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Drs. E. W. Moncrieff, E. C. G. Page, P. L. Broadbent, D. Wallace, A. Muscio, and E. H. M. Stephen.

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PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.—MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Rules and Regulations for the Clinical Study and Training of the University Students of Medicine.

The Hospital shall be open to students for Clinical work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year.

In order to obtain the certificate of hospital practice necessary to qualify for admission to the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of the University of Sydney, students are required to pass through the hospital curriculum of study and practice in the various departments, according to the following scheme and time table of Clinical work.

The respective duties of all students, under the time table, shall be apportioned by the Medical Superintendent, and the necessary certificates will only be issued to those students who have shown punctuality, diligence, and efficiency in the performance of the duties assigned to them.

The Registrar shall report in writing to the Medical Superintendent each month as to the work done in his department by each Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, and the Medical Superintendent shall obtain reports from the members of the Honorary and Resident Medical Staff concerning the character of the work done by the students under supervision.

The Medical Superintendent shall report to the House Committee upon the character of the work done by each fourth and fifth year student, at the first or second meeting after the end of each term.

Students attending the Hospital shall be arranged by the Medical Superintendent in four divisions in each year, A, B, C and D respectively, and a list of the names thus appointed to the various departments shall be hung up in the Board Room and the Entrance Hall of the Hospital.

Clinical Work Table.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

Group.	Long Vacation.	Lent Term.
A.	Casualty and Surgical Out Patients.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
B.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.
C.	Attendance optional.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Attendance optional.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.

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Medical School.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

Group.	Trinity Term.	Michaelmas Term.
A.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Clinical Surgery Lectures (optional).
B.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Surgical Ward Dressing (optional). Clinical Surgery Lectures.
C.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.

FIFTH YEAR STUDENTS.

Group.	Long Vacation.	Lent Term.
A.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
B.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
C.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance.
D.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Wards. Medical Out Patients' Attendance.

Group.	Trinity Term.	Michaelmas Term.
A.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance.
B.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward. Medical Out Patients' Attendance.
C.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Attendance optional.
D.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Attendance optional.

It shall be the duty of each Clinical Clerk to take the history of every patient admitted to the beds placed under his charge within forty-eight hours of admission, and to make all needful periodical reports upon the progress, symptoms, treatment, and results of each case.

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It shall be the duty of each Surgical Dresser to take the history of every patient under his charge within twenty-four hours of admission, and to make all needful periodical reports upon the progress, symptoms, treatment and results of each case.

OTHER HOSPITALS

RECOGNISED BY THE UNIVERSITY AS PLACES WHERE STUDY MAY BE CARRIED ON IN CONNECTION WITH THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

THE GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

THE CALLAN PARK HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

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UNIVERSITY DENTAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was established in 1901 for the purpose of providing dental attendance for persons unable to pay the fees of ordinary dentists, and also to provide facilities for the instruction of the students attending the University Dental School. The business of the Hospital is carried on in a building at the corner of George and Bathurst Streets, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The Hospital is open for the treatment of patients from 2 to 5 p.m. daily, Saturdays excepted.

The Honorary Dental Surgeons are appointed by the Senate of the University.

The University Lecturers in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry are *ex officio* Honorary Dental Surgeons of the Hospital, and four additional Honorary Dental Surgeons are about to be appointed.

The fee payable by students for the dental practice of the Hospital is £5 5s. per annum.

HONORARY DENTAL SURGEONS, *ex officio*.

R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.).
W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S. (Phila.).
A. H. MacTaggart, D.D.S. (Phila.).
A. C. Nathan, D.D.S. (Phila.), D.M.D. (Harvard).
N. V. Pockley, D.D.S. (Phila.).
H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S. (Phila.).

Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry—A. B. A. Palmer.

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BENEFACTIONS

BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Date.	Donor.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Object of Foundation.
1853	Solomon Levey, Esq. ..	500	0	0	*Scholarship*—Originally for education of Orphans in the Sydney College; now for Natural Science in Second Year in the University.
	Thomas Barker, Esq...	1,000	0	0	,, For Proficiency in Mathematics.
1854	Hon. Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G....	1,000	0	0	,, For Proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics.
	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For English Essay.
1857	Sir D. Cooper, Bart. .	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Proficiency in Classics.
1858	S. K. Salting, Esq. ..	500	0	0	*Exhibition*—For a Student from the Sydney Grammar School.
1862	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	445	0	0	*Fellowship*—For a Travelling Fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently).
1864	W. Lithgow, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship.*
1867	Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Latin Verse.
	Educational Fund, devised by Dr. Gilchrist, of Sydney.				The right of the Presentation every other year to a Scholarship of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and to be held at the University of London or of Edinburgh. Withdrawn by the Gilchrist Trustees in 1882.
1870	Earl Belmore	300	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Agricultural Chemistry.
1872	Hon. John Fairfax ..	500	0	0	,, For Females at the Public Examinations.
1874	Mrs. Maurice Alexander	1,000	0	0	*Bursary*
1880	,, ,,	1,000	0	0	,, To assist young men in entering a Learned Profession.
1874	Subscribers to testimonial to Rev. John West	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—At Public Examinations.
	Edwin Dalton, Esq. ..	3,000	0	0	*Scholarships*—In memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley.
1876	Hon. John Frazer ..	2,000	0	0	*Bursaries*—In memory of his deceased sons.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth Esq.	2,000	0	0	,, In honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth.
	Mrs. Burdekin	1,000	0	0	*Bursary.*
	Mrs. Hunter-Baillie ...	1,000	0	0	,,
1877	,, ,, ..	1,000	0	0	,, For sons of Ministers of Religion.
1877					
1888	Hon. J. B. Watt ...	3,000	0	0	*Exhibitions*—For Students from Primary Schools.
1889					
	Professor Smith ..	350	0	0	*Lecturership*—In Geology.
1877	Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D.	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Medicine.

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Date.	Donor.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Object of Foundation.
1877	Andrew R. Cameron, Esq., M.D.	1,100	0	0	*Scholarship*—For General Proficiency.
	Mrs. Hovell	6,000	0	0	*Lectureship*—Geology and Physical Geography.
1878	Hon. George Allen ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Mathematics.
	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.				Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, etc.
	J. H. Challis, Esq. ...	750	0	0	For Great Northern Window in University Hall.
	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Western Window.
	Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Eastern Window.
	Henry O'Brien, Esq. ...	100	0	0	For Side Windows in the Hall.
	Charles Newton, Esq....	100	0	0	
	Edward Knox, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	William Long, Esq. ..	100	0	0	
	John Dobie, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.	100	0	0	
	A. Moses, Esq.	100	0	0	
	John Reeve, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Thomas Barker, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Henry and Alfred Deniwon, Esqs.	100	0	0	
	Thomas W. Smart, Esq.	100	0	0	
	Sir P. A. Jennings ...	1,100	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Sir A. Renwick, M.D....	125	0	0	For purchase of book, "Lepsius' Antiquities of Egypt and Æthiopia."
	Thomas S. Mort, Esq...	315	0	0	For a Travelling Fellowship.
	Thomas Walker, Esq...	700	0	0	Being the amount paid by him for the Library of the late Mr. Stenhouse, presented to the University.
	Freemasons under the English Constitution	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For the sons of Freemasons.
1880	J. H. Challis, Esq. ...	250,000	0	0	*Bequest*—Property of the estimated value of £250,000, to be applied to the general purposes of the University.
1881	Thomas Walker, Esq...	500	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth Esq.	415	0	0	To provide a Screen for the Organ Gallery.
	James Aitken, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Bursary or Scholarship.*
	Thomas Walker, Esq...	5,000	0	0	*Bursaries.*
1882	Sir G. W. Allen ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Law.
1883	John Struth, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Exhibition*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
1885	Thos. Fisher, Esq. ...	30,000	0	0	For establishing and maintaining a Library in the University.
1886	Subscribers to Testimonial of Rev. Dr. Norbert Quirk.	143	12	6	*Annual Prize*—For Mathematics.
	Professor Smith ...	100	0	0	,, For Physics.
1887	G. S. Caird, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In Chemistry.
	Subscribers to Memorial to Late Professor Badham.	1,000	0	0	*Bursary.*
	G. P. Slade, Esq. ..	250	0	0	For the Advancement of Science.
1888	William Roberts, Esq..	4,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In memory of Mr. James King, of Irrawang, Raymond Terrace.
	Hon. Sir W. Macleay..				Museum of Natural History.
	Hon. Sir W. Macleay..	6,000	0	0	For establishing a Curatorship for the Macleay Museum of Natural History.

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Date.	Donor.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Object of Foundation.
1888	John Harris, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
	Lady Renwick	202	0	0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of her late father.
	P. S. Jones, Esq., M.D.	220	0	0	For Windows in the Medical School.
	G. Bennett, Esq., M.D.	140	0	0	
1888	The Trustees of the Council of Education Scholarship Fund.	290	10	1	*Scholarship*—For Sons of Officers of the Department of Public Instruction.
	John Harris, Esq. ...	120	0	0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of the late Dr. Harris.
	F. J. Horner, Esq., M.A.	200	0	0	*Exhibition*—In Mathematics.
1890	The Trustees of the Will of the Hon. John Fraser, M.L.C.	2,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In History.
	George Bennett, Esq., M.D.				John Gould's Works on Ornithology.
1891	William Grahame, Esq.	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—In the Senior Public Examination.
1892	Rev. R. Collie, F.L.S....	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Botany.
1896	P. N. Russell, Esq. ...	50,000	0	0	For the endowment of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
1898	Thomas Garton, Esq. ...	2,050	0	0	*Scholarships*—In French and German.
1900	Henry Wait, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Bursary*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
	Mrs. George Harris ...	1,700	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Law.
	Cecil Darley, Esq. ...				An Astronomical Equatorial Telescope and Accessories.
1901	Earl Beauchamp ...	625	0	0	Prize for an English Essay.
	Mrs. Jessie E. Duncan	693	0	0	*Bursary*.

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A LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

APRIL, 1901, TO MARCH, 1902.

Two hundred and twenty-one (221) Volumes of His Majesty's Stationery Office Publications, as follows:—98 Calendars of State Papers, 11 Acts of the Privy Council of England, 36 Chronicles and Memorials of England, 11 Record Commission Publications, 38 Scottish Record Publications, 9 Irish Record Publications, 18 Miscellaneous Volumes.

Eight Specimens of Educational Publications by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., one by Messrs. Melville, Mullens and Slade, five by Messrs. Hachette and Co.

Calendars and other Publications by the following Universities, &c.:—

Aberdeen, Adelaide, Allahabad, Bendigo School of Mines, Bombay, Brown (Providence), Calcutta, California, Cambridge, Canterbury College (Christchurch), Cape of Good Hope, Chicago, Clinical Society (London), Columbia (New York), Columbus (Ohio), Cornell, Dalhousie (Halifax), Durham (College of Medicine), Edinburgh, Evanston, Glasgow, Grenoble, Harvard (Cambridge), Iowa, Japan (Tokyo), Johns Hopkins (Baltimore), King's College (London), Lille, London, Lyon, Madras, McGill College (Canada), Melbourne, Michigan, New Zealand, New York, North Wales (Bangor), Owen's College (Manchester), Panjab (Lahore), Princeton (New Jersey), Royal College of Surgeons (London), Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrew's, Syracuse, Torino, Toronto. Trinity College (London), University College (Liverpool), University College (South Wales and Monmouthshire), Vermont, Victoria (Manchester), Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Proceedings, Transactions, &c., from the following Societies, &c.:—

Académie Nationale des Sciences (Cordoba), Australian Interstate Medical Congress, Australian Museum, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, British Museum, Cambridge Philosophical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Clinical Society of London, Institute of Chemistry (London), Institute of Civil Engineers (London), Institute of Electrical Engineers, John Rylands Library (Manchester), Linnean Society of N.S. Wales, New Zealand Institute, Pathological Society of London, Royal Colonial Institute (London), Royal Academy of Medicine (Ireland), Royal Irish Academy (Dublin), Royal Societies of Canada, Dublin, Edinburgh, London, N.S. Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria; St. Bartholomew's Hospital (London), Smithsonian Institution (Washington), S. African Philosophical Society, Sydney University Engineering Society, University Club (New York), Tokyo Zoological Society, Volta Bureau (Washington), Wisconsin Academy of Science.

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Publications of the Archæological Survey and Meteorological Department of India; Bureau of Education, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey of United States; Geological Survey of Minnesota; Geological Survey of Canada.

Acts of the Parliament of Victoria and Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, by the Government of Victoria.

Statutes of New Zealand, by the Government of New Zealand.

Meteorological Observations, 1897, by the Government Astronomer of S. Australia.

The Climate of Western Australia, 1876-1899, by the Government Astronomer of Western Australia.

Report of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, by the Government Astronomer of S. Africa.

Publications of the Government of N.S. Wales, by the Government of N.S. Wales.

Records of the Sydney Observatory, by the Government Astronomer.

Books, &c., were presented by Lady Meux, Dr. F. Norton Manning, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford, the Australian Museum, E. Du Faur, Esq., John Tebbutt, Esq., J. Le Gay Brereton, Esq., T. Neal, Esq.

Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

Books, &c., were presented to the Library in terms of the "Copyright Act, 1879," by the Australian Song Publishing Co., The Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, Messrs. Angus & Robertson, W. Brooks & Co., Bulletin Publishing Company, L. Bruck, H. S. Chipman, J. C. Cox, Messrs. A. Gehde, Glen & Co., Gordon & Gotch, Hepburn & Spruson, John Inglis & Co., J. Keirn, Law Book Publishing Co. of Australasia, J. Paine, W. H. Paling & Co., John Parker, John Paterson, John Sands, J. Slater, W. H. Spraull & Co., Hector A. Stuart, F. Walsh, and the publishers of Aborigines' Advocate, Australasian Medical Gazette, Australian Field, Australian Hen, Australian Photographic Journal, Commonwealth Defence, Courier Australien, Christian World, Dawn, Hall's Mercantile Gazette, Journal of the Institute of Bankers, Labour Bulletin, N.S.W. Educational Gazette, Nepean Times, Pastoralists' Review, N.S.W. Railway Budget, The Review, Sands' Sydney and Suburban Directory, Science, Sydney Daily Telegraph, Sydney Diocesan Directory, Sydney Mail, Sydney Morning Herald, Stock and Station Journal, Trade Protection Institute Reports, White Wings, Witness, Year Book of Australia.

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REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the provisions of section 16 (1) of the "University and University Colleges Act, 1900," has the honour to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1901 for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of persons who qualified themselves for Matriculation in 1901 by passing one of the various University Examinations was 294. Of these, 114 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 100 the Junior Public Examination, 17 the Law Matriculation Examination, 50 the Senior Public Examination, and 13 the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine and Science. The number of students actually admitted to Matriculation, with a view to proceeding with the curriculum in one of the various Faculties, was 125.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The number of students who attended and passed the Annual Examinations in December, 1900, and March, 1901, after attending the prescribed courses of lectures, is shown in the following table:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	98	80
Second Year Examination	47	43
Third Year Examination	38	32

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In addition to the students passing through the regular curriculum, 11 evening students and students of special subjects passed examinations in individual subjects, after attendance upon the prescribed lectures.

FACULTY OF LAW.

	Candidates.	Passed.
Intermediate Examination	9	7
Final Examination	7	5

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	39	27
Second Year Examination	30	27
Third Year Examination	30	26
Fourth Year Examination	37	30
Fifth Year Examination	36	31

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	1	1
Second Year Examination	2	2
Third Year Examination	9	9

FACULTY OF SCIENCE—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	37	26
Second Year Examination—Civil	3	3
,, ,, ,, Mining	22	18
Third Year Examination—Civil	2	2
,, ,, ,, Mining	9	9

In the Faculty of Science and the Department of Engineering seven students of special subjects passed in the final examinations of their subjects.

Eighteen students seeking a qualification in Pharmacy attended the University lectures in 1900, and 13 gained certificates of examination in certain subjects, four having completed the prescribed course.

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following table shows the number of students who attended lectures in the several Faculties:—

Faculty of Arts (day), 190; (evening), 54; total	244
Faculty of Law	32
Faculty of Medicine	189
Faculty of Science	12
Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering	106
Graduates attending additional course	14
School of Dentistry	16
Pharmacy Students	44
	657

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Included are 63 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 14 in Medicine, 1 in Science, 2 in Dentistry, and 4 in Pharmacy.

The above total also includes 83 non-matriculated students.

Degrees Conferred.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Catherine Anderson, Estelle Muriel Bridson Cribb, Edith Warlow Davies, Maude Yeomans Fitzhardinge, Frank McMullen, Frederick Thomas Perkins, Thomas Ernest Roseby, Dansie Thomas Sawkins, Ida Leslie Slack, Richard Clive Teece.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Ina Beatrice Harvey Armstrong, Jessie Bowmaker, Elizabeth Alice Dalziel Brownlie, Annie Bruce, Grace Mitchell Bruce, George Alexander Chambers, Thomas Simpson Crawford, Archibald Crowley, Bartley Francis Fahey, Florence Mildred Fry, John Goodwin Watson Hill, Marjorie Kate Jarrett, Angus MacInnes, Charles Hector Roderick Maclean, Elsie Ada Harland Mills, Daniel Roche O'Sullivan, Eugene Francis O'Sullivan, Selina Elizabeth Palmer, Betha Paxton, Edith Maud Petrie, Percy Horne Power, Walter Henry Pratt, Reginald Blair Reynolds, James William Ryan, Reginald Smee, Anita Leila Stephenson, Herbert George Stoyles, Thomas Manning Taylor, Frederick Augustus Todd, Ebenezer Frank Vickery, James Joseph Walsh, David Wilson, George Harry Wilson.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.):—William Carnegie Clegg, Colin George Watt Davidson, Norman George Stafford Pilcher, Fitzroy Somerset Stacy, Seymour Darvall Tozer.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.):—Harold Skipton Stacy.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—John a'Beckett Darvall Barton, Archibald Irwin Blue, Reginald Laidlaw Davies, Redmond Clarence Hall Forster, Henry Lee Garde, Eleanor Constance Greenham, Arthur Christian Holt, Henry Herbert Lee, Robert William McCredie, Alexander Hay Macintosh, Gordon William Singer Marr, Ernest Ambrose Marsden, Vincent Wellesley Savage, George Bowen Thomas, Clement Armour Verco.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—James Eric Vernon Barling, John a'Beckett Darvall Barton, Archibald Irwin Blue, Donald Allan Cameron, Reginald Laidlaw Davies, George Henry Baring Deck, Redmond Clarence Hall Forster, Henry Lee Garde, Eleanor Constance Greenham, Lucy Edith Gullett, Basil Lloyd Hart, Philip Sydney Jones, Llewellyn Bentley Lancaster, Henry Herbert Lee, Robert William McCredie, Alexander Hay Macintosh, Ernest Ambrose Marsden, William Reath Olver, Eric Osbaldiston Pockley, Edward Joseph Savage, Vincent Wellesley Savage, George Bowen Thomas, Clement Armour Verco.

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Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—Arthur Boyd, Ernest Charles Burgess Heden, George Edward Gustavus Jordan, Harold Sutcliffe Mort, Arthur James Peterson, James Matthew Petrie, Percy Leonard Weston, Richard Cunliffe Wilson.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Civil Engineering: John Percival Vissing Madsen, Harold Walter Myers. Mining Engineering: William Sprott Boyd, Lloyd Septimus Gorringe, William Hilder Gregson, Charles Frederick de Jersey Grut, George Allan More, James Malcolm Newman, Richard Thilthorpe Slee, Louis Joseph Weston.

6. The following *ad eundem* degrees were conferred in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the "University and University Colleges Act, 1900":—

Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, LL.D. (Cambridge).

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)—William John Munro, B.A. (Sydney), M.D. (Edinburgh).

Batchelor of Science (B.Sc.)—Lawrence Birks, B.Sc. (Adelaide).

7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was as follows:—M.A., 10; B.A., 33; LL.D., 1; LL.B., 5; M.D., 2; M.B., 15; Ch.M., 23; B.Sc., 9; B.E., 10. Total, 108.

8. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1901 are:—M.A., 283; B.A., 1063; LL.D., 24; LL.B., 90; M.D., 40; M.B., 207; Ch.M., 149; B.Sc., 43; M.E., 3; B.E., 75. Total, 1,977.

University Examinations.

9. The results of the Annual University Examinations, held in December, 1900, and March, 1901, including the award of Annual Prizes and Scholarships, will be found in the 1901 Calendar, pp. 224 to 251.

Prize Compositions.

10. The awards made for Prize Compositions are as follows:—

Wentworth Medal for English Essay.—Subject: "The Ethics of Primitive and Cultivated Times." Undergraduates' Medal. *Æq.*, N. J. Gough, B.A. and Elizabeth J. Reed, B.A.

University Prize for English Verse.—Subject: "The Siege of Mafeking." A. H. Austin.

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Professor Anderson's Prize for a Philosophical Essay.—Subject: "What is Implied by the Consciousness of a Limit?" E. N. Merrington, B.A.

Bursaries.

11. The following bursaries were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of a certain sum per annum, for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees in the Faculty of Arts, or that of pure Science :—

Wentworth Bursary, No. I. (£50); and No. II. (£50). *Burdekin* Bursary (£30). *Ernest Manson Frazer* Bursary (£25). *Walker* Bursary (£50). *Maurice Alexander* Bursary (£35). Two *Watt* Exhibitions (£30, £40, £50)). *Henry Wait* Bursary (£30 for five years in Medicine).

12. The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 62, including 28 State bursars and 16 holders of the University bursaries. The payments to bursars other than State bursars amounted to £705 11s. 3d., and to scholars £1,190 4s. 6d. Five ex-students of the Training College attended upon a reduced scale of fees.

Public Examinations.

13. The Junior Public Examination was held in the month of June, in Sydney, and at the following local centres :—

New South Wales.—Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Blayney, Bombala, Bowral, Broken Hill, Canowindra, Carcoar, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Gunning, Inverell, Lismore, Lithgow, West Maitland, Milton, Moama, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murwillumbah, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parramatta, Penrith, Queanbeyan, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Tarcutta, Temora, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wahroonga, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass, and Young.

Queensland.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Dalby, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

The number of candidates was 1,060, and of these 697 gained certificates.

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14. The Senior Public Examination was held in November concurrently with an examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships, in Sydney, and at the following local centres :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Bathurst, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Maitland, Parramatta, and Wahroonga.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough, and Rockhampton.

The number of candidates was 122, and of these 95 were successful.

15. The prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Public Examinations were awarded as follows :—

Seniors.

John West Medal and *Grahame* Prize Medal—

Æq. { John Farish Stephen, Sydney Grammar School.
{ Robert Greenway Henderson, Sydney Grammar School.

Prox. acc.—Charles August Thelander, Brisbane Boys' Grammar School.

Fairfax Prize for Female Candidates—

Jessie Skillman, Girls' Public High School, Sydney.

Juniors.

University Prize for Boys—

Æq. { McIntosh, Alexander Menzies, Boys' Public High School, Sydney.
{ [Tebbutt, Arthur Hamilton, Boys' Public High School, Sydney, Junior, 1900.]
{ Atkinson, John, Sydney Grammar School.

Prox. acc.—Mulcahy, Francis Benedict, Jesuit College, Riverview.

Fairfax Prize for General Proficiency amongst Junior Girls—

Æq. { Jones, Eveline Grace, Maryborough Girls' Grammar School, Q.
{ Ramsay, Muriel Berry, Maryborough Girls' Grammar School, Q.

Examination for Articled Clerks.

16. Three Law Examinations were held, similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors. At these there were 35 candidates, and 17 passed.

Meetings of Senate.

17. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings and two special meetings, in addition to the Annual Commemoration,

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and also two meetings of the Conjoint Board consisting of the Senate of the University and the Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital. The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:—

MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C., Chancellor	16
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor	16
Anderson, H. C. L., Esq., M.A.	14
*Backhouse, His Honour Judge, M.A.	11
*Barton, the Right Hon. E., P.C., M.A., LL.D.	3
Butler, Professor T., B.A.	14
Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.	13
Cullen, the Hon. W. P., M.A., LL.D., M.L.C.	12
Jones, P. Sydney, Esq., M.D.	15
Knox, Edward W., Esq.	13
Liversidge, Professor A., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.	15
MacCallum, Professor M. W., M.A...	15
*O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A.	2
*Oliver, His Honour Alexander, M.A.	5
Rogers, His Honour Judge, M.A., LL.B.	12
Russell, H. C., Esq., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G.	10
Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice A. H., M.A.	13
Stephen, C. B., Esq., M.A.	10
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, LL.D., M.D.	15
Teece, Richard, Esq., F.I.A.	9

18. At the various meetings of Sub-Committees of the Senate for Finance, By-laws, Grounds, and other matters, held during the year, the attendances of members were as follows:—The Chancellor (the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin), 23; the Vice-Chancellor (the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick), 23; H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., 2; His Honor Judge Backhouse, 13; Professor Cobbett, 4; the Hon. Dr. Cullen, 10; E. W. Knox, Esq., 2; Professor Liversidge, 5; Professor MacCallum, 3; His Honor Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson, 8; Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, 9; R. Teece, Esq., 6.

Vice-Chancellor.

19. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor in the month of April resulted in the unanimous re-election of the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.

* Absent on leave.

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Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

21. At its monthly meeting held on the 4th February, 1901, the Senate unanimously passed the following resolution :—

> The Senate of the University of Sydney, at its first meeting after the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, desires to place on record an expression of the sorrow of its Fellows at the great loss which has been sustained by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Her Majesty's deep and profound interest in all matters connected with education throughout the Empire, and the issue of Royal Charters, first to the University of Sydney and subsequently to other Universities in the British Colonies and Possessions, have inspired the gratitude and admiration of her colonial subjects.

The Senate also passed resolutions of sympathy with members of the Royal Family, and of allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII.

Staff Appointments, &c.

22. In the month of February the office of Lecturer in Medicine was rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. J. C. Cox, who had held the office since 1883, and in the following April Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson was appointed to the vacancy.

23. This appointment created a vacancy in the Lectureship in Pathology held by Dr. Wilkinson. The increasing importance of the subject of Pathology, including Bacteriology, led the Senate to consider the advisability of raising the Lectureship into a Professorship in order to secure the services of a gentleman whose whole time should be devoted to University duties in that branch, both in teaching and investigation. This course was resolved upon, and applications were invited in the United Kingdom through the Agent-General in London (the Hon. Henry Copeland). At the same time the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Selection in England, and requested to select three candidates from the applicants for recommendation to the Senate :—

> Professor W. H. Dickinson, M.D.
> Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., Sc.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
> Professor Victor A. H. Horsley, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.S.

Sixteen applications were received for the appointment, and upon receipt of the Committee's report, in the month of December, the Senate selected and appointed Mr. David Arthur Welsh, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.).

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Dr. Welsh, after a distinguished career at the University of Edinburgh, which he completed in 1893, has had considerable experience in the teaching of Pathology as Lecturer on Pathological Bacteriology and Senior Assistant to the Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. He has also held the office of Pathologist to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children, University Tutor in Clinical Medicine, Resident Physician in the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary, and Examiner in Pathology to the University of St. Andrew's. Dr. Welsh has also written a number of papers embodying the results of original researches in Pathological subjects. He is expected to enter upon his duties on the 1st March, 1902.

In the meantime the duties of the Lectureship in Pathology have been discharged by Mr. Sydney Jamieson, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

24. Professor William John Woodhouse, M.A., the newly-appointed Professor of Greek, arrived in Sydney in the month of February, and entered upon his duties on the 1st of March.

25. A vacancy occurred in the office of Tutor in Surgery in the month of February, through the death of Mr. L. E. F. Neill, M.B., Ch.M., and was subsequently filled by the appointment of Mr. John Morton, M.B., Ch.M.

26. The office of Tutor in Medicine became vacant in the month of April, by the resignation of Dr. E. J. Jenkins, and was filled by the appointment of Dr. G. E. Rennie, an Assistant Honorary Physician in the Prince Alfred Hospital.

27. Mr. J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B., was appointed Reader in the Law of Property for the year 1901, and his appointment has been renewed for the year 1902.

28. The office of Assistant Instructor in Mechanical Drawing became vacant early in the year by the resignation of Mr. J. P. V. Madsen, B.Sc., who was appointed to the position of Demonstrator in Physics in the University of Adelaide. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Boyd, B.Sc.

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29. In consequence of the increase in the number of students, it was found necessary to appoint Junior Demonstrators in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry. Mr. P. L. Weston, B.Sc., was appointed Junior Demonstrator in Physics, and Mr. Cuthbert Potts, B.A., Junior Demonstrator in Chemistry. Mr. T. H. Laby was also appointed Junior Demonstrator in Chemistry, in the room of Mr. G. Harker, B.Sc., resigned.

30. The office of Demonstrator in Geology became vacant on the 31st December by the resignation of Mr. W. G. Woolnough, B.Sc., after four years' service, Mr. Woolnough having been appointed Lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrology in the University of Adelaide.

31. Leave of absence for Michaelmas Term was granted to Mr. S. H. Barraclough, B.E., M.M.E., to enable him to visit America and Europe. The principal object of his visit is to examine the engineering exhibits at the Exhibitions in Buffalo and Glasgow, and to become more intimately acquainted with the various Engineering Laboratories of the principal Universities. Mr. H. W. Myers, B.E., was appointed to deliver the necessary lectures during his absence.

Honorary Lecturers and Demonstrators.

32. Optional courses of lectures in the Faculty of Medicine were delivered during the year by the following Honorary Lecturers:—

Diseases of the Skin—Dr. F. A. Bennet.

Demonstrations in Psychological Medicine and Neurology—Dr. J. F. Flashman.

Diseases of the Ear—Dr. P. Sydney Jones, Dr. G. T. Hankins.

The Ethics of Medical Practice—Dr. P. Sydney Jones.

Diseases of Children—Dr. A. E. Mills.

33. During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, Messrs. N. W. Kater, M.B., Ch.M., and Arthur Palmer, M.B. (Edin.), acted as Honorary Demonstrators in Anatomy.

Tenure of Office of Lecturers.

34. The following By-law has been passed by the Senate with a view to periodically throwing open to public competition

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the various independent Lectureships, chiefly in the professional schools, which are held by gentlemen practising their professions, who do not devote their whole time to University duties:—

All independent Lecturers or Public Teachers other than Professors and Assistant Lecturers and Demonstrators shall, unless specifically appointed for a shorter term, hold office for a period not exceeding seven years, which shall terminate on December 31st next preceding the expiration of seven years from the date of appointment; during such period the appointment shall be terminable at six months' notice, as provided in section 1 of this chapter, and at the expiration of such period the appointment shall terminate, but the holder shall be eligible for reappointment.

School of Dentistry.

35. In the month of March the following gentlemen were appointed Lecturers in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry in connection with the new School of Dentistry:—

R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.).

H. S. DuVernet, D.D.S. (Phila.).

W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S. (Phila.).

A. H. MacTaggart, D.D.S. (Phila.)

A. C. Nathan, D.D.S. (Phila.), D.M.D. (Harvard).

N. V. Pockley, D.D.S. (Phila.); and

Mr. W. M. Lyttleton was appointed instructor in Mechanical Dentistry for the year 1901.

The School was opened with 17 students in the month of March.

Early in the year the authorities of the Sydney Hospital informed the Senate that in consequence of the limited space at their disposal it would be impossible to erect a suitable building for the Dental Hospital and School of Dentistry on the Hospital grounds, and expressed the wish of the Board to sever its connection with the proposed school. Under these circumstances it became necessary for the University to establish an independent hospital for the treatment of poor patients, in which the students who had already entered upon the curriculum might obtain suitable experience and hospital practice in Surgical Dentistry. Two large rooms were accordingly rented in premises at the corner of George and Bathurst Streets, where the work of the school and hospital is now being carried on.

The Senate recognises that the establishment and maintenance of a Dental Hospital does not fall within the province of

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the University, except in so far as it is a necessary adjunct to the teaching requirements of the Dental School, and it will be prepared to hand over the management of the hospital to any suitable body who may be willing to take charge of it, provided the interests of the University students of Dentistry be properly safeguarded.

Science Research Scholarship.

36. Mr. George Harker, B.Sc., a distinguished student in Chemistry, has been nominated and appointed to a Science Research Scholarship, of the value of £150 per annum, offered by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Harker is now pursuing a course of original research in the City and Guilds Institute in London.

The Women's College.

37. In the month of August, Dr. P. Sydney Jones and the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D., were re-appointed *ex officio* members of the Women's College Council for a period of two years.

The University Library.

38. An Act of Parliament authorising the erection of a University Library, as recommended by the Public Works Committee in the year 1900, was passed in the month of December. The sum of £10,000 having already been provided on the Loan Estimates towards the cost of erection, a commencement of the work will be made early in the present year. A short description of the proposed Library was given in the last Annual Report.

The Annual Commemoration.

39. At the Annual Commemoration, held on the 31st May, in the Great Hall, the University was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The *ad eundem* degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) was conferred upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York.

Glasgow University.

40. The University having received an invitation to appoint a delegate to attend the ninth Jubilee of the University of

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Glasgow, requested the Right Honourable Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., lately Governor of New South Wales and Visitor of the University, to represent it at that celebration. Earl Beauchamp kindly undertook the duty, and presented a congratulatory address on behalf of the University.

The Millenary of King Alfred.

41. The Right Honourable Earl Beauchamp also represented the University of Sydney at the Millenary Celebrations of King Alfred, in the City of Winchester, in the month of September.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.

42. A Volunteer Rifle Corps has been formed in connection with the University, consisting chiefly of Undergraduates, with a total strength of 100. The Corps is under the command of Lieutenant R. C. Simpson, Demonstrator in Physics.

Henry Wait Bursary.

43. Regulations have been made for the award of the Henry Wait Bursary for the encouragement of the study of Medicine, founded by a bequest of the late Henry Wait, Esq., of Redfern. It will be awarded to a student who has completed the First Year in the Faculty of Arts, and who is about to enter upon his Medical course. It will be of the value of £30 per annum, and will be tenable for five years.

Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship in Mechanical Engineering.

44. In consequence of the alteration in the curriculum in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, under which the period of study was extended from three to four years, it has been thought desirable to extend the tenure of the P. N. Russell Scholarship to four years, reducing the annual stipend at the same time from £90 to £75 per annum.

Queensland Examinations.

45. At the request of the Minister of Public Instruction in Queensland, the University has again conducted an examination of candidates for Exhibitions to Universities granted by the

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Queensland Government, and also an examination of Teachers for admission to Class I. of the Queensland Department of Public Instruction.

Lectures on the Science of Education.

46. The Senate has accepted an offer made by Professor Francis Anderson, Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy, to deliver, during the year 1902, a course of lectures upon the Science and History of Education. These lectures will be delivered in the evenings, and will be open to all persons who may wish to attend, upon payment of the prescribed fee of one guinea for the course.

Graduates in Engineering.

47. Regulations were issued by the Public Service Board on the 12th October, in which certain privileges are allowed to graduates in Engineering of the University of Sydney upon entering the professional branches of the Public Service.

Professorial Board.

48. An amended by-law has been made, on the recommendation of the Professorial Board, providing that the Chairman of that Board shall be elected in future for a period of three years instead of for a period of one year, as at present provided.

University Extension.

49. The University Extension Board reports that only one course of lectures was delivered during the year 1901—a course on Italian Art, by Professor Andrew Harper, M.A., D.D.—at the University. This course, however, was extremely successful, the attendance reaching very nearly 200 at each lecture. For 1902 the Board proposes to engage the services of a Lecturer of considerable experience in University Extension work, who will devote his whole time to the work and deliver several courses in different parts of the State. The members of the University Extension Board for the year 1902 were elected in December as follows:—Members of the Senate: H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A., the Hon. Dr. Cullen, R. Teece, Esq., F.I.A. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professor Anderson, Professor David, Professor MacCallum,

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Professor Wilson, Professor Wood. Unofficial Members: Messrs. Goodere, Robinson, E. B. Taylor, Rev. Andrew Harper, D.D., Rev. J. Fordyce, D.D.

Benefactions.

50. The Senate gratefully acknowledges the following benefactions:—

(*a*) A sum of £500 on account of a bequest of £1000 from Mrs. Jessie E. Duncan, widow of the late Dr. Duncan, R.N., for the foundation of a Bursary in the Faculty of Arts.

(*b*) A donation of two Dental Chairs for the Dental School from Dr. A. Burne and Horace Taylor, Esq., Trustees of the Dental Association of New South Wales, and also some Dental Appliances from Messrs. Flavelle Brothers.

(*c*) An additional donation of Antiquities from the neighbourhood of Abydos, Upper Egypt, from the Egypt Exploration Fund, to be placed in the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities.

(*d*) A collection of Shields of burnished copper, emblazoned with the arms of various nations, presented by the Minister of Public Works.

(*e*) A valuable equatorial Telescope, together with a number of accessories, a chronometer and a small observatory built for the telescope, from Cecil W. Darley, Esq., lately Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

(*f*) A donation of £625, in New South Wales Funded Stock, from the Right Honourable Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., for the foundation of an annual prize of £25 for an English Essay on some subject of literary or historical interest.

(*g*) A donation of 215 volumes of the publications of the Imperial Record Office from the Imperial Government.

Accounts.

51. The Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, and statements showing the position of the various Trust Funds of the University at the 31st of December, 1901, duly certified by the Auditor, are appended to this Report.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1900		892 16 6
Received from the Government of New South Wales:—		
The Statutory Annual Endowment	3,750 0 0	
The Additional Endowment	4,000 0 0	
Towards Expenses of Evening and Extension Lectures ...	2,000 0 0	
Towards Carpenter's Salary, &c., from vote for "additions, repairs and furniture"	50 0 0	
		9,800 0 0
Received Lecture Fees 12,412 12 9		
Less paid to Professors and Lecturers 2,790 13 7		
	9,621 19 2	
,, Matriculation Fees	545 0 6	
,, Degree Fees	984 0 0	
,, University Examination Fees	303 0 0	
,, Public Examination Fees	100 0 0	
,, Scholarship Examination Fees	7 10 0	
,, Testing Fees	56 6 3	
,, Fee for Duplicate Certificate	1 1 0	
		11,618 16 11
,, for Pasturage		100 0 0
,, Fines		2 0 0
,, Fees for use of Microscopes		125 0 0
,, from University Extension Board, balance in hand ...		39 15 11
,, from Macleay Curatorship, towards Salary of Curator of the Macleay Museum...		176 3 2
from Hovell Lectureship, towards salary of Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography		100 0 8
,, from Challis Fund towards Administration Expenses		500 0 0
,, from P. N. Russell Endowment, refund of salary of Lecturer in Architecture		100 0 0
		£23,454 13 2

Audited and found correct.
DAVID FELL, Auditor.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.
Received Candidates' Fees, Junior and Senior Public Examinations	1,215 10 0
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1901 ...	312 19 8
	£1,528 9 8

Sydney, 31st January, 1902—Audited and found correct.
DAVID FELL, Auditor.

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OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

Cr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries	18,093	15	6			
,, Examiners	183	0	0			
				18,276	15	6
,, Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	558	11	8			
,, Advertising	41	12	0			
,, Repairs and Alterations, Fittings, &c.	389	14	1			
,, Fuel and Lighting	114	18	2			
,, Fire Insurance Premiums	202	8	6			
,, Rent	296	13	4			
,, Supervision at Examinations	39	7	6			
,, Uniforms	47	7	0			
,, Rent of Telephones	19	5	4			
,, Water and Sewerage Rates	248	0	6			
,, Cleaning	28	16	7			
,, Petty Expenses	27	4	7			
,, Postage and Duty Stamps, Bank Exchanges, &c.	72	17	6			
,, Premiums for Annuities, Chairs of Physics and of Greek	349	0	0			
,, Passage Money and other expenses, Chair of Greek	131	19	3			
,, Grant to University Rifle Corps	20	0	0			
,, Miscellaneous Charges	23	12	3			
				2,611	8	3
,, Maintenance of Scientific Departments				1,615	1	11
,, Microscopes				144	18	4
,, Periodicals and Binding Books for Library				275	0	9
,, Improvements of Grounds				69	16	5
,, Repairs and Tuning Organ				34	19	4
,, Prizes and Medals				22	4	0
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1901				404	8	8
				£23,454	13	2

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1900	225	14	1
Paid Examiners' Fees and all other expenses in connection with the Examinations, and Grants towards expenses of Local Centres	1,302	15	7
	£1,528	9	8

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received from the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., for Prize for an Essay on some literary or historical subject		25 0 0
,, from the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., for foundation of a Prize for an Essay on some literary or historical subject		625 0 0
,, from the Executors of the will of the late Mrs. Jessie E. Duncan, part of legacy to found a Bursary ...		500 0 0
,, from the English Trustees of the Dalton Estate, balance of interest on investments		160 15 0
,, from the following for Prizes :—		
Professor G. A. Wood, M.A.	5 0 0	
,, T. W. E. David, B.A., F.R.S.	10 0 0	
,, M. W. MacCallum, M.A.	10 0 0	
,, F. Anderson, M.A.	20 0 0	
,, W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S....	6 12 0	
,, Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.	5 0 0	
R. Scot Skirving, M.B., Ch.M.	5 0 0	
W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A., M.D....	3 3 0	
		64 15 0
Received Income from Investments on account of the following Foundations :—		
Levey Scholarship	31 15 11	
Barker Scholarships	229 4 2	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	72 14 4	
Lithgow Scholarship	83 16 5	
Cooper Scholarships	227 17 7	
Renwick Scholarship	38 17 5	
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0	
George Allen Scholarship	34 1 5	
Freemasons' Scholarship	50 1 6	
James Aitken Scholarship	71 15 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	59 1 1	
Caird Scholarship	56 11 3	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	135 16 5	
John Harris Scholarship	44 15 6	
Council of Education Scholarship	20 12 8	
Frazer Scholarship	74 18 8	
Woolley Scholarships...	32 7 6	
Garton Scholarships	81 7 3	
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship	47 1 8	
Salting Exhibition	39 1 0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	132 14 9	
Struth Exhibition	38 19 10	
Horner Exhibition	8 8 5	
Maurice Alexander Bursary	33 12 3	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	54 17 3	
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	63 1 4	
John Ewan Frazer Bursary	58 17 4	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 1	43 2 8	
,, ,, No. 2	53 19 1	
,, ,, No. 3	34 5 7	
Burdekin Bursary	29 5 6	
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	76 14 .1	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	167 11 11	
Carried forward		£1,375 10 0

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OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, &c., on account of the following Foundations:—		
Levey Scholarship	30 0 0	
Barker Scholarships	100 0 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	100 0 0	
Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0	
Cooper Scholarships	50 0 0	
Renwick Scholarship	35 0 0	
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0	
George Allen Scholarship	30 0 0	
Freemasons' Scholarship	50 0 0	
James Aitken Scholarship	50 0 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	50 0 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	131 9 5	
John Harris Scholarship	40 0 0	
Frazer Scholarship	35 0 0	
Woolley Scholarships	150 15 1	
Garton Scholarships	60 0 0	
P. N. Russell Scholarships	165 0 0	
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship	50 0 0	
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	115 0 0	
Struth Exhibition	50 0 0	
Horner Exhibition	8 0 0	
Maurice Alexander Bursary	35 0 0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50 11 8	
Ernest Manson Fraser Bursary	50 0 0	
John Ewan Frazer Bursary	50 0 0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0	
" " No. 2	50 0	
Burdekin Bursary	30 0 0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	45 0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	150 0 0	
Badham Bursary	40 0 0	
Henry Wait Bursary	30 0 0	
Wentworth Prize Medal	14 8 9	
John Fairfax Prizes	50 0 0	
John West Prize	12 0 0	
Norbert Quirk Prize	5 0 0	
Smith Prize	10 0 0	
Slade Prizes	9 0 0	
Grahame Prize Medal	10 0 0	
Collie Prize	3 10 0	
Wood Prize	5 0 0	
David Prizes	7 0 0	
MacCallum Prizes	10 18 6	
Anderson Prizes	20 0 0	
Haswell Prize	0 4 0	
Cobbett Prize	5 0 0	
Skirving Prize	5 0 0	
		2,172 17 0
Paid on account of Fisher Library:—		
Librarians' Salaries	359 16 7	
Purchase of Books	506 19 8	
		86 16 3
Carried forward		£3,039 13 3

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

Revenue Account.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				1,375	10	0
Received Income from Investments on account of the following Foundations:—						
Badham Bursary	24	17	2			
Henry Wait Bursary	29	5	0			
Duncan Bursary	4	4	0			
Wentworth Prize Medal	24	13	2			
Nicholson Medal	23	8	11			
Belmore Medal...	23	7	6			
John Fairfax Prizes	40	2	2			
John West Prize	5	13	7			
Norbert Quirk Prize	4	15	8			
Smith Prize	4	10	6			
Slade Prizes	12	7	7			
Grahame Prize Medal	4	6	8			
Collie Prize	3	14	0			
Beauchamp Prize	12	15	3			
Wentworth Fellowship	79	10	5			
Hovell Lectureship	136	1	9			
Macleay Curatorship	191	16	2			
J. G. Raphael Foundation	3	9	4			
Fisher Estate	461	8	6			
Fisher Estate Building Account	1,026	10	10			
P. N. Russell Endowment	1,886	16	0			
,, ,, Sinking Fund... ...	162	15	0			
				6,443	15	11
				£7,819	5	11

Investment Account.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment				2,159	15	0
,, Principal sums of Bank Deposits				48,667	5	0
				£50,827	0	0

Sydney, 31st January, 1902—Audited and found correct.

David Fell, Auditor.

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Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		3,039 13 3
Paid to General Account towards Salaries:—		
Hovell Lectureship	100 0 8	
Macleay Curatorship	176 3 2	
		276 3 10
,, on account of P. N. Russell Endowment for Salaries, Scientific Apparatus, &c.		1,790 11 6
,, Investment Account for Investment		2,159 15 0
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1900		35 13 5
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1901...		517 8 11
		£7,819 5 11

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
Paid for Investments—Treasury Bills and Funded Stock	24,427 0 0
Mortgages	26,400 0 0
	£50,827 0 0

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	s.	d.
Received Interest on Funded Stock	1,886	16	0
Sinking Fund.			
Received Interest on Bank Deposits	22	7	0
,, from Endowment Fund...	140	8	0
	£2,049	11	0

Sydney, 31st January, 1902.—Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1900				16	8	3
Received Interest on Investments:—						
Government Stock	2,764	17	6			
Mortgages	6,615	4	0			
Bank Deposits	734	1	0			
Rents of Properties	208	16	0			
	10,322	18	6			
,, from Challis Trustees in Australia, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of commission ...	767	7	5			
	11,090	5	11			
Less transfer to Special Reserve Fund	1,240	10	8			
				9,849	15	3
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1901				3,415	0	2
				£13,280	18	8

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment	5,592	10	0
	£5,592	10	0

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OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

Cr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	s.	d.
Paid Scholarships	165	0	0
„ Salaries	1,500	0	0
„ Scientific Apparatus	150	0	0
„ for engraving Medal	0	3	6
„ sixth instalment towards Sinking Fund to defray premium on Funded Stock	140	8	0

SINKING FUND.

Paid Investment—Bank Deposit	162	15	0
	£2,118	6	6

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries	7,286	11	4			
Less received from Special Reserve Fund on account of 1900	100	0	0			
				7,186	11	4
„ Bank Charges				1	17	4
„ General Account towards Administration				500	0	0
„ Investment Account, for investment				5,592	10	0
				£13,280	18	8

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Investments—Government Stock	592	10	0
Bank Deposits	280	0	0
Mortgages	4,720	0	0
	£5,592	10	0

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT—SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received Interest on Investments:—						
Government Stock	109	10	0			
Bank Deposits	401	10	10			
Mortgages	164	7	8			
Rents of Properties	67	4	0			
				742	12	6
,, from Challis Fund, Interest over 4 per cent. on Investments for providing quinquennial increments to Professors, and for equalising income from Investments				1,240	10	8
				£1,983	3	2

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment	380	10	0
,, Principal Sums of Bank Deposits	14,980	0	0
	£15,360	10	0

Sydney, 31st January, 1902.—Audited and found correct.
DAVID FELL, Auditor.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Private Foundations Account—									
Benefactions, original sums	140,481	19	3						
,, received during 1901	1,125	0	0						
				141,606	19	3			
Accumulated Income to 31st Dec., 1901 ...	25,923	1	7						
,, ,, added during 1901 ...	1,034	15	0						
				26,957	16	7			
				168,564	15	10			
Annual Prizes				35	17	8			
							168,600	18	6
Challis Fund—									
Original Amount handed over by Trustees	224,362	10	0						
Balance of Accumulated Income (after transfers to Special Reserve Fund) to 31st December, 1900 ... £578 13 3									
Added during 1901 ... 1,359 1 4									
	1,937	14	7						
				226,300	4	7			
Special Reserve Fund—									
Accumulations from Challis Fund at 31st December, 1900	20,027	13	7						
Added during 1901	1,527	7	9						
				21,555	1	4			
							247,855	5	11
							£416,455	19	5

Sydney, 31st January, 1902.—Audited and found correct.
DAVID FELL, Auditor.

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OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Cr.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT—SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1900	2	6	5
Paid Salaries—Quinquennial Increases...	1,285	0	0
,, Bank Charges	0	0	8
,, Investment Account for investment	380	10	0
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1901	315	6	1
	£1,983	3	2
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.			
Paid for investment—Government Treasury Bills	2,580	10	0
Mortgages	12,780	0	0
	£15,360	10	0

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Private Foundations Account—									
Investments—Debentures, &c.				103,715	7	3			
Bank Deposits				24,578	17	4			
Mortgages				30,100	0	0			
Property				9,689	0	0			
				168,083	4	7			
Add Balance uninvested				517	8	11			
							168,600	13	6
Challis Fund Account—									
Investments—Debentures, &c.	65,200	0	0						
Bank Deposits...	12,000	0	0						
Mortgages	148,975	0	0						
Property	4,350	0	0						
	230,525	0	0						
Less overdraft at Bank ..	3,415	0	2						
				227,109	19	10			
Special Reserve Fund—									
Investments—Debentures, &c.	4,200	0	0						
Bank Deposits..	450	0	0						
Mortgages	14,380	0	0						
Property	1,400	0	0						
	20,430	0	0						
Add Balance uninvested	315	6	1						
				20,745	6	1			
							247,855	5	11
							£416,455	19	5

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

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PRIVATE FOUNDATION ORIGINAL ENDOWMENTS AND CREDIT BALANCES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Original Amount of Endowment.			Ledger Account. (Cr. Balance.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Levey Scholarship	500	0	0	1,017	6	7
Barker Scholarships	1,000	0	0	2,941	17	1
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	1,000	0	0	2,430	12	3
Wentworth Prize Medal	200	0	0	574	10	7
Cooper Scholarships	1,000	0	0	3,022	17	3
Salting Exhibition	500	0	0	849	18	8
Wentworth Fellowship	445	0	0	2,296	1	3
Lithgow Scholarship	1,000	0	0	2,225	17	10
Nicholson Medal	200	0	0	668	6	9
Belmore Medal	300	0	0	651	4	3
John Fairfax Prizes	500	0	0	570	0	0
Maurice Alexander Bursary	1,000	0	0	1,093	17	5
Levey and Alexander Bursary	1,000	0	0	1,127	4	1
John West Prize	200	0	0	210	9	0
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	1,250	0	0	1,538	11	5
John Ewan Frazer Bursary	1,250	0	0	1,483	16	10
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1				1,000	0	0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	2,500	0	0	1,000	0	0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3				1,070	11	8
Burdekin Bursary	1,000	0	0	1,089	14	9
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	2,000	0	0	2,461	2	9
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	3,000	0	0	3,856	19	5
Renwick Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,113	13	11
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	1,000	0	0	975	0	0
Hovell Lectureship	6,000	0	0	6,066	1	7
George Allen Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,060	18	2
Freemasons' Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,272	19	0
J. G. Raphael Foundation	43	0	4	97	6	2
James Aitken Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,204	7	0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	5,000	0	0	5,208	14	4
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,662	10	4
Struth Exhibition	1,000	0	0	1,204	6	0
Fisher Estate	30,000	0	0	41,627	18	3
Norbert Quirk Prize	143	12	6	155	19	4
Smith Prize	100	0	0	106	4	8
Badham Bursary	1,000	0	0	951	4	3
Slade Prizes	250	0	0	306	2	3
Caird Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,730	18	2
James King of Irrawang Scholarship	4,000	0	0	4,438	19	4
" " " Bursary	881	0	0	786	4	6
Macleay Curatorship	6,000	0	0	5,925	6	0
John Harris Scholarship	1,000	0	0	1,046	11	7
Horner Exhibition	200	0	0	212	10	8
Council of Education Scholarship	290	10	1	507	14	8
Frazer Scholarship	2,000	0	0	2,368	15	2
Grahame Prize Medal	100	0	0	97	0	1
Collie Prize	100	0	0	107	11	0
Woolley Scholarship	778	16	4	821	3	9
P. N. Russell Fund	50,000	0	0	47,410	15	4
" " Sinking Fund				907	17	4
Garton Scholarships	2,050	0	0	2,142	17	3
Henry Wait Bursary	1,000	0	0	999	5	0
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship	1,700	0	0	1,697	1	8
Duncan Bursary	500	0	0	504	4	0
Beauchamp Prize	625	0	0	662	15	3
Private Annual Prizes in trust	35	17	8	35	17	8
Challis Fund	224,362	10	0	226,300	4	7
" Special Reserve Fund	.....			21,555	1	4
	£366,005	6	11	£416,455	19	5

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UNIVERSITY CLUBS, ETC.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNION.

The object of the Union, which was founded in 1874, is the promotion of the mental culture of its members by means of Debates, Lectures, Reading of Papers, &c. The meetings are held at the University every Friday evening at 8 p.m. Past and Present Members meet at the Annual Dinner, which is held during Lent Term. The Professors, Lecturers, and Examiners of the Sydney University are *ex officio* Honorary Members. All Graduates, Undergraduates, Superior Officers, and all Graduates and Undergraduates of British and Colonial Universities, are eligible for ordinary membership. Except in the case of members of other Universities, the formality of an election is dispensed with. Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum. Life Membership is obtained on the payment of four annual subscriptions.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PRESIDENT—E. R. Holme, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—R. C. Teece, M.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—R. N. Teece, B.A., C. St. L. Willis.

HON. TREASURER—H. M. Green, B.A.

COMMITTEE—G. H. Wilson, B.A., E. R. Larcombe, B.A., T. B. Clouston, S. Kay, J. W. G. Powell.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society, which was founded in 1885, are the intellectual and social improvement of its members, by lectures, essays, and discussions, in any branch of Medical Science, and by any other means calculated to advance the objects of the Society.

The Annual General Meeting is held early in Lent Term. Ordinary general meetings are held twice in Lent Term, three times in Trinity Term, and once in Michaelmas Term, in the Harveian Theatre. At the last meeting in Trinity Term an address is delivered by some eminent physician or surgeon on some subject of special interest.

All teachers in the Faculty of Medicine are honorary members *ex officio*. All Students of Medicine, or qualified Medical Practitioners, whose qualifications are recognised by the University of Sydney, are eligible for ordinary membership.

The transactions of the Society, together with other matters of Medical interest, are published in the Society's Journal.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PRESIDENT—C. B. Blackburn, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

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Vice-Presidents—A. H. Macintosh, M.B., Ch.M., E. V. Barling, M.B., Ch.M., E. C. G. Page, M.B., Ch.M., S. A. Smith, E. L. Newman.

Hon. Secretary—St. J. W. Dansey.

Hon. Treasurer—F. C. Adams.

Hon. Librarian—M. J. Plomley.

Hon. Auditors—D. Cameron, M.B., Ch.M., F. M. Suckling.

Editorial Committee for Society's Journal—F. G. Griffiths, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., St. J. W. Dansey, S. A. Smith.

Council—Five members, one from each year in Medicine.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION.

The Union has been formed by the amalgamation of the existing Football, Cricket, Boat, Athletic, Tennis and Lacrosse Clubs. Such other Clubs as may from time to time be approved by the Committee shall be admitted.

Membership is open to Graduates of this University and of other recognised Universities to all Undergraduates proceeding to degrees, and to such matriculated students as shall have attended at least one year of lectures.

Annual Subscription—For active members, £2 2s.; ladies, £1 1s.; Honorary Members, £1 1s.; Life Active Members, £15 15s.; Life Honorary Members, £10 10s. Honorary Members are not entitled to use any of the Sports Union materials nor make use of the Oval.

Office Bearers for 1902.

Patron—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.

President—A. H. Uther, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—Professor Pollock, B.Sc., H. E. Barff, M.A., Senator J. T. Walker, H. M. Faithfull, M.A., Judge Backhouse, M.A., C. H. Helsham, B.A., E. W. Knox, F. G. Griffiths, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., H. A. Jones.

Committee—The Committee consists of Delegates from the constituent clubs, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Grounds Committee.

Hon. Treasurers—H. F. Maxwell, B.A., A. G. M. Pitt, B.A. (graduates), E. J. Gregson, C. S. Browne (undergraduates).

Hon. Secretary—St. A. W. L. McDowall.

Grounds Committee—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B. (Chairman), H. A. Jones, H. F. Maxwell, B.A., H. M. Stephen, B.A., St. A. W. L. McDowall (Hon. Secretary).

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

All members of the Sports Union are members of the Boat Club. The boat shed of the Club has been moved from Woolloomooloo Bay to Glebe Point.

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OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PATRON—His Honor Judge Backhouse.

PRESIDENT—C. H. Helsham, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., A. Consett Stephen, A. MacCormick, M.D., John Harris, V. B. MacDermott, B.A., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., R. R. P. Hickson, F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., W. H. Palmer, R. P. Hickson.

CAPTAIN—A. G. Purves.

VICE-CAPTAIN—H. O. Lethbridge.

HON. SECRETARY—L. R. Woodcock.

HON. TREASURER—A. G. de L. Arnold.

TRUSTEES—H. E. Barff, M.A., R. Smith, M.A.

COMMITTEE—J. G. W. Hill, B.A., H. M. Kendall, W. J. White, V. McDowall, J. Coen, R. Mowbray.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—A. G. de L. Arnold (*ex officio*), C. Sinclair, B.A.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. R.A.—A. G. Purves, R. P. Hickson.

HON. MEDICAL OFFICER—B. L. Hart, M.B.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

This Club was established in the year 1865. All members of the Sports Union are Members of the Cricket Club. The Senate has granted to the Club the use of that portion of the University grounds known as the "Oval." A considerable sum of money has been spent upon this ground, and a handsome pavilion has been erected upon it. Practice is carried on daily (Wednesdays excepted) from October to April (inclusive) on the Oval.

Sixteen matches have been played between this University and that of Melbourne. Of these, ten have been won by Sydney, five by Melbourne, and one drawn.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PRESIDENT—H. M. Faithfull, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—R. Teece, H. E. Barff, M.A., Theo. Powell, M.A., Thos. Buckland, B.A., John Harris, T. W. Garrett, Right. Hon. Edmund Barton, N. F. White, B.E.

HON. SECRETARY—J. W. Woodburn.

ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARY 2ND XI.—E. J. Gregson.

" " " 3RD XI.—T. B. Clouston.

" " " VETERANS—Colin Sinclair, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—D. B. Corfe.

DELEGATES TO S.U.S.U.—D. B. Corfe, J. W. Woodburn.

COMMITTEE—H. S. Stacy, M.D., H. E. Manning, B.A., P. S. Jones, M.B., W. B. Dight, C. S. Browne, A. I. Blue, M.B., H. M. Stephen, B.A., W. J. White.

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Selection Committees—Undergraduates: H. M. Stephen, W. B. Dight, J. W. Woodburn. Veterans: A. G. Purves, R. P. Hickson, C. Sinclair. 2nd XI.: E. J. Gregson, L. K. Ward, A. Verge. 3rd XI.: T. B. Clouston, W. Geraghty, M. Bruxner.

UNIVERSITY TENNIS CLUB.

The Club was established in September, 1885. All members of the Sports Union are also members of the Tennis Club.

Office Bearers for 1902.

President—Professor Wood, M.A.

Vice-Presidents—Professor Pollock, B.Sc., Professor Welsh, M.A., M.B., H. E. Barff, M.A., G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., H. F. Maxwell, B.A.

Hon. Secretary—J. N. Griffiths.

Hon. Treasurer—A. S. C. Roberts.

Committee—E. J. Gregson, P. H. Power, A. G. M. Pitt, R. N. Teece, A. J. Corfe, E. Waddy.

LADIES' TENNIS CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1902.

Patroness—Mrs. MacLaurin.

President—Mrs. MacCallum.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Gurney, Mrs. Wood, Miss Fidler, B.A., Miss Harris, B.A.

Hon. Secretary—Gladys M. B. Docker.

Hon. Treasurer—Isabel M. MacInnes.

Committee—Edith Collings (Captain), Winifred Cowlishaw, Irene M. Morley, Isabel R. MacCallum, May Robertson, C. Muriel Rutherford.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1902.

Patron—His Excellency the State Governor.

President—Professor Anderson, M.A.

Vice-Presidents—Senator J. T. Walker, H. E. Barff, M.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., Professor David, B.A., F.R.S., W. B. Dight, R. Coombes, J. B. Cleland, M.D., Ch.M.

Hon. Graduate Secretary—F. T. Perkins, M.A.

Hon. Undergraduate Secretary—H. M. Green.

Hon. Treasurer—H. P. Blaney.

Delegates to S.U. Sports Union—F. T. Perkins, M.A., H. P. Blaney.

Delegates to N.S.W. A.A.A.—F. T. Perkins, M.A., H. M. Green.

General Committee— W. J. White, J. R Coen, G. H. Cranswick, G. Skuthorpe, V. Futter, A. Palmer, W. Barker, E. B. Fitzpatrick.

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UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CLUB.

This Club was formed in 1863. Matches are played every Saturday and Wednesday during the season, which lasts from April till September. All members of the Sports Union are members of the Football Club.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PATRON—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.L.C., M.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Barff, M.A., H. A. Jones, H. Marks, B.A., G. P. Barbour, M.A., G. B. Thomas, M.B., Ch.M., P. B. Colquhoun, J. F. MacManamey, B.A.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—H. P. Blaney, C. S. Browne, St. A. W. L. McDowall, A. D. Fisher, B. L. Hart, M.B.

SELECTION COMMITTEES—First XV.: H. P. Blaney, C. S. Browne, H. D. Wood, B.A. Second XV.: T. P. Conolly, J. W. Heaslop, E. E. I. Body. Third XV.: E. J. Waters, R. C. Wilson, A. J. Aspinall.

HON. TREASURER—J. J. Garry.

DELEGATE TO SPORTS UNION—H. Marks, B.A.

DELEGATES TO METROPOLITAN UNION—H. P. Blaney, T. P. Conolly.

DELEGATE TO BOROUGH COMMITTEE—T. B. Clouston.

REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMITTEE OF METROPOLITAN UNION—C. S. Browne.

HON. SECRETARIES—First XV.: I. G. Mackay. Second XV.: T. P. Conolly. Third XV.: B. T. Stiles.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is, as far as lies in its power, to help those requiring and deserving help. All women members of the University of Sydney are eligible for membership. Honorary members may be admitted by consent of a general meeting. Subscription, 1s. 6d. per Term.

FOUNDRESS—The Countess of Jersey.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PATRONESS—Lady Mary Lygon.

PRESIDENT—Lady Renwick.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Barff, Mrs. Haswell, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Hey Sharp, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wood.

HON. SECRETARY—Ida Henry, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Alice Pritchard, B.A.

REPRESENTATIVES—Newington Asylum, Esther F. Cripps, B.A.; Prince Alfred Hospital, ——— Girls' Club, Sarah O. Brennan, M.A., B.Sc.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE—L. Macdonald, M.A., I. M. Fidler, B.A., M. Harris, B.A., B.Sc., M. Booth, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., Agnes M. Bennett, M.B., Ch.M., B. G. G. Larkins, Ettie Lyons, Isabel R. MacCallum, Annie L. Walker.

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SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in May, 1892, with the aim of bringing all women Graduates and Undergraduates together from time to time for social and intellectual purposes, and of taking cognizance of all matters affecting their well-being.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PRESIDENT—Miss Booth, M.B.

HON. SECRETARY—E. Horder, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—I. R. MacCallum.

COMMITTEE—I. M. Fidler, B.A., B. M. Bolton, B.A., D. Murray-Prior, E. A. Russell, B.A., M. Sproule.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PRESIDENT—S. A. Smith.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—C. S. Browne, T. B. Clouston, L. K. Ward, B.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—S. L. Cook, B.A., J. Manning.

HON. TREASURER—A. W. Freeman, B.A.

COMMITTEE—L. H. Allen, A. H. Austin, P. R. Watts, G. Cranswick, E. F. Waddy, D. R. Barry, R. C. Teece, M.A., J. A. Ferguson, B.A., L. W. Bond, J. D. Buchanan, A. Verge, J. G. W. Hill, B.A., H. B. Oxenham, A. B. Docker, J. H. F. Hill, B.A., E. J. H. Waters, J. P. H. Giles, J. Spence, S. C. Smith, J. P. Tivey.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The object of the Society is to promote the welfare of the Department of Engineering by bringing into closer association the Graduates and Undergraduates in Engineering, by the reading of papers and the delivery of lectures on professional subjects, and by such other similar means as may be approved of by the Council of the Society. The subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum, payable before the beginning of May. This fee covers the cost of Proceedings.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PRESIDENT—J. J. C. Bradfield, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

PAST PRESIDENTS—Professor Warren, M.I.C.E., G. H. Knibbs, F.R.A.S., P. W. Rygate, M.A., B.E., H. H. Dare, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., W. M. Thompson, M.A., B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., S. H. Barraclough, B.E., M.M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—B. Turner, A.R.S.M., B. Wallach, B.E., N. J. C. MacTaggart, B.E., T. P. Strickland, B.E.

COUNCIL—Graduate Members: A Boyd, B.Sc., B.E., J. W. Roberts, B.E. Undergraduate Members: A. B. Docker, J. Verge, B.A.

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Hon. Treasurer—L. K. Ward, B.A.

Hon. Secretaries—R. J. Boyd, B.E., Student Inst. C.E., J. H. F. Hill, B.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN UNION.

This Union was founded on May 19th, 1896. Its objects may be gathered from Article II. of the Constitution:—

"To strengthen the bonds of union among Christian students; to influence fellow-students to become followers of Christ; to deepen the spiritual life of students; to promote Christian work, especially by and for students; to lead students as they go forth from the University to place their lives where they will be most useful in extending the kingdom of Christ."

Lectures are held fortnightly on Thursdays, at 4 or 8 p.m. Bible Classes are also arranged.

Membership is open to all members of the University. Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Under the Constitution the annual general meeting of the Union is held in the second week of the Third Term, at which meeting the executive officers are elected to serve for one year. They take office at once.

Office Bearers for 1902.

President—J. R. Stewart.

Vice-Presidents—H. A. Meek, Margaret Sproule.

Recording Secretary—C. E. Weatherburn.

Corresponding Secretaries—E. G. Waterhouse, Nina T. Brentnall.

Treasurer—G. H. Cranswick.

Chairmen of Committees—H. A. Meek (Membership), D. D. Dey (Handbook), C. E. Weatherburn (Bible Study), Margaret Sproule (Women Students), E. G. Waterhouse (Religious Meetings), P. Hope (Missionary and "Intercollegian").

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN-UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Office Bearers for 1902.

President—Margaret Sproule.

Vice-Presidents—Ida Wilkinson, Gladys M. B. Docker.

Hon. Secretary—Nina T. Brentnall.

Hon. Treasurer—Edith Fry.

Committee—Klio Jensen, Birdie Holloway, Belle Coleman, Jessie Aspinall.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BOAT CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1902.

President—Mrs. G. Arnold Wood, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Butler, Miss Fidler, B.A., Miss Dickson.

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Committee—Violet M. Reid, B.A., C. Binney, F. La Douce, M. I. Ormiston, M. Uther, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer—Gladys M. B. Docker.

Hon. Secretary—Marjorie K. Jarrett, B.A.

Captain—Constance M. Rutherford.

UNIVERSITY CITY CLUB.

Office Bearers for 1902.

President—Professor J. T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.

Vice-President—R. C. Teece, M.A.

Hon. Secretary—J. N. Griffiths.

Hon. Treasurer—T. B. Clouston.

Committee—A. H. Austin, E. V. Barling, M.B., Ch.M., D. D. Dey, J. G. W. Hill, B.A., O. Latham, E. Ludowici, M.B., Ch.M., R. N. Robson, B.A., E. H. M. Stephen, J. R. Stewart, F. S. Stuckey, B.Sc., R. N. Teece, B.A., G. H. Wilson, B.A., J. Young, B.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

Office Bearers for 1902.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

President—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—Professor MacCallum, Professor Butler, Professor Wood, Professor Pollock, Professor Woodhouse, Professor David, Professor Welsh, Miss Fidler, B.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., E. R. Holme, B.A., Misses M. Alexander, I. R. MacCallum.

Hon. Secretaries—W. J. Curtis, B.A., Lincoln Jones.

Hon. Treasurers—H. Wilshire, Miss E. M. Fry.

Committee—Miss F. L. Adams, Miss Dickson, Miss E. J. K. Holt, B.A., Miss Russell, B.A., N. J. Gough, B.A., L. H. Allen, G. H. Wilson, B.A., R. N. Teece, B.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY EVENING STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in April, 1900, with the object of promoting social relations among Evening Students, past and present.

Office Bearers for 1902.

President—R. W. Hawken, B.E., B.A.

Vice-Presidents—N. J. Gough, B.A., W. J. Binns, M.A., W. L. Artlett, B.A.

Hon. Secretary—T. T. Roberts.

Hon. Treasurer—W. C. Campbell.

Committee—J. Spence, S. C. Smith, R. Newton.

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UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

This Corps was founded at the end of 1900, and started drill in the Lent Term, 1901. The authorised establishment is one company of 100 men, who must be past or present University students, and, by the Volunteer Regulations, must be at least eighteen years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and 32 in. chest measurement. There is no entrance fee, and, for members who earn the capitation grant given by the Government, no subscription. Drills are held at the University chiefly, and, after finishing recruit drills, twenty-two drills a year must be attended.

OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT—R. C. Simpson, commanding (Physical Laboratory).

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—J. F. Flashman, B.A., M.D., etc. (Medical School), E. M. Mitchell, B.A., LL.B. (Wigram Chambers, Phillip Street).

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in Lent Term, 1902. The following persons are eligible for membership on election by the Committee, and payment of an annual subscription of 5s.:—(1) Any Graduate in Law; (2) any Graduate of the University who is a Barrister or Attorney of the Supreme Court of New South Wales or Queensland; (3) any person attending lectures in the Faculty of Law. The rooms of the Society are situated in Selborne Chambers, Phillip Street, City.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1902.

PATRON—Professor Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.

PRESIDENT—A. J. Kelynack, B.A., LL.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—G. E. Rich, M.A., LL.B., F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc., D. Ferguson, B.A., J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B., T. R. Bavin, B.A., LL.B.

COMMITTEE—D. S. Edwards, B.A., LL.B., E. M. Mitchell, B.A., LL.B., J. Young, B.A., LL.B., W. G. Forsyth, B.A., LL.B., R. N. Robson, B.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—N. G. Pilcher, B.A., LL.B., R. C. Teece, M.A.

HON. TREASURER—G. H. Wilson, B.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was inaugurated on November 12th, 1901, when a meeting of Graduates and Undergraduates was held to draw up a constitution and elect officers. The object of the Society is to promote interest in the study of Philosophy. To further this object meetings are held monthly, at which papers are read and discussed. The Inaugural Address was delivered by Professor Anderson, M.A., during December, 1901, on "Philosophy and Modern Life."

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Office Bearers for 1902.

Patron—Professor F. Anderson, M.A.

President—E. N. Merrington, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. N. J. Cooke, M.A., N. G. S. Pilcher, B.A., LL.B., H. Davis, B.A.

Committee—A. G. M. Pitt, B.A., W. Makin, B.A., G. H. Wilson, B.A., L. H. Allen, A. H. Austin.

Treasurer—J. A. Ferguson, B.A.

Secretary—R. B. Reynolds, B.A.

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*EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1901.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

Not more than NINE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Have the loss of inflections and the mixture of vocabulary in English been beneficial or the reverse?
2. In what way do new words come into the language?
3. What were the chief linguistic results of the Norman Conquest?
4. "Custom alone furnishes a standard of language." Criticise this.
5. Rewrite in Modern English, with explanatory notes—

   (*a*) His mouth as wyde was as a greet forneys,
   He was a janglere and a goliardeys.

   (*b*) Crul was his heer and as the gold it shoon
   And strouted as a fanne, large and brode,
   Ful streight and evene lay his joly shode.
   His rode was reed, hise eyen greye as goos;
   With Powles wyndow corven on his shoos,
   In hoses rede he wente fetisly.
   Y-clad he was ful smal and proprely,
   Al in a kirtel of a lyght waget,
   Ful faire and thikke been the poyntes set;

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

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And thereupon he had a gay surplys,
As whit as is the blosme upon the rys.
A myrie child he was, so God me save.

(*c*) [They] cryden, "Out! harrow! and weylaway!

(*d*) although we had it sworn—
So stood the hevene whan that we were born—
We moste endure:

(*e*) Sownynge in moral vertu was his speche.

6. Note the grammatical peculiarities of—

(*a*) But ik am oold, me list nat pley for age.

(*b*) We witen nat what thing we preyen heere.

(*c*) Up roos oure Hoost and was oure aller cok.

and the metre of—

(*d*) Til that he hadde al the sighte y-seyn.

(*e*) With a thredbare cope, as is a povre scoler.

(*f*) His hors weren goode, but he ne was nat gay.

and explain the use of the final *e* wherever italicised below—

(*g*) This ilk*e* Monk leet old*e* thynges pac*e*.

(*h*) Without*e* bak*e* met*e* was nevere his hous.

(*i*) Thet he was born, ful ofte he seyd*e*, "allas!"

7. Sketch the Doctour of Phisik as he appears in Chaucer.

8. Describe the reflections of the Reve provoked by the Miller's Tale; and the part taken by the Host in the whole plan of the work.

9. How and with what purpose does Shakespeare modify the historical facts in his *Henry IV.*?

10. "The characters of Hotspur and Prince Hal show many parallels and contrasts."
Explain and illustrate this statement.

11. Explain fully—

(*a*) . . thou camest not of the blood royal if thou darest not stand for ten shillings.

(*b*) leave in sooth
And such protest of pepper-gingerbread,
To velvet guards and Sunday-citizens.

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(*e*) All plumed like estridges that with the wind
Bated,—like eagles having lately bathed;
Glittering in golden coats like images.

(*d*) . . . an adopted name of privilege.

(*e*) [thou] wert taken with the manner and ever since thou hast blushed extempore.

(*f*) To show the line and the predicament
Wherin you range under this subtle king.

12. Discuss the metre of—

(*a*) The archdeacon hath divided it
Into three limits very equally.

(*b*) Thy ignominy sleep with thee in the grave.

(*c*) Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the irregular and wild Glendower,
Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken
A thousand of his people butchered.

and the grammar of—

(*d*) He was much fear'd by his physicians.

(*e*) What a plague have I to do with a buff jerkin.

(*f*) Better consider what you have to do
Than I that have not well the gift of tongue,
Can lift your blood up with persuasion.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

(*a*) If Sulpicius had canvassed more vigorously, Murena would probably not have been elected consul.

(*b*) The Stoics say that we ought to pardon nothing, that we ought never to be influenced by feelings of compassion.

(*c*) Do not spare those who neglect to make use of their talents.

(*d*) Varro, his enemies said, was a butcher's son; nay, it was added that he had himself been a butcher's boy, and had only been enabled by the fortune which his father had left him to throw aside his ignoble calling, and to

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aspire to public offices. But Varro had been successively elected quæstor, plebeian and curule ædile, and prætor, while we are not told that he was ever tribune, and it is without example in Roman history that a mere demagogue, of no family, with no other merits, civil or military, should be raised to such nobility. Varro was eloquent, it is true, but eloquence alone would scarcely have so recommended him; and if in his prætorship, as is probable, he had been one of the two home prætors, he must have possessed a competent knowledge of law. Besides, even after his defeat at Cannæ, he was employed for several years in various important offices.

2. Translate into English—

Civitatibus maxima laus est quam latissime circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere neque quemquam prope audere consistere: simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur, repentinae incursionis timore sublato. Cum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit aut infert, magistratus qui ei bello praesint, ut vitae necisque habeant potestatem, deliguntur. In pace nullus est communis magistratus, sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt controversiasque minuunt. Latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cuiusque civitatis fiunt, atque ea iuventutis exercendae ac desidiae minuendae causa fieri praedicant. Atque ubi quis ex principibus in concilio dixit, se ducem fore, qui sequi velint, profiteantur, consurgunt hi, qui et causam et hominem probant, suumque auxilium pollicentur atque ab multitudine collaudantur; qui ex his secuti non sunt, in desertorum ac proditorum numero ducuntur.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Virgil, Æneid III. and IV.

2. Translate, with brief comments—

(*a*) Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti,
Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras;
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.

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(*b*) Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu.

(*c*) Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Cicero pro Murena and pro Lege Manilia.

4. Translate, with brief comments—

(*a*) Non dicam, duo bella maxima, Punicum atque Hispaniense, ab uno imperatore esse confecta.

(*b*) Quodsi ego, qui trinos ludos aedilis feceram, tamen Antonii ludis commovebar, tibi, qui casu nullos feceras, nihil huius istam ipsam, quam irrides, argenteam scaenam adversatam putas?

(*c*) Magni interest, iudices, id quod ego multis repugnantibus egi atque perfeci, esse Kalendis Ianuariis in re publica duos consules.

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS.—*(FIRST YEAR PASS.)
TRANSLATION AT SIGHT AND COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into English—

(*a*) Ὁ δὲ Κύδνος ῥεῖ διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως· οἷα δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Ταύρου ὄρους ῥέων ψυχρός ἐστιν καὶ θέρους ὥρᾳ. Ἀλέξανδρος οὖν, ἰδρῶν τε ἤδη καὶ καύματι ἐχόμενος, καλόν τε καὶ καθαρὸν ἰδὼν τὸν ποταμὸν, νεῖν εὐθὺς ἐπεθύμησε. λουσάμενος δ' οὖν σπασμῷ τε εἴχετο καὶ θέρμῃ ἰσχυρᾷ· καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἰατροὶ οὐδεμίαν ἐλπίδ' εἶχον μὴ οὐκ ἀποθανεῖσθαι αὐτὸν τῇ νόσῳ. Φιλιππος δὲ Ἀκαρνὰν ἰατρὸς, συνών τε Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ μάλιστα πιστευόμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἤθελε καθαρτικῷ χρῆσθαι φαρμάκῳ· ὁ δὲ χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευσεν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Φίλιππος παρεσκεύαζε τὴν κύλικα· ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἐδόθη ἐπιστολὴ παρὰ Παρμενίωνος λέγουσα τάδε 'Φύλαξαι Φίλιππον· ἀκούω γὰρ διεφθάρθαι αὐτὸν χρήμασιν ὑπὸ Δαρείου καὶ μέλλειν σε ἀποκτείνειν φαρμάκῳ.' ὁ δὲ ἀναγνοὺς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν αὐτὸς μὲν ἔλαβε τὴν κύλικα· τὴν δ' ἐπιστολὴν ἔδωκε τῷ Φιλίππῳ ἀναγνῶναι· οὕτω δὲ ἅμα ὅ τε Ἀλέξανδρος ἔπινε καὶ ὁ Φιλιππος ἀνεγίγνωσκε τὰ παρὰ Παρμενίωνος.

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* For First Year Honours see "Greek, Junior Class," under Second Year.

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(*b*) *ὦ μίσος, ὦ μέγιστον ἐχθίστη γύναι*
θεοῖς τε κἀμοὶ παντί τ' ἀνθρώπων γένει,
ἥτις τέκνοισι σοῖσιν ἐμβαλεῖν ξίφος
ἔτλης τεκοῦσα, κἄμ' ἄπαιδ' ἀπώλεσας·
καὶ ταῦτα δράσασ' ἥλιόν τε προσβλέπεις
καὶ γαῖαν, ἔργον τλᾶσα δυσσεβέστατον.
ἔλοι'· ἐγὼ δὲ νῦν φρονῶ, τότ' οὐ φρονῶν
ὅτ' ἐκ δόμων σε βαρβάρου τ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς
Ἕλλην' ἐς οἶκον ἠγόμην, κακὸν μέγα,
πατρός τε καὶ γῆς προδότιν ἥ σ' ἐθρέψατο.
τὸν σὸν δ' ἀλάστορ' εἰς ἐμ' ἔσκηψαν θεοί·
κτανοῦσα γὰρ δὴ σὸν κάσιν παρέστιον,
τὸ καλλίπρῳρον εἰσέβης Ἀργοῦς σκάφος.

2. Translate into Greek—

Cleon declared that if only the Athenians made him general he would capture Sphacteria in twenty days, and bring the Spartans prisoners to Athens. He asserted that if the generals who were then in command had endeavoured to serve the interests of the state to the best of their ability, the island would have been captured long before. "Send me," he said, "and you will never repent it." To many it seemed that he had spoken without really wishing to be taken at his word (*say*, 'to persuade them'). But, however that may be, the Athenian people, who were greatly dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs, elected him general at once. If they had reflected longer they would probably not have done this; but at any rate Cleon performed his promise, and returned to Athens victorious.

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS.—*(FIRST YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

Translate into English, giving notes on historical and grammatical points, extracts from Demosthenes, Philippic I., Olynthiacs I.-III.; Euripides, Hercules Furens.

* For First Year Honours see "Greek, Junior Class," under Second Year.

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ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

(TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.)

PASS.

1. A can do a piece of work in 8 days, B can do it in $5\frac{1}{4}$ days, C can do it in 7 days. If they do it all working together, and are paid £5, how much must each receive, if he is paid in proportion to the amount of work he does?

2. Solve the equations

(i.) $\dfrac{x-2}{x^2-2x-8}+\dfrac{8}{x^2-1}+\dfrac{x-8}{x^2-4x+8}=0.$

(ii.) $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2}+\dfrac{x}{b}=\dfrac{2a^2}{b^2}.$

(iii.) $\left.\begin{aligned} bx+ay&=ac,\\ ax-by&=bc. \end{aligned}\right\}$

(iv.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2+2xy-y^2&=7,\\ 2xy-x^2&=8. \end{aligned}\right\}$

3. Find the values of the sum and product of the roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ in terms of a, b and c.

Prove that, if one of the roots of the equation is two-thirds of the other, $6b^2=25ac$.

4. Find the times between 5 and 6 o'clock at which the hands of a watch are at right angles to one another.

5. Shew that if

$$\frac{bz-cy}{b-c}=\frac{cx-az}{c-a},$$

then each fraction equals

$$\frac{ay-bx}{a-b}, \text{ and } a(y-z)+b(z-x)+c(x-y)=0.$$

6. Divide $x^2+8x^{\frac{7}{6}}+5x^{\frac{1}{3}}+4x^{-\frac{1}{2}}+2x^{-\frac{1}{6}}$ by $x+2x^{\frac{1}{6}}+2x^{-\frac{1}{6}}$.

7. Simplify

$$\frac{\sqrt{4+\sqrt{15}}+\sqrt{4-\sqrt{15}}}{\sqrt{4+\sqrt{15}}-\sqrt{4-\sqrt{15}}},$$

the positive value of the square root being taken in each case.

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8. Shew how to sum a geometrical progression to n terms.
Find a geometrical progression whose first term is unity, and its sum to infinity equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of its second term.

9. If a, b, c are in A.P., b, c, d in G.P., and c, d, e in H.P., prove that a, c, e are in G.P.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

(TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.)

PASS.

1. Equal triangles on equal bases in the same straight line and on the same side of it are between the same parallels.

2. ABC is a triangle, E and F are the middle points of AB, AC, and AD is perpendicular to BC. Shew that the quadrilateral AFDE is equal in area to half the triangle, and that the angle FDE is equal to the angle BAC.

3. In any triangle the square upon a side subtending an acute angle, etc. Complete this enunciation, and prove the proposition.

4. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle, containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

5. Describe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon about a given circle.

6. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another; and, conversely, if the segments of the base have the same ratio as the sides of the triangle, the straight line joining the point of section to the vertex bisects the vertical angle.

7. ABC is a triangle; AE is drawn bisecting the angle BAC, and meeting BC in E; and EF is drawn parallel to AC, meeting BA in F. Shew that AC+AB is a third proportional to BF and BA.

8. ABCD is a quadrilateral field, AC=23·17 chains, BD=18·41 chains, and the angle between them is a right angle. Find the area of the field.

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9. What length of cylindrical wire ·01 of an inch in diameter can be made out of one cubic inch of gold?

TRIGONOMETRY.

(TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.)

PASS.

1. What is the thing denoted by π in Trigonometry? Is it an angle or a number?

2. If the sine of a certain angle is k, express the cosecant, the cosine and the cotangent of that angle in terms of k.

3. Explain the statements that two supplementary angles have equal sines, and that their cosines are equal in magnitude but one positive and the other negative.

4. Prove the formulæ

   (i.) $\sin(A-B)=\sin A\cos B-\cos A\sin B$

   (ii.) $\sin P+\sin Q=2\sin\frac{P+Q}{2}\cos\frac{P-Q}{2}$

   (iii.) $\cos P-\cos Q=-2\sin\frac{P+Q}{2}\sin\frac{P-Q}{2}$

   using a diagram for the first formula, and deducing the other two from the four fundamental theorems of which it is a type.

5. Find the sine and cosine of 45°, 30°, and 15°.

6. Solve the equation

$$\sin x\,.\,\tan x=\frac{3}{2}.$$

7. If $7\{\cos(x+3y)-\cos(x+5y)\}=3\{\sin(x+2y)+\sin(x+6y)\}$, shew that the value of x is immaterial, provided $\sin y=\frac{1}{4}$.

8. In any triangle ABC, prove the formulæ

$$a\cos B+b\cos A=c,$$
$$a^2=b^2+c^2-2bc\cos A.$$

9. Given $a=\sqrt{2}+1$, $b=\sqrt{2}-1$, $c=\sqrt{5}$; find C, and find also sin A and sin B.

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10. A ship sails from port 10 miles N.E., and then $20+10\sqrt{3}$ miles S.E.

Prove that the port is then distant $10(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})$ miles, and that its bearing is W. 30° N.

JUNIOR FRENCH I.—PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

(*a*) Two anecdotes are told of Dumas' books, one by M. Edmond About, the other by his own son, which show, in brief space, why this writer is so beloved, and why he deserves our affection and esteem. M. Borie happened to visit George Sand, the famous novelist, just before her death, and found Dumas' novel, "The Forty-Five," lying on her table. He expressed his wonder that she was reading it for the first time. "For the first time! why, this is the fifth or sixth time I have read 'The Forty-Five,' and the others. When I am ill, sad, tired, discouraged, nothing cheers me as much as a book of Dumas."

The other story tells how M. Sarcey was in the same class at school with a little Spanish boy. The child was home-sick; he could not eat, he could not sleep; he was almost in a decline. "You want to see your mother?" said young Sarcey. "No; she is dead." "Your father, then?" "No; he used to beat me." "Your brothers and sisters?" "I have none." "Then why are you so eager to be back in Spain?" "To finish a book I began in the holidays." "And what was its name?" "Los Tres Mosqueteros!" He was home-sick for "The Three Musketeers," and they cured him easily.

CHICAGO.

(*b*) With its abundance of mechanical appliances, its flaunting opulence, its overflowing wealth, its monuments which have suddenly risen from the ground, Chicago

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truly resembles an old city of Europe as much as an exhibition, with its geometrical lines, its iron buildings, its spacious galleries, its ready-made ornaments, its advertisements and its restaurants, resembles a cathedral, wherein centuries have fashioned the pillars, the obscure nooks, the sombre chapels, whereof the intermingled beauty denotes the humble toil of generations who have chiselled the delicate ornaments and joined the hands of the knights in stone.

2. Translate (at sight)—

NOEL! NOEL!

(*a*) Noël! Ah! qu'elles ont été lugubres pour moi, ces fêtes si joyeuses pour d'autres! C'est à cette époque que les pauvres et les isolés sentent leur mal de la façon la plus aiguë. En entendant rire et chanter sans relâche l'insouciante joie des autres, l'être souffrant s'aigrit; il accuse la Providence; une mauvaise amertume le gagne et il se demande si les vertus de sacrifice ne sont pas une duperie.

Certes, je n'avais jamais connu de noël bien brillant; mais ma petite vie avait eu ses joies naïves; bien loin dans mon souvenir, quand nous n'étions pas encore orphelins, je nous revois, mon frère et moi, mettant, le soir, nos petits sabots dans la cheminée; quel émerveillement, au matin, en y trouvant les présents du bonhomme Noël: quelques menus jouets et des papillotes à pétard! Et, plus tard, chez ma tante, si les tendres caresses maternelles n'étaient plus là, la vraie bonté du moins n'avait pas manqué. Rude et sévère pour elle-même, elle savait à l'occasion comprendre le besoin d'amusement qui est une des nécessités impérieuses de la jeunesse. Ainsi, dédaignant personnellement les joies bruyantes du réveillon, peut-être même les condamnant un peu dans sa rigueur janséniste, elle nous permettait d'aller à la messe de minuit avec la vieille Marguerite, et, au retour, nous trouvions la table mise, un bon feu et un appétissant souper qui nous attendaient. Quant à l'excellente femme, elle s'était allée coucher avant notre arrivée et, le lendemain, c'était avec un sourire silencieux qu'elle accueillait nos remerciements.

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(*b*) LE FILS INGRAT.

La pauvre source soupirait
En voyant s'éloigner le fleuve :
"De mon fils je vais être veuve !"
Et goutte à goutte elle pleurait.

"Ne soyez donc pas inquiète !
Je vous promets de revenir,
Quand j'aurai fini de courir."
Il part, sans détourner la tête !

Voilà mon fleuve ambitieux
Qui fait son chemin dans le monde,
Grossissant en route son onde
De tous les ruisseaux vaniteux.

Gonflé par la pluie et la neige,
Par la rivière et le torrent,
Il s'écriait tout en courant :
"Me voilà roi ! j'ai mon cortège !"

Et plus avant il s'en allait
Sans jamais ralentir sa course,
Et l'ingrat oubliait la source
Qui loin de lui se désolait !

"L'humble mère qui m'a fait naître
Sous le petit rocher là-bas,"
Se disait-il un jour tout bas,
"Ne pourrait plus me reconnaître ! . . . "

Et d'un impérieux élan,
Le fils ingrat poursuit sa voie ;
Il grandit, grandit . . . et se noie
Dans les gouffres de l'Océan.

(*Louis Ratisbonne.*)

JUNIOR FRENCH II.—AUTHORS.

PASS.

1, 2, 3. Translate into English, explaining difficulties and allusions, extracts from Ponsard, Charlotte Corday; De Vigny, Cinq-mars; Labiche, La Grammaire.

4. On what traits in the character of Charlotte Corday does Ponsard dwell?

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JUNIOR GERMAN I.—PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

(*a*) Returning from Holland to Southampton, they started in two small vessels for the new land: but one of these soon put back, and only its companion, the "Mayflower," a bark of a hundred and eighty tons, with forty-one emigrants and their families on board, persisted in prosecuting the voyage. The little company of the "Pilgrim Fathers," as after-times loved to call them, landed on the barren coast of Massachusetts, at a spot to which they gave the name of Plymouth, in memory of the last English port at which they touched. They had soon to face the long hard winter of the north, to bear sickness and famine: even when those years of toil and suffering had passed there was a time when "they knew not at night where to have a bit in the morning." Resolute and industrious as they were, their progress was very slow; and at the end of ten years they numbered only three hundred souls. But small as it was, the colony was now firmly established and the struggle for mere existence was over. "Let it not be grievous unto you," some of their brethren had written from England to the poor emigrants in the midst of their sufferings, "that you have been instrumental to break the ice for others. The honours shall be yours to the world's end."

(*b*) There dwelt an old man in Monastier, of rather unsound intellect according to some, much followed by street-boys, and known to fame as Father Adam. Father Adam had a cart, and to draw the cart a diminutive she-ass, not much bigger than a dog, the colour of a mouse, with a kindly eye and determined under-jaw. There was something neat and high-bred, a quakerish elegance, about the rogue, that hit my fancy on the spot. Our first interview was in Monastier market-place. To prove her good temper, one child after another was set upon her back to ride, and one after another went head over heels into the air, until a want of confidence began to reign in youthful bosoms, and the experiment was discontinued from a dearth of subjects.

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2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) "Ich sehe immer mehr," fuhr Goethe fort, "dass die Poesie ein Gemeingut der Menschheit ist, und dass sie überall und zu allen Zeiten in Hunderten und aber Hunderten von Menschen hervortritt. Einer macht es ein wenig besser als der andere und schwimmt ein wenig länger oben als der andere, das ist alles. Der Herr von Matthisson muss dahr nicht denken, er wäre es, und ich muss nicht denken, ich wäre es, sondern jeder muss sich eben sagen, dass es mit der poetischen Gabe keine so seltene Sache ist, und das niemand eine besondere Ursache habe, sich viel darauf einzubilden, wenn er ein gutes Gedicht macht. Aber freilich wenn wir Deutschen nicht aus dem engen Kreise unserer eigenen Umgebung hinausblicken, so kommen wir gar zu leicht in diesen pedantischen Dünkel. Ich sehe mich daher gern bei fremden Nationen um und rathe jedem, es auch seinerseits zu thun. Nationalliteratur will jetzt nicht viel sagen, die Epoche der Weltliteratur ist an der Zeit, und jeder muss jetzt dazu wirken, diese Epoche zu beschleunigen. Aber auch bei solcher Schätzung des Ausländischen dürfen wir nicht bei etwas Besonderm haften bleiben und dieses für musterhaft ansehen wollen. Wir müssen nicht denken, das Chinesische wäre es, oder das Serbische, oder Calderon, oder die Nibelungen; sondern im Bedürfniss von etwas Musterhaftem müssen wir immer zu den alten Griechen zurückgehen, in deren Werken stets der schöne Mensch dargestellt ist. Alles übrige müssen wir nur historisch betrachten und das Gute, so weit es gehen will, uns daraus aneignen."

(*b*) Und so ist nun der Herbst gekommen. Der Himmel ist, wenn die Morgennebel in den Thälern sich lösen, hell und rein und alle Wolken sind aufgesogen. Die Nadelwälder sind dunkelbraun, dle Laubhölzer sind gelb oder roth, und auf der Thalwiese grünt es frisch, oder es liegt auf derselben das Silber des Reifes. In diesen Wäldern ist der Herbst buntfarbiger und fast lieblicher als der Lenz. Der Frühling ist ein übermüthiges Glitzern und Schillern, Singen und Jauchzen allerwege; der Nachsommer hingegen ist wie ein stiller, feierlicher Sonntag. Da horcht und gehorcht nichts mehr der Erde; da lauscht alles ahnungsvoll dem Himmel und der Athem Gottes

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säuselt stimmungsvolle Lieder durch die goldenen Saiten der milden Sonne. Der Himmel ist ja so redlich geworden, er hält tagsüber mehr, als er des Morgens mit seinen nebeltrüben Augen verspricht.

JUNIOR GERMAN I.—AUTHORS.

1 and 2. Translate and explain, where necessary, extracts from Grillparzer, Sappho; Heine, Prose Selections.

3. Write a brief account of Grillparzer and his works. Compare his poetic language with that of Goethe.

CHEMISTRY—(Introductory).

1. State what physical and chemical changes take place in the following experiments, viz., when—
   (*a*) Sulphuric acid is added to calcium chloride solution;
   (*b*) Lead acetate is ground up with alum;
   (*c*) Hydrochloric acid gas is mixed with ammonia gas;
   (*d*) Sodium sulphate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid.
2. What do you understand by the terms (*a*) acid, (*b*) base, (*c*) salt, (*d*) radicle, and (*e*) non-metal?
3. How does hydrogen occur in nature? How is it usually prepared? What are its principal properties?
4. What is the composition of the atmosphere? How can the amount of oxygen present in it be determined by weight? What are the common impurities in the air of towns?
5. How much FeS and HCl would be required for the preparation of 10 litres of H_2S, measured at 21°C and 720 mm.?
   Fe=56. S=32. Cl=35·5. 1 litre of H=·09 gramme.
6. State how silicon (*a*) occurs in nature, (*b*) how it is separated, (*c*) describe its principal properties. What is glass, and what chemical changes take place in its manufacture?
7. Describe very briefly the method of preparing and the properties of (*a*) CN, (*b*) HCN, and (*c*) $K_4F_2Cy_6$.
8. Give an account of the oxides of chlorine. How do Cl and NaClO act as bleaching agents?

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PHYSICS.

(ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.)

Not more than SEVEN *questions are to be answered.*

1. Describe the fundamental units adopted in the C.G.S. system. Name and describe the units of this system for the measurement of force, work and power.

2. Describe the way in which Galileo investigated the motion of freely falling bodies, and state the results at which he arrived. A stone is thrown vertically upwards; show that its potential energy when at the highest point of its flight is equal to its kinetic energy just before it reaches the ground.

3. Describe an experiment which illustrates the statement that the total pressure on the base of a vessel containing water may be greater than the weight of the water contained in the vessel. Give an explanation of the fact.

4. Describe two or three experiments illustrating the statement that liquids behave as if their surfaces were elastic.

5. Explain the terms which are used to describe wave motion in a given medium.

   How may the vibration frequency of a note be determined?

6. How would you show that when a stretched string vibrates transversely the sound is made up of tones of different pitch?

   How is it that the character of the note given by the string depends on the place at which it is plucked?

7. Explain the phenomenon of interference in wave motion and illustrate with acoustical examples.

8. Define the term "specific heat," and show how the specific heat of a solid may be determined experimentally.

9. Describe and explain the method employed in compensating a balance-wheel of a watch for changes of temperature.

10. When light from the electric arc reaches the eye after transmission through bodies the sensation is generally that of colour. Explain this phenomenon and describe the method of investigating it experimentally.

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11. How is it that the distinction between shades of colour is generally less marked in gaslight than in sunlight? How is it that the froth of coloured liquids is white?

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

1. Describe in not more than about *ten lines* of writing for each:—River Drift Man, *Halimeda*, contact ore deposit, obsidian bombs ("teklites"), floe ice (pack ice), Kiama volcanic series.

2. Explain why volcanic action often takes place in or near areas of extensive subsidence of the earth's crust. Why do the points of eruption around the edge of the subsidence area usually yield *acid* lavas, while those from the centre of the Senkungsfeld yield basic lavas?

   What is the cause of the elevation of the earth's crust which usually precedes a volcanic eruption? Illustrate your answer with sketches.

3. Explain why a westerly wind prevails throughout the year at Mount Kosciusko, and why at Sydney a westerly wind prevails in winter and a north-easterly wind in summer.

4. Describe briefly any changes which have occurred in the physical geography of the earth since the time of man's first appearance.

5. What are the conditions needed for the building of a great mountain range? Have the Blue Mountains both an inner and an outer ("forland") massif, and if so where are they situated? Illustrate your answer with sketches.

6. Describe and illustrate with sketches the following, showing the relation of the soft parts to the hard skeleton:—*Globigerina* (or any other foraminifer), a sclerobasic coral polyp, a sclerodermic coral polyp. Describe briefly any other rock-forming organisms, whether plant or animal.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

Only EIGHT *questions to be attempted. No. 9 is compulsory.*

1. (*a*) Describe the seven deadly sins as Spenser represents them, and, if you can, compare his delineations with other typical ones in English poetry.

   or,

   (*b*) Explain the allegory of the 1st Book of the *Faerie Queene* with reference to the Red Cross Knight.

2. (*a*) Swinburne says that it is impossible to discover "the main principle, the motive and meaning of such characters as York, Norfolk, and Aumerle," in *Richard II.* Give an account of these persons.

   or,

   (*b*) Coleridge says of *Richard II.*: "I feel no hesitation in placing it as the first and most admirable of Shakespeare's purely historical plays." Examine this.

3. (*a*) "Hotspur, despite his honesty, loyalty, and usefulness, becomes a liar, a traitor, and a tool." Comment on this.

   or,

   (*b*) Examine Hugo's description of Falstaff as a "swine-centaur."

4. Discuss Shakespeare's idea of Poetic Justice in history with reference to King Henry IV.

5. "*Henry V.* is in subject rather epic than dramatic, it appeals rather to Englishmen than to the world, and it is marred by faults of execution." Explain this statement. Is any reply possible?

6. Describe the cosmography of *Paradise Lost* in its various stages.

7. "Milton's Satan when we take leave of him in the 10th Book is a very different person from the foiled hero of the 1st Book." Comment on this.

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8. Paraphrase in modern English—

Thoughts, whither have ye led me? With what sweet
Compulsion thus transported to forget
What hither brought me? Hate, not love, nor hope
Of Paradise for Hell, hope here to taste
Of pleasure, but all pleasure to destroy,
Save what is in destroying; other joy
To me is lost. Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. Behold alone
The Woman, opportune to all attempts—
Her husband, for I view far round, not nigh,
Whose higher intellectual more I shun,
And strength, of courage haughty and of limb
Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould;
Foe not informidable, exempt from wound—
I not; so much hath Hell debased, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in Heaven.
She fair, divinely fair, fit love for Gods,
Not terrible, though terror be in love,
And beauty, not approached by stronger hate,
Hate stronger under show of love well feigned—
The way which to her ruin now I tend.

9. (*a*) Translate and explain

(i.) How should, alas,
Silly old man, that lives in hidden cell
Bidding his beades all day for his trespas
Tydings of warre and worldly trouble tell?
With holy father sits not with such things to mell.

(ii.) What voice of damned ghost from Limbo lake,
Or guilefull spright wandring in empty aire,
Both which fraile men doe often times mistake,
Sends to my doubtful eares these speaches rare,
And ruefull plaints, me bidding guiltlesse bloud to spare?

(iii.) A Knight her met in mighty armes embost.

(iv.) Entire affection hateth nicer hands

(v.) The RedcrosseKnight toward him crossed fast
To weet what mister wight was so dismayd.

(vi.) He that harrowd hell with heavie stoure.

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(*b*) Explain—

(i.) You have misled a prince, a royal King,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineaments,
By you unhappied and disfigured clean

(ii.) Here in this place
I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace.

(iii.) If they meet not with Saint Nicholas' clerks
I'll give thee this neck

(iv.) Though I could 'scape shot free at London I fear the shot here

(v.) (Thou) leavest the kingly couch
A watch-case or a common 'larum bell.

(vi.) Then feed, and be fat, my fair Calipolis

(vii.) (Our peasants) were now
To purge this field of such a hilding foe

(viii.) I have no strength in measure yet a reasonable measure in strength.

ENGLISH II.

PASS.

Not more than EIGHT *questions to be answered.*

1. Estimate and contrast the different European influences upon Chaucer.
2. Briefly criticise and offer probable dates for the chief poems that have been wrongly attributed to Chaucer.
3. Give the main subjects and characteristics of the Romantic fiction which was popular during the 15th Century.
4. What are the principal literary features of the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Renascence period in England?
5. Examine the differences between Mystery, Miracle and Morality plays with reference to English dramatic history.
6. Show how the main subjects of national concern appear in the prose writings of the Early Elizabethan Age.
7. Describe the literary position of Gascoigne and Sackville.

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8. "The common rendezvous of worth in his time." *Fulke Greville.*
   Explain the importance of Sidney's personality in English Literature.
9. Summarise Marlowe's aims and achievements as a dramatist.
10. Discuss the theory that William Herbert is the youth of Shakespeare's sonnets.
11. Was Ben Jonson really among Shakespeare's eulogists?
12. Compare and contrast the Faerie Queene with the Italian epics of the Renaissance.
13. Group and characterise the chief narrative poets who were contemporaries or immediate successors of Spenser.

ENGLISH III.

CHAUCER PAPER.—PASS.

ONE HOUR.

Students may answer A or B, according to the passages they have read.

A.

1. Explain fully—
   (*a*) He wolde sowen som difficultee
   Or springen cokkel in our clene corn.
   (*b*) Gruf he fil al plat upon the grounde.
   (*c*) He dide next his whyte lere
   Of cloth of lake fyn and clere
   A breech and eek a sherte;
   And next his sherte an aketon.
   (*d*) Of hir tonge a labbing shrewe is she.
   (*e*) At bothe the worldes endes, seith Troppee
   In stede of boundes he a piler sette.
2. Discuss the metre of the following—
   (*a*) And after that the abbot with his conent.
   (*b*) With cursed Iewes, as it is notable.
   (*c*) Comprehended in this litel tretis heer.
   and the grammar of the following—
   (*d*) Therefor with wilde hors he did hem drawe.

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(*e*) This is my lyf but of that I wol fyghte.

(*f*) Lo! Rouechéster stant heer faste by.

3. Describe and illustrate the character of the Host as it is indicated in the connecting passages of the *Canterbury Tales*.

4. Why does the Monk describe his little stories as "Tragedies"?

Or,

B.

1. Explain fully—

(*a*) Therwith the mones exaltacionn,
I mene Libra, alwey gan ascende,
As we were entringe at a thropes ende.

(*b*) Thanne have I in latoun a shoulder-boon.

(*c*) How mighte David make thee so mat,
So yong and of armure so desolat?

(*d*) O serpent under femininitee
Lyk to the serpent depe in hell ybounde.

(*e*) I am nat wont in no mirour to prye,
But swinke sore and lerne multiplye

(*f*) "Lat be," quod he, "it shal nat be, so theech."

2. Discuss the metre of—

(*a*) Unto oure host, he seyde, benedicite

(*b*) As wel whan she wook as whan she slepte.

(*c*) I yow assoile, by myn hey power.

and the grammar of—

(*d*) Yeres and dayes fleet this creature.

(*e*) Al-though it be nat worth a botel hey.

(*f*) Boweth your heed under this holy bulle.

3. Describe what passed between the Manciple, the Cook, and the Host before the first told his story.

4. "Now lakketh us no tales mo than oon."

Describe generally the actual condition of the Canterbury Tales as a whole work, and indicate the places occupied by the Parson's Tale, the Canon's Yeoman's Tale, and the Pardoner's Tale.

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LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

A deputation from the inhabitants of Tycha and Neapolis approached him, bearing the ensigns of suppliants, and imploring him to save them from fire and massacre. He granted their prayer, but at the price of every article of their property, which was to be given up to the Roman soldiers as plunder. At a regular signal the army was let loose upon the houses of Tycha and Neapolis, with no other restriction than that of offering no personal violence. How far such a command would be heeded in such a season of license we can only conjecture. The Roman writers extol the humanity of Marcellus, but the Syracusans regarded him as a merciless spoiler, who had wished to take the town by assault rather than by a voluntary surrender, that he might have a pretence for seizing its plunder. Such a prize, indeed, had never before been won by a Roman army; even the wealth of Tarentum was not to be compared with that of Syracuse. But as yet the appetites of the Roman soldiers were fleshed, rather than satisfied; less than half of Syracuse was in their power; and a fresh siege was necessary to win the spoil of Achradina and Ortygia.

2. Translate into English—

Ad hoc, quicumque aliarum atque senatus partium erant, conturbari rem publicam quam minus valere ipsi malebant. Id adeo malum multos post annos in civitatem revorterat. Nam postquam Cn. Pompeio et M. Crasso consulibus tribunicia potestas restituta est, homines adulescentes, summam potestatem nacti, quibus aetas animusque ferox erat, coepere senatum criminando plebem exagitare, dein largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, ita ipsi clari potentesque fieri. Contra eos summa ope nitebatur pleraque nobilitas senatus specie pro sua magnitudine. Namque, uti paucis verum absolvam, post illa tempora quicumque rem publicam agitavere honestis nominibus, alii sicuti populi iura defenderent, pars quo senatus auctoritas maxuma foret, bonum publicum simulantes pro sua quisque potentia certabant.

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Neque illis modestia neque modus contentionis erat: utrique victoriam crudeliter exercebant. Sed postquam Cn. Pompeius ad bellum maritumum atque Mithridaticum missus est, plebis opes inminutae, paucorum potentia crevit. Ei magistratus provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii florentes, sine metu aetatem agere, ceteros, qui plebem in magistratu placidius tractarent, iudiciis terrere. Sed ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, vetus certamen animos eorum adrexit.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Horace, Satires.
2. Translate, with brief comments—
   (*a*) Contra Laevinum, Valeri genus, unde Superbus
   Tarquinius regno pulsus fugit, unius assis
   Non umquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante
   Iudice quo nosti populo.
   (*b*) Nil comis tragici mutat Lucilius Acci,
   Non ridet versus Enni gravitate minores,
   Cum de se loquitur non ut maiore reprensis?
   (*c*) 'Quid? militibus promissa Triquetra
   Praedia Caesar an est Itala tellure daturus?'
   (*d*) Quem mala stultitia et quemcumque inscitia veri
   Caecum agit, insanum Chrysippi porticus et grex
   Autumat.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Cicero's Letters.
4. Translate, with brief comments—
   (*a*) Asiam qui de censoribus conduxerunt, questi sunt in senatu se cupiditate prolapsos nimium magno conduxisse: ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt.
   (*b*) Nos omnem nostram de re publica curam, cogitationem de dicenda in senatu sententia, commentationem causarum abiecimus: in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecimus.
   (*c*) Multa mecum de re publica, sane sibi displicens, ut loquebatur—sic est enim in hoc homine dicendum,—Syriam spernens, Hispaniam iactans.

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(*d*) Octavius Neapolim venit XIIII. Kal. Ibi eum Balbus mane postridie, eodemque die mecum in Cumano, illum hereditatem aditurum.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

PASS.

Not more than FOUR *questions are to be answered.*

1. Describe the powers and functions of the Consuls, (*a*) before and (*b*) after Sulla's dictatorship.
2. Give an account of the legislation and aims of *C. Gracchus*.
3. Describe the organisation and mode of government of a Roman province, and the effects upon Rome of its possession of the provinces.
4. "The younger Cato, far more than the so-called 'last of the Romans,' Brutus and Cassius, represented all that is best in the opposition to Cæsarism."
   Comment on this.
5. Describe the position of the Senate from Sulla's death to the end of the free Republic.

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

*(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Thucydides I.; Sophocles, Œdipus Rex; Aristophanes, Acharnians.
2. Translate, with notes—
   (*a*) ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν —ὑπῆρκτο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἧς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναίοις ἦρξεν—νομίζων τό τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτοφυεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς ναυτικοὺς γεγενημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς τὸ κτήσασθαι δύναμιν·
   (*b*) ὦ Διὸς ἀδυεπὲς φάτι, τίς ποτε τᾶς πολυχρύσου
   Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβας

* For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

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Θήβας; ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα δείματι πάλλων,
ἰήιε Δάλιε Παιάν,
ἀμφὶ σοῖ ἀζόμενος, τί μοι ἢ νέον,
ἢ περιτελλομέναις ὥραις πάλιν ἐξανύσεις χρέος.

(*c*) *ἀγορὰ 'ν 'Αθάναις χαῖρε, Μεγαρεῦσιν φιλα.*
ἐπόθουν τυ ναὶ τὸν φίλιον ἅπερ ματέρα.
ἀλλ', ὦ πονηρὰ κώρι' ἀθλίου πατρὸς,
ἀμβᾶτε ποττὰν μᾶδδαν, αἴ χ' εὕρητέ πα.
ἀκούετον δή, ποτέχετ' ἐμὶν τὰν γαστέρα·
πότερα πεπρᾶσθαι χρήδδετ', ἢ πεινῆν κακῶς.

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

*(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

(*a*) *Οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐκοπτόν τε τὰς πύλας καὶ ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀδικώτατα πάσχοιεν ἐκβαλλόμενοι εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους· καὶ κατασχίσειν τὰς πύλας ἔφασαν, εἰ μὴ ἐκόντες ἀνοίξουσιν. Ἄλλοι δὲ ἔθεον ἐπὶ θάλατταν καὶ παρὰ τὴν χηλὴν τοῦ τείχους ὑπερβαίνουσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἄλλοι δὲ οἱ ἐτύγχανον ἔνδον ὄντες τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ὡς ὁρῶσι τὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πύλαις πράγματα, διακόπτοντες ταῖς ἀξίναις τὰ κλεῖθρα ἀναπεταννύουσι τὰς πύλας, οἱ δ' εἰσπίπτουσιν. Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ὡς εἶδε τὰ γιγνόμενα, δείσας μὴ ἐφ' ἁρπαγὴν τράποιτο τὸ στράτευμα καὶ ἀνήκεστα κακὰ γένοιτο τῇ πόλει καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἔθει καὶ συνεισπίπτει εἴσω τῶν πυλῶν σὺν τῷ ὄχλῳ. Οἱ δὲ Βυζάντιοι ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα βίᾳ εἰσπίπτον, φεύγουσιν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, οἱ μὲν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα, οἱ δὲ οἴκαδε, ὅσοι δὲ ἔνδον ἐτύγχανον ὄντες ἔξω ἔθεον, οἱ δὲ καθεῖλκον τὰς τριήρεις, ὡς ἐν ταῖς τριήρεσι σώζοιντο, πάντες δὲ ᾤοντο ἀπολωλέναι ὡς ἐαλωκυίας τῆς πόλεως. Ὁ δὲ Ἐτεόνικος εἰς τὴν ἄκραν ἀποφεύγει. ὁ δὲ Ἀναξίβιος καταδραμὼν ἐπὶ θάλατταν ἐν ἁλιευτικῷ πλοίῳ περιέπλει εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ εὐθὺς μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Καλχηδόνος φρουρούς. οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐδόκουν εἶναι οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει σχεῖν τοὺς ἄνδρας.*

(*b*) *Δυσμαὶ μὲν ἦσαν Πλειάδων, σπόρου δ' ὥρη·*
καί τις γεωργὸς πυρὸν εἰς νειὸν ῥίψας

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*For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

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ἐφύλασσεν ἑστώς. καὶ γὰρ ἄκριτον πλήθει
μέλαν κολοιῶν ἔθνος ἦλθε δυσφώνων,
ψαρές τ' ὄλεθρος σπερμάτων ἀρουραίων.
τῷ δ' ἠκολούθει σφενδόνην ἔχων κοίλην
παιδίσκος· οἱ δὲ ψαρες ἐκ συνηθείης
ἤκουον εἰ τὴν σφενδόνην πότ' αἰτοίη
καὶ πρὶν λαβεῖν ἔφευγον. εὗρε δὴ τέχνην
ὁ γεωργὸς ἄλλην, τόν τε παῖδα φωνήσας
ἐδίδασκεν· "Ὦ παῖ, χρὴ γὰρ ὀρνέων ἡμᾶς
σοφὸν δολῶσαι φῦλον, ἡνίκ' ἂν τοίνυν
ἔλθωσ', ἐγὼ μὲν" εἶπεν "ἄρτον αἰτήσω·
σὺ δ' οὐ τὸν ἄρτον, σφενδόνην δέ μοι δώσεις."
οἱ ψαρες ἦλθον κἀνέμοντο τὴν χώρην.
ὁ δ' ἄρτον ἤτει, καθάπερ εἶχε συνθήκην·
οἱ δ' οὐκ ἔφευγον. τῷ δ' ὁ παῖς λίθων πλήρη
τὴν σφενδόνην ἔδωκεν· ὁ δὲ γέρων ῥίψας
τοῦ μὲν τὸ βρέγμα, τοῦ δ' ἔτυψε τὴν κνήμην,
ἑτέρου τὸν ὦμον. οἱ δ' ἔφευγον ἐκ χώρης.

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

*(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.

HISTORY AND GENERAL QUESTIONS.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. Illustrate the comparative force of (i.) the colonial relation, (ii.) community of race, (iii.) political sympathy, in determining the action of various states during the Peloponnesian war.
2. Discuss the Sicilian policy of Athens during the Peloponnesian war.
3. Sketch briefly the history of the Areopagus at Athens.
4. Describe the operations of Demosthenes in Western Greece.
5. Can you trace any change in the Spartan character and policy during the Peloponnesian war?
6. Discuss the legend of Lycurgus of Sparta.

* For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

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7. What influences counteracted the general tendency to disunion among the Greeks?
8. Trace the steps by which the Athenian hegemony became transformed into empire, and discuss the pleas that were or might be urged in defence of the change.
9. Sketch the history and nature of Greek colonisation—its varying character and objects, and the final result.
10. Describe and compare the relations of Athens and Sparta to their allies and subject states.
11. Describe the political constitution of Sparta, and estimate her place in Greek history.
12. "There was religious intolerance, but there could be no religious wars in ancient times." Is this true, with special reference to Greek history?

(a) LOGARITHMS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. Define a logarithm, and shew how, being given the logarithms of numbers to one base, you would find their logarithms to another base.
2. Find (i.) $\log_{12\frac{1}{2}} 7\frac{1}{4}$,

   (ii.) $\dfrac{321{\cdot}6742\times(\cdot867)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(22{\cdot}22)^2}$
3. Shew that in a triangle

   (i.) $\tan\dfrac{A}{2}=\sqrt{\dfrac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$

   (ii.) If A:B:C=3:4:5, then $a:b:c=2:\sqrt{6}:\sqrt{3}+1$

   (iii.) If 2B=C, then $b(a+b)=c^2$.
4. Solve the triangle, having given $b=231{\cdot}73$ chains, $c=341{\cdot}07$ chains, and $A=47^\circ\ 17'\ 24''$.

(b) TRIGONOMETRY.

5. Find an expression for the circumradius R of a triangle ABC. If H be the ortho-centre, prove that $AH=2R\cos A$.

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6. A, B and C are three points in a horizontal plane, from each of which the angle of elevation of the top of a flagstaff is 45°. If AB=BC=60 feet, and CA is 80 feet, find the height of the top of the flagstaff.

7. Find an expression for the present value of an annuity of 1 for n years, the rate of interest being 100 i per cent.

   If an annuity of 1 for 20 years is worth 12·462, and the present value of 1 due 20 years hence is ·3769, what is the rate of interest?

8. What uniform annual sinking fund accumulating at 3½ per cent. per annum will be required to pay off a debt of £600 in 7 years?

STATICS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. Enunciate the Parallelogram of Forces.

   ABCDEF is a plane, irregular hexagon. Also a, b, c, etc., are the mid-points of the six lines FB, AC, BD, etc. Prove that the six forces represented by Aa, Bb, etc., are in equilibrium.

2. Find the resultant of two like, parallel forces, and deduce formulæ for the resultant of three such forces lying in one plane.

3. Three equal inextensible strings OA, OB, OC are knotted together at O and pulled tight. Prove that the tensions are proportional to the sines of 2A, 2B, 2C in the triangle ABC.

4. Prove that the sum of the moments of two non-parallel forces about any point is equal to the moment of their resultant about that point.

   O, A, B, C are fixed points on a straight line, and AP, BQ, CR are drawn in variable directions to meet a fixed parallel straight line in P, Q and R. Prove that forces represented by AP, BQ, CR have a constant resultant moment about O.

5. Prove formulæ for determining the centre of gravity of a number of particles, when their masses and coordinates are known.

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The sides of the triangle ABC are 3, 4, and 5 inches, and 12 equal particles are placed at equal distances round the perimeter, 3 of them being at the angles; prove that the C.G. of these particles is a point distant 1 inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively from the shorter sides of the triangle.

6. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the system of n moveable, weightless pulleys, over each of which passes a separate string, attached at one end to the weight.

7. Find the position of equilibrium of a balance when loaded with unequal weights.

8. State the laws of friction.

A mass P, placed on a plane, slips when the plane is tilted at an angle α; another mass Q slips when the plane is tilted at an angle β. If the masses are connected by means of a short piece of string, and are then placed on the plane, how will they behave as the plane is tilted?

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. Find the equation to a straight line, having given the intercepts on the axes.

Prove that $ax+by=c^2$ and $bx+ay=d^2$ cut the axes in four concyclic points.

2. Draw the lines $y=x$, $y=2x$, $x+y=3$, and find the area of the triangle which they form.

3. Find the general (x, y) equation to a circle.

How are these two circles situated with reference to the axes and to each other?

$$x^2+y^2+2c(x+y)+c^2=0,$$
$$x^2+y^2+2c(3x+y)+9c^2=0.$$

4. Find the equation to the tangent at any point on $y^2=4ax$, and prove that the line $k^2x-ky+a=0$ is a tangent.

5. Find the equation to an ellipse, and shew that the focal distances of any point on it are $a\pm ex$.

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6. Define the *eccentric angle*, and find the equation to the normal in the form $\frac{ax}{\cos\theta} - \frac{by}{\sin\theta} = a^2 - b^2$.

7. Shew how to change from polar to rectangular coordinates.
Two fixed circles of radius a and radius b respectively are described round the origin O, and OPQ is a variable straight line meeting them in P and Q. PR, QR are drawn parallel to the axes to meet in R. Prove that R moves on a fixed ellipse.

SENIOR FRENCH I.

PROSE COMPOSITION, TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, Etc.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

A few daring jests, a brawl and a fatal stab, make up the life of Marlowe; but even details such as these are wanting in the life of William Shakespeare. Of hardly any great poet, indeed, do we know so little. For the story of his youth we have only one or two trifling legends, and these almost certainly false. Not a single letter or characteristic saying, not one of the jests "spoken at the Mermaid," hardly a single anecdote, remain to illustrate his busy life in London. His look and figure in later age have been preserved by the bust over his tomb at Stratford, and a hundred years after his death he was still remembered in his native town; but the minute diligence of the enquirers of the Georgian time was able to glean hardly a single detail, even of the most trivial order, which could throw light upon the years of retirement before his death. It is owing perhaps to the harmony and unity of his temper that no salient peculiarity seems to have left its trace on the memory of his contemporaries; it is the very grandeur of his genius which precludes us from discovering any personal trait in his works. His supposed self-revelation in the Sonnets is so obscure that only a few outlines can be traced even by the boldest conjecture. In his dramas he is all his characters, and his characters range over all mankind. There is not one, or the act or word of one, that we can identify personally with the poet himself.

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2. Translate (at sight)—

LE CHEF DES GIRONDINS.

Brissot est le meilleur des humains ; bon époux, tendre père, fidèle ami, vertueux citoyen, sa société est aussi douce que son caractère est facile, confiant jusqu'à l'imprudence, gai, naïf, ingénu comme on l'est à quinze ans; il était fait pour vivre avec des sages et pour être la dupe des méchants. Savant publiciste, livré dès sa jeunesse à l'étude des rapports sociaux et des moyens de bonheur pour l'espèce humaine, il juge bien l'homme et ne connaît pas du tout les hommes. Il sait qu'il existe des vices, mais il ne peut croire vicieux celui qui lui parle avec un bon visage ; et, quand il a reconnu des gens pour tels, il les traite comme des fous qu'on plaint sans se défier d'eux. Il ne peut pas haïr ; on dirait que son âme, toute sensible qu'elle soit, n'a point assez de consistance pour un sentiment aussi vigoureux. Avec beaucoup de connaissances, il a le travail extrêmement facile, et il compose un traîté comme un autre copie une chanson ; aussi l'oeil exercé discerne-t-il dans ses ouvrages, avec un fond excellent, la touche hâtive d'un esprit rapide et souvent léger. Son activité, sa bonhomie, ne se refusant à rien de ce qu'il croit être utile, lui ont donné l'air de se mêler de tout, et l'ont fait accuser d'intrigue par ceux qui avaient besoin de l'accuser de quelque chose. Le plaisant intrigant que l'homme qui ne songe jamais à lui ni aux siens, qui a autant d'incapacité que de répugnance pour s'occuper de ses intérêts, et qui n'a pas plus de honte de la pauvreté que de crainte de la mort, regardant l'une et l'autre comme le salaire accoutumé des vertus publiques!

(Mme. Roland.)

3. (i.) What were the chief directions in which Mme. de Staël influenced French Literature ?

(ii.) To what tendencies in contemporary thought did Joseph de Maistre and Lamennais give expression ?

(iii.) Describe the Romantic innovations in diction and verse.

(iv.) It has been said of Alfred de Vigny's poems that they are "les refuges de paix, d'orgueil peut-être, mais d'orgueil nécessaire et fortifiant, où nous nous enfermons avec lui." Explain and illustrate this remark.

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(v.) "Hugo looks at nature especially to discover its contrasts." Discuss this statement.

(vi.) What are the characteristics of Sainte-Beuve's critical method?

SENIOR FRENCH II.

AUTHORS.

PASS.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Translate into English, with necessary explanations, extracts from Pages choisies de Chateaubriand; Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse; Sainte-Beuve, Portraits de Femmes; Labiche, La Grammaire; Hugo, Ruy Blas.

SENIOR GERMAN I.

COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

LOUIS XIV.

His conscience was almost morbid, sure sign of a weakness of character: it showed itself in his anxiety to have a "Council of Conscience" to decide on all questions of public casuistry; an institution to which we probably owe most of the dubious acts of his reign. It shows itself also in his great anxiety as to public opinion; he was singularly afraid of what men would say respecting his acts, and his reputation caused him daily uneasiness; it led him into a brilliant rather than a wise policy: it gives to his Memoirs a tone of petty vanity, which contrasts strikingly with the splendour of his career. No wonder flattery, especially the flattery of action, was dear to him: it was by understanding this characteristic of the King that Le Tellier held his place, and succeeded in making the fortune of his more famous son Louvois. Saint-Simon, in his sardonic humour, does not hesitate to say that "without the fear of the devil, which God left in him even in his worst times, he would have ordered men to

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worship him—and they would have done it." No wonder that they said he went about "as if he were worthy to be Emperor of all the earth," and added that "if the nations did but know him they would be enamoured of his incomparable worth, and submit to the gentlest and best-regulated empire in the world." He is like his own Versailles, that "favourite without merit," as it was wittily called; grand, sumptuous, splendid, yet heavy and rather commonplace: nature is sternly subordinated to rule; art in its decadence has spent on it the treasures of a nation; it is grand, but stupid.

2. Translate at sight—

LENAU.

Verschiedene Nationalitäten können auf Lenau als einen der Ihrigen Anspruch erheben; Herkunft und Name seiner Familie weisen auf slavische Voreltern, durch Geburt und erste Erziehung gehört er dem Magyarenlande, durch Bildung, Gesinnung und Herzenswahl dem Deutschthum an. Es hat sonach tiefliegende Wurzeln, dass sich sowohl in seinem persönlichen Charakter, als in dem seiner Schriften diese drei Nationalitäten abspiegeln. Das feurige Gefühl, der aristokratische Unabhängigkeitssinn, Waffenliebe und soldatischer Muth, die glühende, in orientalischer Bilderpracht schwelgende Phantasie, die Vorliebe für Kraftworte und Hyperbeln und ein Zug von Hochmuth lassen die magyarische Heimath nicht verkennen; die Neigung und Anlage zur Musik, der Sinn für patriarchalisch-demokratische Ursitte, die träumerische Passivität im Drucke äusserer Geschicke, die scheue Verschlossenheit und sanfte Melancholie neben Anflügen von Schlauheit und verschmitztem Trotze verrathen den Tropfen slavischen Blutes in seinen Adern; der strenge Rechtssinn, die tiefe Wahrheitsliebe, die ausdauernde Treue, das gründliche Wohlwollen, die Unermüdlichkeit des Geistes in religiös-philosophischer Speculation, die Gründlichkeit und Vielseitigkeit im Wissen und Forschen, aber auch die Ungewandtheit in weltlich-praktischen Lebensfragen, beurkunden entschieden den Deutschen. Doch selbst aus diesen Beimischungen fremder Elemente, so sehr sie das Eigenthümliche der Erscheinung steigern, geht es

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überzeugend hervor, dass nur das minder Wesentliche, die leichten Schatten fremdländisch, das Wesentliche und die Vorzüge, Kern und Mark dieser Dichternatur aber echt und gediegen deutsch sind.

3. (i.) "A comparison of the *Messias* with the *Paradise Lost* brings out the peculiarities of Klopstock's genius." Comment on this.

(ii.) Discuss Lessing's criticism of Winkelmann's account of the *Laokoon*.

(iii.) How does Lessing interpret the principle "that the aim of tragedy is by means of pity and fear to purify these and suchlike passions"?

(iv.) Why is the *Cid* Herder's most popular work?

(v.) Compare *Die Räuber* and *Götz von Berlichingen*.

(vi.) Discuss the significance of Schiller's historical and philosophical works and Goethe's scientific works for the two men as poets.

SENIOR GERMAN II.

AUTHORS.

PASS.

1, 2, 3, 4. Translate and explain extracts from Herder, Der Cid; Wieland, Oberon; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris; Lessing, Literaturbriefe.

5. Describe briefly the Metre of (*a*) the *Cid;* (*b*) *Oberon*.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions are to be attempted.*

1. State and illustrate the general laws of attention.

2. Give a psychological analysis of the relation between memory and imagination.

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3. Contrast the nature and working of animal and human feeling and appetite.
4. State and illustrate what you understand by apperception, motive, abstraction.
5. Show (*a*) that inference is involved in perception; (*b*) that our power of inference is relative to our knowledge of the appropriate system.
6. Arrange six sciences in ascending order, and state clearly the principle of your arrangement.
7. Show that deduction is one of the most important methods of verification.
   Illustrate from two different spheres of knowledge.
8. "The defect of analogy is that it is quantitative in its method." Explain and illustrate.
9. Show (*a*) that mood IEO is invalid, and (*b*) that mood EAO is superfluous.
10. Prove that there must be at least one more term distributed in the premises than in the conclusion.
11. Apply the rules of logical definition to each of the following:—
    (*a*) Hypotheses are guesses at truth.
    (*b*) Memory is what we forget with.
    (*c*) A circle is a plane figure contained by one line.
    (*d*) Logic is the art of reasoning.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

1. "Our test of truth is that ultimate consistency of universal judgments verified by appeal to facts, which we mean by system." Explain and illustrate.
2. Distinguish the provinces of Logic, Psychology, and Metaphysics.
3. State the main factors implied in evolution, and apply them in explanation of the process by which knowledge developes.

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HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and no more.*

1. "England was the one purely German nation that rose upon the wreck of Rome." Explain and discuss this statement shortly.
2. Write shortly what you know about the following:—Cerdic, Ethelbert, Edwin, Oswi.
3. "All the Angel-cyn turned to Alfred, save those that were under bondage to Danish men."
   Explain this statement, and indicate shortly the importance of the reign of Alfred as an epoch in English History.
4. Write shortly about Dunstan, Cnut, and Godwin.
5. "Amongst other things the good order that William established is not to be forgotten."
   Explain the importance of this aspect of the reign of William I.
6. Write a short account of the reign of Stephen.
7. Draw a map of France, showing roughly the position of Normandy, Anjou, and Aquitaine, and explain shortly how the history of these provinces was connected with that of England.
8. Tell shortly what you know about Archbishop Langton, Adam Marsh, Roger Bacon.
9. Write a short account of the relations of England and Scotland to the accession of Edward I.

HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and no more.*

1. Account shortly for (*a*) the victories won by the English in France in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and (*b*) for their ultimate failure to keep their conquests.
2. Describe shortly the character of the movement that led to the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.
3. Wycliffe has been called "the first Protestant." Why?
4. Briefly describe the political and social condition of England under the Lancastrian Kings.

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5. Write a short life of Warwick, "the King Maker."
6. Write shortly about Benevolences, the Court of the Star Chamber, the Pilgrimage of Grace.
7. Write a short account of the life of Sir Thomas More.
8. Sum up very shortly the most important events in the reign of Edward VI.
9. Explain the difficulties of Elizabeth's position in the early part of her reign, and briefly indicate her policy.
10. Write a short account of the history of Ireland under the Tudors.

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN. *This paper is to be taken also by Third Year Honour Students.*

1. Compare the institutions of the German tribes described by Tacitus with the early English institutions.
2. State concisely the causes that led to the union of England.
3. Explain the meaning and significance of the following commands of William I. :—
   (*a*) "Requiratur hundredus et comitatus (shire-moot) sicut antecessores nostri statuerunt."
   (*b*) Propterea mando et regia auctoritate praecipio, ut nullus episcopus vel archidiaconus de legibus episcopalibus amplius in hundret placita teneant, nec causam quae ad regimen animarum pertinet ad judicium secularium hominum adducant."
4. Show the importance of the reign of Henry II. in the history of the evolution of representative institutions.
5. Who elected members of the House of Commons during the Middle Ages?
6. In what respects may Edward I. be said to have completed the work of Henry II. ?
7. In what ways does the poetry of Chaucer illustrate the condition of England in his time?
8. Trace the growth of the idea of ministerial responsibility during the Middle Ages.

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9. "The transition from the Middle Ages to modern times." What do you understand by this phrase?

10. What powers were exercised or claimed by the House of Commons under the Tudors?

11. Describe the character of the religious changes that took place in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

PHYSICS I.

PASS.

1. State and explain Newton's laws of motion. Show how forces and how kinetic energy are to be measured. Show that if a stone is dropped from rest its kinetic energy just before it reaches the ground is equal to its potential energy before it started.

2. Give the complete argument which leads to the statement that the stress between the earth and a body near its surface and between the sun and one of the planets may be written $G\frac{Mm}{r^2}$, M and m being the masses of the bodies considered spheres of homogeneous material, r the distance between their centres, and G a constant.

3. State the formula by which the speed of a disturbance in an elastic medium may be calculated, and explain fully its application to the case of the velocity of sound in solid rods, in liquids and in gases.

4. Explain fully the meaning of the terms which are used to describe the elastic properties of matter. Find a relation between the elastic coefficients of isotropic solids.

5. Find an expression for the moment of the couple required to twist a cylindrical wire of radius r and of length l through any angle, the wire being held at one end and twisted at the other. How would you determine the rigidity of a material experimentally?

6. Describe Threlfall and Adair's experiments on the velocity of transmission of a disturbance in water, giving the results obtained.

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PHYSICS II.

PASS.

1. Draw freehand the curve $y = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x-a)$, and explain the diagram in connection with the equation. Show how two simple harmonic motions at right angles may be graphically compounded.

2. Give an account of the vibrations of the air in organ pipes.

3. Describe the results of Andrews's experiments on the isothermals of carbonic acid.

4. Explain fully the working of a Carnot's reversible engine. Show that its efficiency does not depend on the working substance, and is greater than that of a non-reversible engine.

5. Describe Clément and Desormes' method for finding the ratio of the specific heat of a gas at constant pressure to that at constant volume.

6. Given $\left(\frac{dp}{d\theta}\right)(v \text{ const}) = \left(\frac{d\phi}{dv}\right)(\theta \text{ const})$ obtain an expression giving the dependence of the melting point of ice on pressure.

GEOLOGY.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Science.

BOTANY I.

The same paper as that set in the First Year of Medicine.

BOTANY II.

1. Describe any instances known to you of the transmission of stimuli in plants. Discuss the mechanism of the transmission.

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2. Describe in detail how you would proceed to demonstrate the existence of root-pressure by Sachs' method. How is root-pressure produced, and how is it affected by external conditions?

3. Chlorophyll: State what you know of—
   (i.) its properties as seen in an alcoholic solution,
   (ii.) the conditions affecting its formation,
   (iii.) its spectrum,
   (iv.) its function.

4. How would you proceed to show experimentally—
   (i.) the role of stomata in gaseous exchange,
   (ii.) the giving off of water-vapour in transpiration,
   (iii.) the existence of negative pressure?

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

A.

1. Discuss the delineation of Joan of Arc in Henry VI. A.
2. Discuss the connection of Henry VI. A., with Henry VI. B and C.
3. Compare the characters of Prince Hal and Faulconbridge.
4. Trace, summarily, the career of Bolingbroke from his first appearance in Richard II. till his death as Henry IV.
5. Coleridge compares Falstaff with Richard III. Explain this.
6. Discuss the authorship of Henry VIII.

B.

1. "I was averse from a catastrophe so feeble as that of reconciling the champion with the oppressor of mankind." (*Preface to the Prometheus Unbound.*) Indicate the main lines of contrast between the myth in Shelley and in Æschylus.
2. What is the common element in the various types of hero that Carlyle selects?
3. Explain the thought running through the apologue and the lyric in Browning's *A Pillar at Sebzevah.*
4. Explain the meaning and significance of the following passage:—

   O house of the heart of the mighty, O breast of the battle-lord,
   Why art thou coldly hidden from the flickering of the sword?
   I know thee not nor see thee; thou art as the fells afar
   Where the Fathers have their dwelling, and the halls of Godhome are.

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The wind blows wild betwixt us, and the cloud-rack flies along,
And high aloft enfoldeth the dwelling of the strong:
They are as of old they have been, but their hearths flame not for me:
And the kindness of their feast-halls mine eyes shall never see.

ENGLISH II.

PASS.

Only EIGHT *questions to be attempted. Honour Students are recommended to answer No. 9.*

1. Discuss the alleged madness (*a*) of Smart, and (*b*) of Blake.
2. How is the position of Burns as the typical Scottish poet to be explained?
3. Discuss the sources of the *Ancient Mariner* and the process of its composition.
4. "Southey in his wildest mythology never forgot his moral purpose."
   Illustrate from the *Curse of Kehama*.
5. Shortly describe the sensation novelists of the Romantic Movement.
6. Indicate the position occupied in Keats's development by *Endymion*, *Lamia*, and the *Ode on the Grecian Urn*.
7. "Tennyson is always occupied with the problems of the day, but fails to solve them, since he invariably looks for a compromise."
   Discuss this with reference to the *Princess*.
8. Compare Tennyson and Browning in their moral attitude.
9. Goethe represents Byron as Euphorion, the child of Faust and Helena. What does he mean by this?

LATIN.

(MARTIAL AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.)

PASS.

1. Translate, extracts from Martial, Epigrams.

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2. Translate, with short comments—

(*a*) Atria Pisonum stabant cum stemmate toto
Et docti Senecae ter numeranda domus;
Praetulimus tantis solum te, Postume, regnis.

(*b*) Haec est illa tibi promissa Theophila, Cani,
Cuius Cecropia pectora voce madent.
Hanc sibi iure petat magni senis Atticus hortus.

(*c*) Vicini pete porticum Quirini:
Turbam non habet otiosiorem
Pompeius vel Agenoris puella,
Vel primae dominus levis carinae.

(*d*) Nec doctum satis et parum severum.
Sed non rusticulum nimis libellum
Facundo mea Plinio, Thalia,
I perfer.

3. Translate—

Scilicet ut flauum spectatur in ignibus aurum,
tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides.
dum iuuat et uultu ridet Fortuna sereno,
indelibatas cuncta secuntur opes:
at simul intonuit, fugiunt, nec noscitur ulli,
agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat.
atque haec, exemplis quondam collecta priorum,
nunc mihi sunt propriis cognita uera malis.
uix duo tresue mihi de tot superestis amici:
cetera Fortunae, non mea turba fuit.
quo magis, o pauci, rebus succurrite laesis,
et date naufragio litora tuta meo.
neue metu falso nimium trepidate, timentes
hac offendatur ne pietate deus.
saepe fidem aduersis etiam laudauit in armis,
inque suis amat hanc Caesar, in hoste probat.

4. Translate—

Neque civitates, quae ad Caesaris amicitiam accesserant, frumentum supportare, neque ii, qui pabulatum longius progressi erant, interclusi fluminibus reverti, neque maximi commeatus, qui ex Italia Galliaque veniebant, in castra pervenire poterant. Tempus erat autem difficillimum, quo neque frumenta in herbis erant neque multum a maturitate aberant; ac civitates exinanitae, quod Afranius paene

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omne frumentum ante Caesaris adventum Ilerdam convexerat, reliqui si quid fuerat, Caesar superioribus diebus consumpserat; pecora, quod secundum poterat esse inopiae subsidium, propter bellum finitimae civitates longius removerant. Qui erant pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, hos levis armaturae Lusitani peritique earum regionum cetrati citerioris Hispaniae consectabantur; quibus erat proclive tranare flumen, quod consuetudo eorum omnium est, ut sine utribus ad exercitum non eant.

LATIN AUTHORS.

(TACITUS AND LUCRETIUS.)

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Tacitus, Histories I., II.
2. Translate, with brief comments—
   (*a*) Introitus in urbem trucidatis tot milibus inermium militum infaustus omine.
   (*b*) Redditus Cadio Rufo, Pedio Blaeso, Saevino Pontio senatorius locus. Repetundarum criminibus sub Claudio ac Nerone ceciderant: placuit ignoscentibus verso nomine, quod avaritia fuerat, videri majestatem, cujus tum odio etiam bonae leges peribant.
   (*c*) Abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, quo posses videri non cupisse: confugiendum est ad imperium. An excidit trucidatus Corbulo?
   (*d*) Invenio apud quosdam auctores . . . . . dubitasse exercitus num posito certamine vel ipsi in medium consultarent vel senatui permitterent legere imperatorem.
   (*e*) Praemisit in urbem edictum, quo vocabulum Augusti differret. Caesaris non reciperet, cum de potestate nihil detraheret.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Lucretius, Books I., II., III.
4. Translate, with brief comments—
   (*a*) Semper in assiduo motu res quaeque geruntur
   Partibus e cunctis infernaque suppeditantur
   Ex infinito cita corpora materiai.

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(*b*) Deinde ex sensilibus qui sensile posse creari
Constituunt, porro ex aliis sentire sueti
Ipsi sensilibus, mortalia semina reddunt
Mollia cum faciunt.

(*c*) Sic tibi si finita semel primordia quaedam
Constitues, aevom debebunt sparsa per omnem
Disjectare aestus diversi materiai,
Nunquam in concilium ut possint compulsa coire
Nec remorari in concilio nec crescere adaucta.

(*d*) Primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra
Est oculos ausus, primusque obsistere contra.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER.

PASS.

1. Give reasons for the general acquiescence in the rule of Augustus.
2. "Latin literature was affected seriously and in many ways by the fall of the Republic and the foundation of the Empire."
   Comment on this statement.
3. Explain the following—
   civitas libera, civitas foederata, jus Italicum, jus Latinum.
4. "The dyarchy instituted by Augustus had set a long way in the direction of pure monarchy by the time of Marcus Aurelius."
   Comment on this.
5. "Augustus divided the offices of administration and the public posts between the senators and the knights."
   Explain this.
6. Give a concise account of the principate of Claudius.
7. Describe the attitude of the Government towards Christianity in the earlier empire.
8. State the characteristics of Martial's poetry.

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GREEK—SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Translate into English—

1. Ἡ μὲν ἀρχὴ τῶν λόγων ἔπαινος ἦν Ἑλλάδος, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι φιλοσοφίᾳ καὶ πενίᾳ σύντροφοί εἰσι, καὶ οὔτε τῶν ἀστῶν, οὔτε τῶν ξένων οὐδένα τέρπονται ὁρῶντες, ὃς ἂν τρυφὴν εἰσάγειν εἰς αὐτοὺς βιάζηται· ἀλλ' εἰ καί τις ἀφίκηται παρ' αὐτοὺς οὕτω διακείμενος, ἠρέμα τε μεθαρμόττουσι, καὶ παραπαιδαγωγοῦσι, καὶ πρὸς τὸ καθαρὸν τῆς διαίτης μεθιστᾶσιν. Ἐμέμνητο γοῦν τινὸς τῶν πολυχρύσων, ὃς ἔλθὼν Ἀθήναζε μάλα ἐπίσημος, καὶ φορτικὸς ἀκολούθων ὄχλῳ, καὶ ποικίλῃ ἐσθῆτι, καὶ χρυσῷ, αὐτὸς μὲν ᾠήθη ζηλωτὸς εἶναι πᾶσι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὡς ἂν εὐδαίμων ἀποβλέπεσθαι. Τοῖς δ' ἄρα δυστυχεῖν ἐδόκει τὸ ἀνθρώπιον· καὶ παιδεύειν ἐπεχείρουν αὐτὸν, οὐ πικρῶς, οὐδ' ἀντικρυς ἀπαγορεύοντες ἐν ἐλευθέρᾳ τῇ πόλει, καθ' ὅντινα τρόπον βούλοιτο, βιοῦν· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ κἀν τοῖς γυμνασίοις καὶ λουτροῖς ὀχληρὸς ἦν, θλίβων τοῖς οἰκέταις, καὶ στενοχωρῶν τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας, ἠσυχῇ τις ἂν ὑπεφθέγξατο, προσποιούμενος λανθάνειν, ὥσπερ οὐ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκεῖνον ἀποτείνων, Δέδοικε μὴ παραπόληται μεταξὺ λουόμενος. Καὶ μὴν εἰρήνη γε μακρὰ κατέχει τὸ βαλανεῖον· οὐδὲν οὖν δεῖ στρατοπέδου.' Ὁ δὲ ἀκούων ἃ ἦν, μεταξὺ ἐπαιδεύετο. Τὴν δὲ ἐσθητα τὴν ποικίλην, καὶ τὰς πορφυρίδας ἐκείνας ἀπέδυσαν αὐτὸν, ἀστείως πάνυ τὸ ἀνθηρὸν ἐπισκώπτοντες τῶν χρωμάτων, ἔαρ ἤδη, λέγοντες, καὶ, πόθεν ὁ ταὼς οὗτος; καὶ τάχα τῆς μητρός ἐστιν αὐτοῦ· καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. Καὶ τὰ ἄλλα δὲ οὕτως ἀπέσκωπτον, ἢ τῶν δακτυλίων τὸ πλῆθος, ἢ τῆς κόμης τὸ περίεργον, ἢ τῆς διαίτης τὸ ἀκόλαστον. Ὥστε κατὰ μικρὸν ἐσωφρονίσθη, καὶ παραπολὺ βελτίων ἀπῆλθε, δημοσίᾳ πεπαιδευμένος.

2. Ἐν μὲν οὖν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τοιούτους αὐτοὺς παρασχόντες καὶ πολὺ πλεῖστον τῶν κινδύνων μετασχόντες τῇ ἰδίᾳ ἀρετῇ κοινὴν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκτήσαντο· ὕστερον δὲ Πελοποννησίων διατειχιζόντων τὸν Ἰσθμόν, καὶ ἀγαπώντων μὲν τῇ σωτηρίᾳ, νομιζόντων δ' ἀπηλλάχθαι τοῦ κατὰ θάλατταν κινδύνου, καὶ διανοουμένων τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας περιδεῖν

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ὑπὸ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενομένους, ὀργισθέντες Ἀθηναῖοι συνεβούλευον αὐτοῖς, εἰ ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔξουσιν, περὶ ἅπασαν τὴν Πελοπόννησον τεῖχος περιβαλεῖν· εἰ γὰρ αὐτοὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων προδεδομένοι μετὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἔσονται, οὔτ' ἐκείνοις δεήσειν χιλίων νεῶν οὔτε τούτους ὠφελήσειν τὸ ἐν Ἰσθμῷ τεῖχος· ἀκινδύνως γὰρ ἔσεσθαι τὴν τῆς θαλάττης ἀρχὴν βασιλέως. Διδασκόμενοι δὲ καὶ νομίζοντες αὐτοὶ μὲν ἄδικά τε ποιεῖν καὶ κακῶς βουλεύεσθαι, Ἀθηναίους δὲ δίκαιά τε λέγειν καὶ τὰ βέλτιστα αὐτοῖς παραινεῖν, ἐβοήθησαν εἰς Πλαταιάς· ἀποδράντων δ' ὑπὸ νύκτα τῶν πλείστων ξυμμάχων ἐκ τῶν τάξεων διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πολεμίων, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν καὶ Τεγεᾶται τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐτρέψαντο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ καὶ Πλαταιῆς πάντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐνίκων μαχόμενοι τοὺς ἀπογνόντας τῆς ἐλευθέρας καὶ ὑπομείναντας τὴν δουλείαν.

3. Μεσονυκτίοις ποθ' ὥραις,
στρέφεται ὅτ' Ἄρκτος ἤδη
κατὰ χεῖρα τὴν Βοώτου,
μερόπων δὲ φῦλα πάντα
κέαται κόπῳ δαμέντα·
τότ' Ἔρως ἐπισταθείς μευ
θυρέων ἔκοπτ' ὀχῆας.
"Τίς," ἔφην, "θύρας ἀράσσει
κατά μευ σχίσας ὀνείρους;
ὁ δ' Ἔρως, "Ἄνοιγε," φησί,
"βρέφος εἰμί· μὴ φόβησαι·
βρέχομαι δὲ, κἀσέληνον
δι' νύκτα πεπλάνημαι."
ἐλέησα ταῦτ' ἀκούσας,
ἀνὰ δ' εὐθὺ λύχνον ἅψας,
ἀνέῳξα, καὶ βρέφος μὲν
ἐσορῶ φέροντα τόξον,
πτέρυγάς τε καὶ φαρέτρην.
παρὰ δ' ἱστίην καθίξας
παλάμαισι χεῖρας αὐτοῦ
ἀνέθαλπον, ἐκ δὲ χαίτης
ἀπέθλιβον ὑγρὸν ὕδωρ.
ὁ δ' ἐπεὶ κρύος μεθῆκε,

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"Φέρε," φησὶ," πειράσωμεν
τόδε τόξον, εἴ τί μοι νῦν
βλάβεται βραχεῖσα νευρή."
τανύει δὲ καί με τύπτει
μέσον ἦπαρ, ὥσπερ οἶστρος.
ἀνὰ δ' ἄλλεται καχάζων,
"Ξένε δ'," εἶπε," συγχάρηθι·
κέρας ἀβλαβὲς μέν ἐστι,
σὺ δὲ καρδίην πονήσεις.

GREEK—SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Homer, Iliad XVI., XVIII.

2. Translate and comment upon the following passages from Aristotle's *Poetics*.

   (*a*) ἀναγνώρισις δὲ τί μέν ἐστιν, εἴρηται πρότερον· εἴδη δὲ ἀναγνωρίσεως, πρώτη μὲν ἡ ἀτεχνοτάτη καὶ ἧ πλείστῃ χρῶνται δι' ἀπορίαν, ἡ διὰ τῶν σημείων.

   (*b*) καὶ τὸν χορὸν δὲ ἕνα δεῖ ὑπολαβεῖν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν καὶ μόριον εἶναι τοῦ ὅλου, καὶ συναγωνίζεσθαι μὴ ὥσπερ Εὐριπίδῃ ἀλλ' ὥσπερ Σοφοκλεῖ.

3. Translate into English, with comments, the following passages from Plato's *Republic*.

   (*a*) τὸ γὰρ μηδὲ ἄκοντά τινα ἐξαπατῆσαι ἢ ψεύσασθαι, μηδ' αὖ ὀφείλοντα ἢ θεῷ θυσίας τινὰς ἢ ἀνθρώπῳ χρήματα ἔπειτα ἐκεῖσε ἀπιέναι δεδιότα, μέγα μέρος εἰς τοῦτο ἡ τῶν χρημάτων κτῆσις συμβάλλεται· ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἄλλας χρείας πολλάς· ἀλλά γε ἓν ἀνθ' ἑνὸς οὐκ ἐλάχιστον ἔγωγε θείην ἂν εἰς τοῦτο ἀνδρὶ νοῦν ἔχοντι, ὦ Σώκρατες, πλοῦτον χρησιμώτατον εἶναι.

   (*b*) διὸ δὴ καὶ εὐήθεις νέοι ὄντες οἱ ἐπιεικεῖς φαίνονται καὶ εὐεξαπάτητοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀδίκων, ἅτε οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐν ἑαυτοῖς παραδείγματα ὁμοιοπαθῆ τοῖς πονηροῖς. Καὶ μὲν δή, ἔφη, σφόδρα γε αὐτὸ πάσχουσι. Τοιγάρτοι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, οὐ νέον ἀλλὰ γέροντα

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δεῖ τὸν ἀγαθὸν δικαστὴν εἶναι, ὀψιμαθῆ γεγονότα τῆς ἀδικίας οἷόν ἐστιν, οὐκ οἰκείαν ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ψυχῇ ἐνοῦσαν ἡσθημένον, ἀλλ' ἀλλοτρίαν ἐν ἀλλοτρίαις μεμελετηκότα ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ διαισθάνεσθαι, οἷον πέφυκε κακόν, ἐπιστήμῃ, οὐκ ἐμπειρίᾳ οἰκείᾳ κεχρημένον.

4. Translate, with notes—

(*a*) Γλαῦκος δ' ἔγνω ἧσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, γήθησέν τε,
ὅττι οἱ ὦκ' ἤκουσε μέγας θεὸς εὐξαμένοιο.
πρῶτα μὲν ὤτρυνεν Λυκίων ἡγήτορας ἀνδρας,
πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενος, Σαρπηδόνος ἀμφιμάχεσθαι.

(*b*) ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο, πέπον, παρ' ἐμὶ' ἵστασο καὶ ἴδε ἔργον,
ἠὲ πανημέριος κακὸς ἔσσομαι, ὡς ἀγορεύεις,
ἤ τινα καὶ Δαναῶν, ἀλκῆς μάλα περ μεμαῶτα,
σχήσω ἀμυνέμεναι περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος.

GREEK—SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. What has Aristotle to say about the origin of the drama (both tragedy and comedy), and how far does he agree with modern answers to the question?
2. Classify in order of merit (according to your own judgment) any three plays you have read (one of each of the great dramatists respectively), and assign the reasons for your decision.
3. Estimate the elements of truth in Plato's criticism of poetry.
4. Account for the prominence of women in the early period of Greek literature.
5. Sketch the general result of modern criticism with regard to the Iliad.
6. Genius has been called the capacity for taking infinite pains. Illustrate this with reference to Demosthenes.
7. Compare the three great Attic dramatists in respect of their handling of female character.
8. "Poetry seldom if ever renews its youth." Examine this.

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9. What is meant by tragic irony? Illustrate from any Greek play. Would you confine the application of the term to Sophocles?

10. By what external elements is Euripides chiefly distinguished from his two great predecessors?

11. Estimate the political influence of Greek tragedy and comedy.

12. Can you extract a theory of art from Plato's Republic?

DYNAMICS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Explain how a particle may be said to have, at the same time, two velocities in two different directions.

   If a man swims at 2 miles per hour in a current running at 1 mile per hour, in what direction must he face to cross the current at right angles?

2. Prove the acceleration formulæ

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2,$$
$$v^2 = u^2 + 2fs.$$

   A particle has a certain starting velocity and a constant acceleration; prove that the distance described in the p minutes which begin q minutes after the start, is to the space described in the $p-2$ minutes which begin $q+1$ minutes after the start, as p is to $p-2$.

3. Two unequal masses are fastened at opposite ends of a fine string which is hung over a small pulley; find the acceleration.

   If the masses are $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and they start from rest 9 feet from the ground, shew that the larger mass will remain at rest on the ground for about three quarters of a second before it is again lifted. How long must the string be in order that this experiment may succeed?

4. Prove that the times of sliding down smooth chords of a vertical circle from the highest point are equal to one another.

   AB($=2c$) being the vertical diameter, a particle slides down a chord AP and is reflected along the chord PB without

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loss of velocity. Shew that the time of sliding down $PB = 2\sqrt{\frac{c}{g}}.\tan\frac{A}{2}$.

5. Find the H.P. of an engine which will draw a train of 200 tons mass at 10 miles per hour up an incline of 1 in 100, neglecting frictional resistances.

6. Find the range of a projectile (i.) on a horizontal plane at a given depth below the point of projection, (ii.) on an inclined plane passing through the point of projection, the initial velocity and elevation being given.

7. Find the velocities after oblique collision between two elastic spheres.

   If one of them is at rest before the collision, and if they move in directions at right angles to one another afterwards, prove that the ratio of the masses must be $e:1$.

8. Prove that a particle moving with finite uniform speed round a circle has no velocity along the normal and no acceleration along the tangent; and find its velocity along the tangent and its acceleration along the normal.

9. Trace the change in energy in an ordinary (seconds) pendulum clock, during one second, and also from one period of winding to the next. When such a clock has been newly cleaned and oiled it goes neither faster nor longer than before. Is the transference of energy at all modified?

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Find from first principles that differential coefficients of x^n and $\sin x$.

2. Differentiate the following functions of x

$$\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x-2}},\quad \sqrt{\left(1+e^{\sin x}\right)},\quad \frac{\log\sin x}{\log\cos x}.$$

3. If $y=e^x(a\sin x+b\cos x)$, prove that

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2\frac{dy}{dx}+2y=0.$$

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4. Enunciate Taylor's Theorem, and deduce Maclaurin's Theorem. Expand $\cos^3 x$ as far as the term involving x^4.

5. Prove that the sub-tangent of a curve at x, y is $y \div \frac{dy}{dx}$, and find the area of the triangle which this tangent cuts off from the coordinate axes.

6. The curves $y^2 = ax$ and $x^2 = ay$ meet at the origin O, and also at P. If PL, PM are perpendicular to the axes, prove that the tangents to the curves at P bisect OL and OM.

7. Trace the curves

$$a^2y = x(x-a)^2$$
$$y^2 = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$
$$r = a(1-\cos\theta).$$

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year Examination.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Explain what is meant by Indefinite and by Definite Integration, and shew that

$$\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = 2\int_0^a f(2x)dx$$

2. Prove the formula for Integration by Parts.

3. Obtain the indefinite integrals of $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$, $1 \div \sqrt{x^2-a^2}$, $\sec x$ and $\tan x$.

4. Integrate $x^2 \sin x$, $x \sin^2 x$, $x \div (x+1)$, $x(x+1) \div (x+2)(x+3)$, $x^n \log x$, $(x+a)e^{x+b}$, $\tan^4 x$.

5. Find the area cut off from the curve $a^2y = x^3$ by the straight line $y = x$.

6. Prove the formula $s = \int \sqrt{1+p^2}\, dx$, where p stands for $\frac{dy}{dx}$,

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and find the length of the curve $x^2=ay$ from the origin to the point $x=y=a$.

7. If $y=f(x)$ is a plane curve, shew (by means of a diagram) that the volume it generates by revolving about the axis of x, is $\pi \int y^2 dx$.

Find the volume of the spindle-shaped solid thus formed by the parabola $y=(x-1)(x-2)$.

SENIOR FRENCH I. AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages for translation from Pages choisies de Mignet.

SENIOR GERMAN I. AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages for translation from Schiller, Wallenstein.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Not more than SIX *questions to be attempted.*

1. Show that the special sciences avoid metaphysics only by being incomplete.
2. Describe the leading principles of (*a*) Stoicism, or (*b*) Epicureanism.
3. What do you understand by the empirical view of knowledge? What are the main difficulties of Empiricism?
4. How is Christianity related to Pantheism and Monotheism?
5. How would you describe the main stages in the moral development of man?
6. State the nature of the hedonistic paradox and its bearing on hedonistic theory.
7. "Morality is essentially a social science." Explain and examine this statement.

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8. Compare the different forms in which Kant stated the moral law.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

1. Describe the work of philosophy as criticism of categories.
2. Analyse the idea of organism. What is implied in the statement that man is organically related to the universe?
3. Discuss Alexander's "equilibrium" view of the moral life of the individual and society.

HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Give some account of the views and aims of the chief religious parties in England during the reign of James I., and describe shortly the policy of the King with regard to them.
2. Explain the character of the dispute about ship money, and show its importance as marking a crisis in English history.
3. Discuss the political situation at the death of Strafford, and account for the subsequent growth of the Royalist party.
4. "God is decreeing to begin some new and great period in His Church, even to the reforming of the Reformation itself." Explain Milton's meaning.
5. Discuss the policy of Charles I. during the period from the battle of Naseby to his death.
6. Write shortly about—
   (*a*) The Little (or "Barebone's") Parliament.
   (*b*) The "Humble Petition and Advice."
7. To what extent did the Restoration of 1660 mean a victory for the cause that had been championed by Charles I.?
8. Write a short account of the life of the Earl of Shaftesbury.
9. Describe the foreign policy of William III.

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HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Explain the importance of the Treaty of Utrecht.
2. What were the most important consequences of the accession of the Hanoverians to the English throne?
3. Write, very briefly, an account of the political career of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
4. Describe shortly the events that led to the war of American Independence.
5. Write a short account of the political career of Warren Hastings.
6. What were the causes of the war between England and France in 1793?
7. Sketch the history of Trade Unionism to the Act of 1825.
8. Write a short account of the life of Sir Robert Peel.
9. Explain the political and economic principles championed by Cobden.
10. Describe the circumstances which led to Lord Durham's mission to Canada, and explain the importance of its results.
11. Explain briefly the economic teaching of Ruskin.

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN.

1. "Let judges be lions, but yet lions under the throne."
   Explain the constitutional significance of this saying of Bacon's.
2. "He who holds himself in reverence and due esteem, both for the dignity of God's image upon him, and for the price of his redemption, which he thinks is visibly marked upon his forehead, accounts himself a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds." (*Milton.*)
   Discuss the influence of this idea in the history of the Puritan Revolution.

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3. Explain the importance of the Revolution of 1688 as marking an epoch in the history of the English Constitution.
4. Discuss the growth of "Latitudinarian Theology" in the seventeenth century.
5. Describe the history of the Tory party during the period from 1714 to 1760, with special reference to the career of Bolingbroke.
6. Explain the permanent interest of the career of John Wilkes.
7. Discuss very shortly the doctrine of "the equality of men."
8. "The ultimate authority in the English Constitution is a newly elected House of Commons."
   Discuss.
9. Discuss the nature and the importance of the "conventions" of the Constitutions.
10. Compare the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth and the Constitution of England in respect to their essential characteristics.

GEOLOGY (PALÆONTOLOGY).

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Science.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY—(Introductory).

The same paper as that set in the First Year of Arts.

CHEMISTRY—(Metals).

1. Why do As, Sb, Zn and Pb salts yield incrustations when reduced on charcoal?

   What happens when MnO_2, K_2CO_3 and KNO_3 are fused together, and the product exposed to moist air?

   Give chemical equations in each case.

2. Give a brief account of the chemical reactions involved in the extraction of gold by means of Cl and KCN respectively.

3. How does chromium occur in nature? What are the chief uses of Cr and of its principal compounds?

4. Give the chemical reactions for the wet tests for mercurous, mercuric, ferrous and ferric salts respectively.

5. What is meant by isomorphism? Give instances of isomorphous substances. How can it be used as a check upon the determination of atomic weights?

6. How does zinc occur in nature, and how is it extracted from its ores?

7. Give a brief account of the principal methods used for ascertaining and controlling the atomic weights of the elements.

   The specific heat of a metal was found to be 0·25, its nitrate on ignition left 27 % of oxide. What is the atomic weight of the metal?

   O=16 and N=14.

8. How are crystals classified?

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CHEMISTRY—(CARBON COMPOUNDS).

1. A substance contains C. 89·36 % and H. 10·64 %; boils at 99°C; at 120°C and 760 mm. pressure 4·21 grammes yielded 1435 c.c. of vapour. What is its formula?
2. How are the ethyl amines prepared? Draw up a table of the methyl phosphines and arsines; also of the methyl ammonium, phosphonium, and arsonium bases.
3. How are the essential oils classified? Give a brief account of the terpenes. How does ordinary camphor differ from borneol?
4. What are the relationships of carbonic, carbamic, and uric acids with urea?
5. Give a brief account of the occurrence, properties and constitution of benzene, naphthalene and anthracene.
6. How is indigo obtained naturally? What are its principal uses and derivatives? How is it manufactured artificially?
7. How have the properties of certain artificial antipyretic substances been modified?
8. Draw up a scheme for the classification of the Fatty acids according to the number of OH and COOH groups present. Give an account of the occurrence, principal properties and uses of stearic, oleic, oxalic and citric acids.
9. Name the accompanying eight specimens.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—PASS and HONOURS—Four Hours.

PHYSICS.

PASS, HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Only SEVEN *questions are to be answered.*

1. Draw a line on your paper, as near as you can estimate, one decimetre long, and roughly divide it into centimetres. State the relation between the inch and the millimetre. Describe the units adopted in the C.G.S. system for the measurement of mass, length, time, force, work and power. Distinguish between mass and weight, and state the weight of one gramme at Sydney.

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2. Describe exactly how the pressure of the air may be determined. The pressure is usually stated as "so many inches or millimetres of mercury;" explain how it is that such a statement is permissible, and how you would deduce the true value of the pressure.

3. Heat is communicated to a substance which changes its state during the operation. Describe the relation between the heat and temperature changes which take place, explaining the meaning of the terms which have been invented in this connection. Explain how it is that water contained in a porous vessel generally becomes cooler. What conditions determine the rate of fall of the temperature of the water?

4. Describe the nature of the observations by which the wave length in air, of light of a definite colour, may be determined. Describe exactly how a substance in solution may be detected by spectroscopic means.

5. For perfect definition, the radiant energy from a point source which falls on a lens should be concentrated at a *point*. What general condition must be fulfilled for this to be the case? Describe fully the different circumstances which in practice prevent the definition being perfect and the means adopted to make it as good as possible.

6. Explain how polarised light differs from ordinary light, and how the nature of the polarisation may be found. Describe exactly how the quantity of an organic substance in solution may be determined by the use of the polariscope.

7. State and explain Ohm's law. How does the resistance of a wire of circular section depend on the material, length and diameter? Part of a circuit consists of two wires "in parallel," find the resistance of a single wire which if it replaced the two wires would leave the current in the other part of the circuit unaltered.

8. Describe the system of mechanical forces which one has to consider in connection with any form of Lippmann electrometer and the changes which take place when a potential difference is set up between the mercury and the sulphuric acid.

9. Describe the construction and explain the action of an induction coil.

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BOTANY.

Illustrate your answers with diagrams.

1. Give a general account of the Diatoms.
2. Describe the sexual reproductive process (i.) in Mucor, (ii.) in a Red Seaweed, (iii.) in Œdogonium, (iv.) in a Moss.
3. Describe the structure of one of the *Basidiomycetes*, such as *Agaricus*, and one of the *Oomycetes*.
4. Describe the green leaf of Pinus, and compare it with the typical bifacial leaf.
5. Trace the general course of the formation of new living material (constructive metabolism) in green plants. In what respects is the nutrition (i.) of Fungi, (ii.) of Mistletoes (*Viscum*), and (iii.) of Sun-dews (*Drosera*) exceptional?
6. Give an account of the structure and life-history of *Selaginella*.
7. Describe, with examples, the leading types of dry dehiscent fruits.

PRACTICAL BOTANY—Three Hours.

ZOOLOGY.

Illustrate your answers with drawings.

1. Describe the structure and development of the teeth of the Craniata in general.
2. Give a general account of the Foraminifera.
3. Compare the polype of Obelia with the zooid of a Madrepore Coral and with that of Red Coral.
4. Describe the nervous system of a Fresh-water Mussel and that of a Snail.
5. What are the main features in the structure of the heart and the vascular system by which the Frog differs from the Ray?
6. Mention the chief characteristic features of the skull and visceral arches of Mammals.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY—Three Hours.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the palate-bone.
2. Give an account of the anatomy of the wrist joint.
3. State the positions of those groups of neurones whose axones form the motor fibres of the fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth cranial nerves.
4. Describe the origin, course, termination and branches of the radial artery.
5. Give an account of the mode of origin, and of the further differentiation, of a mesodermal somite.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe in general terms the series of changes included under the term animal metabolism.
2. What are albuminoids? Mention the principal members of the group, and state the reasons which led to gelatine being called a "proteid-sparing" food.
3. What are the structure, source, functions and fate of white blood capuscles?
4. (*a*) Describe the structure of a white nerve fibre.
   (*b*) How would you experimentally determine the function of a nerve fibre?
5. What are all the factors concerned in the maintenance of the circulation of the blood?
6. What is meant by the "pulse-respiration ratio," and what are the influences producing disturbance of it?

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

N.B.—For the Fifth Question two alternatives are given, of which only one is to be answered.

1. Give a full description of the middle cranial fossa.
2. Describe the anterior and posterior annular ligaments of the wrist, and give an account of the form and arrangement of the synovial sacs under these ligaments and in the palm of the hand.
3. Give the detail of the steps required to expose the arteria profunda femoris throughout its entire extent. Enumerate in their order of occurrence the various structures which would be met with in the performance of such a dissection, and state their mutual relations.
4. Give an account of the position, relations, and naked-eye anatomy of the cæcum and the vermiform appendix.
5. State how the superficial lymphatic glands of the head and neck are arranged, and tell what you know of the drainage-area of each group.

Or,

6. Give a full account of the naked-eye anatomy of the parotid and submaxillary salivary glands.

PHYSIOLOGY.

SIX *questions only to be attempted. No. 7 must be one of the six.*

1. (*a*) What are the characters of ferments?
   (*b*) Mention the principal ferments found in the human body, and state the action of each.
2. Milk—describe its
   (*a*) Microscopical appearances.
   (*b*) Chemical composition.
   (*c*) Mode of formation.

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3. The Gastric Secretion—
   (*a*) What is its composition?
   (*b*) What are its characters?
   (*c*) Describe the changes seen in the gland-cells as the results of functional activity.
   (*d*) Tell what you know as to the secretion of free hydrochloric acid by the gland-cells.

4. The Lymph—
   (*a*) Describe the structnre of a lymph capillary and of a larger lymph vessel.
   (*b*) How may lymph be obtained for examination?
   (*c*) How is lymph formed in the tissues?
   (*d*) What differences are there between lymph and blood plasma?

5. The Circulation of the Blood and Respiration—
   (*a*) What effect would be produced upon the velocity of the blood, say in the aorta, by section of both vagi?
   (*b*) Explain how and why the respiratory centre has been described as a "blood-taster" for the entire body.

6. The Urine—
   (*a*) Name the different parts of the channels along which the urine passes from the time of its first formation until it is voided, and say what changes, if any, occur in its composition as it passes each part.
   (*b*) Describe the influence of blood pressure on the secretion of urine. Support as many as possible of your statements by experimental evidence.

7. Vision—
   (i.) Prove that luminous energy is converted into visual nerve impulses in the bacillary layer of the retina.
   (ii.) Give two examples of entoptical phenomena, and show the mode of origin of each.
   (iii.) Define "binocular vision." What movements are "associated" in its production, and in the case of each movement show why there is this association?

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MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. Solution of Peroxide of Hydrogen : What is the strength of this? Upon what properties are the therapeutic applications founded? What means do you know by which the action can be accelerated or retarded?
2. What local effects may be expected to result from the hypodermic injection (in suitable solution or suspension) of calomel, acid salts of quinine, ether, and morphine hydrochloride?
3. What influence is produced upon the pulse by the oral administration of digitalis, lead salts, and alcohol respectively? Also by a bath, at a temperature of 95° Ft., applied for 10 minutes? In the last-mentioned instance how would the result be affected by the addition of chloride of sodium?
4. State the genus and species of the plant which yields Jalap; also the part used, the leading constituents, official preparations and average doses of the latter (for the adult)? Prescribe the drug, in combination with an adjuvant and excipient, for administration by mouth. (Directions to the chemist to be in full in Latin, and to the patient in full in English.)
5. Compare, as regard their action on the stomach, intestine, and kidney, Carbonate of Magnesia and Carbonate of Potash, exhibited by mouth.

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FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

PATHOLOGY.

1. Acute Pneumonía: Discuss the condition from its aetiological and pathological aspects.
2. Briefly discuss the various conditions met with in the abdomen as a result of alcoholism.
3. Describe the process of inflammation in (*a*) a serous membrane, (*b*) a mucous membrane.
4. Describe and compare the various forms of ulceration met with in the intestines.
5. Cerebral Haemorrhage: Its causes, varieties, pathological anatomy, and results.

OPERATIVE SURGERY AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Give the attachments and relations of the Pronator Radii Teres. Explain the influence which the muscle may have on fractures of the Fore-arm.
2. Give the origin, course, relations, and branches of the Lingual Artery. Describe an operation for its ligature.
3. Describe the course of the Facial Nerve in the temporal bone.
4. What are the anatomical conditions which often render reduction of the Proximal Phalanx of the Thumb a difficult operation.

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FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

MEDICINE.

1. Describe the usual sites and progress of lesions in Pulmonary Tuberculosis. What are the physical signs of the stage of infiltration (first stage)?

2. Briefly describe the lesions that cause Mitral Stenosis. Discuss the symptoms and physical signs of this condition.

3. Give an account of Intus-susception, its nature, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment.

4. Discuss the nature of Diabetic Coma, and give the symptoms and treatment of the condition.

5. Discuss the nature of Cerebral Hemiplegia in adults. State the symptoms and discuss the diagnosis of the condition.

SURGERY.

1. Enumerate the danger signals, and point out the significance of each, which may attend chronic suppuration of the middle ear.

2. Name the different varieties of Loose Cartilage or Moveable Bodies sometimes found in the knee-joint. Explain their formation. Also give the symptoms and treatment of each class of cases.

3. Describe the symptoms and pathology of Acute Suppurative Inflammation of the Knee-joint after a penetrating wound. What treatment would you adopt? What are the possible terminations of such a case?

4. Give the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Fractured Rib. What are the more usual complications?

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MIDWIFERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe the chief forms of haemorrhage incidental to the pregnant and lying-in state, and give an account of their causes and modes of treatment.
2. Describe the varieties and methods of version. Give indications and contra indications for the use of each variety.
3. Describe the placenta in regard to its development, mode of attachment to the uterus, abnormalities and pathological conditions.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Enumerate the various forms and positions in which suppuration may occur in the female pelvis, giving an account of their causation, physical signs and treatment.
2. Describe a case of cachexia. Give also the causes, and how you would treat it.
3. What do you understand by tubal abortion? What is the difference between menorrhagia and metorrhagia? Mention briefly the chief causes of the latter.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TWO HOURS.

1. Give the symptoms, signs, treatment, and *post-mortem* appearances in a fatal case of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid.
2. Describe the condition of the lungs before and after respiration.
3. What precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of infection from a case of typhoid fever treated at home in an unsewered district?
4. What is a septic tank? Describe its construction and the principles on which its use depends.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

TWO HOURS.

1. Mention the varieties of Melancholia. Describe the symptoms—physical, sensory, and mental—and the course and treatment of
   (*a*) Simple Melancholia.
   (*b*) Excited or Motor Melancholia.
2. What is Dementia? Give its causes and main features.
3. What are the forms of mental disorder incidental to the child-bearing state? Give briefly their general characteristics, progress, and treatment.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe the symptoms, ophthalmoscopic appearances, course, and prognosis of double optic neuritis, and enumerate the chief causes.
2. State what you know about congenital colour blindness. How is it detected? What is the commonest form of the defect?
   In what diseases is colour perception affected, and in what way?
3. What are the signs, symptoms, pathology and etiology of Senile Cataract? Describe Dr. Wecker's Three Millemetre Flap Operation, and state what accidents are liable to occur during the operation, and what complications during the process of healing.
4. Give the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Chronic Dacryocystitis.

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY, as in the First Year of Medicine, with Practical Examinations of three hours each.

CHEMISTRY, Introductory and Metals, as in the First Year of Medicine, with a Practical Examination of four hours.

PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Medicine.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, as in the First Year of Arts.

STATICS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, as in the Second Year of Arts.

LOGARITHMS AND DYNAMICS.

(a) LOGARITHMS.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Arts.

(b) DYNAMICS.

1. Explain how a particle may be said to have, at the same time, two velocities in two different directions.

   If a man swims at 2 miles per hour in a current running at 1 mile per hour, in what direction must he face to cross the current at right angles?

2. Prove the acceleration formulæ

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2} ft^2,$$
$$v^2 = u^2 + 2fs.$$

   A particle has a certain starting velocity and a constant acceleration; prove that the distance described in the

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p minutes which begin q minutes after the start, is to the space described in the $p-2$ minutes which begin $q+1$ minutes after the start, as p is to $p-2$.

3. Two unequal masses are fastened at opposite ends of a fine string which is hung over a small pulley; find the acceleration.

If the masses are $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and they start from rest 9 feet from the ground, shew that the larger mass will remain at rest on the ground for about three quarters of a second before it is again lifted. How long must the string be in order that this experiment may succeed?

4. Find the H.P. of an engine which will draw a train of 200 tons mass at 10 miles per hour up an incline of 1 in 100, neglecting frictional resistances.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

PASS.

1. Explain, with examples, the importance of the theory of dimensions of physical quantities. Explain how the dimensions of electrical quantities may be determined.
2. Give the argument which leads to the statement that the stress between the earth and a body near its surface, and between the sun and one of the planets may be written $G\frac{Mm}{r^2}$, M and m being the masses of the bodies considered spheres of homogeneous material, r the distance between their centres, and G a constant.
3. Deduce Coulomb's rule for the torsional rigidity of a circular cylinder. Explain the erroneous use which has sometimes been made of the rule.
4. Deduce the value of the ratio of the coefficient of adiabatic incompressibility to that of isothermal incompressibility.
5. Give an account of one of Regnault's classical researches in the subject of heat.
6. Give an account of the work which has been done since Joule's time on the specific heat of water.

PHYSICS II.

PASS.

1. Describe and fully explain Cavendish's electrical experiment which leads to a law of inverse squares, mentioning how it differs essentially from the experiment of Coulomb.
2. Show how Gauss's theorem, Coulomb's equation, the force between two small charged bodies, and the force per unit

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area between two parallel infinite planes, are modified if the dielectric has a specific inductive capacity k instead of unity.

3. Explain fully how some fundamental statement involving the connection between electricity and magnetism may be established. Describe how an electrostatic system and how an electro-magnetic system of units may be built up, explaining the relation between the units in the two systems.

   Explain how you would find the necessary dimensions if you wished to construct a condenser with a given capacity expressed in terms of the practical unit.

4. Give an account of the work which has been done in connection with establishing a practical standard of potential difference, giving the latest results obtained. Criticise the form of Clark cell adopted by the English Board of Trade.

5. Describe fully the ballistic method of finding the magnetic induction in an electro-magnetic circuit.

GEOLOGY.

(PASS AND HONOURS.)

1. Explain Becke's method for the determination of the felspars, and the principles which underlie it. Illustrate your answer with a sketch.

2. What evidence is there as to the geological age of some of the chief mountain ranges of Australia? Illustrate your answer with sketches.

3. What is the lithological character of the following, under what conditions were they formed, and to what geological horizons do they belong:—Desert Sandstone, Blythesdale Braystone, Tamworth radiolarian cherts, Nummulitic limestone, Ardrossan limestones, Maryborough beds, Brisbane tuffs?

4. Give the approximate chemical composition and explain and illustrate the mode of occurrence of the following:—Noumeaite, Bitumen, Disco Island (Uifak, Ovifak) iron, Natrolite, Kupfer-Schiefer, Magnetite.

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5. What are the following, and of what geological horizons are they characteristic:—*Spirifera disjuncta*, *Eurydesma cordata*, *Diplograptus*, *Schizoneura*, *Ceratites*, *Estheria*, *Pectunculus*, *Halysites*, *Actinoceras*, *Bronteus*, *Salterella*, *Archæocyathinæ*?

6. (*a*) Draw a vertical section, to a scale of about 1,000 feet to an inch, from the surface at Balmain to the bottom of the Balmain pit, and continue the section below the bottom of the pit to a further depth of 7,000 feet.

   (*b*) Draw a section from Jenolan Caves to the continental shelf east of Sydney, and introduce an imaginary inlier of Devonian rock at Balmain, making the top of the inlier terminate against the base of the Newcastle coal-measures.

   (*c*) If there was an inlier of eruptive rock in place of the imaginary Devonian rock below the Newcastle coal-measures at Balmain, what kind of eruptive rock would it probably be? Give reasons for your answer.

7. By what processes may a limestone become converted into a dolomite? Describe the various stages in the conversion of clay shales into mica-schists. What various minerals may be formed in such a process of metamorphism?

8. Review briefly the history of volcanic action in Australia, mentioning the mineral constitution of the various volcanic products. Account for the fact that whereas nearly all modern active volcanoes are situated near the sea, the Warrumbungle volcanic chain, in New South Wales, is far removed from the nearest coast.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY—Stratigraphical.—(Both Sections.)

1. Draw a sketch geological map of Tasmania, indicating the principal formations, and draw a section from west to east through the centre of the island.
2. Describe and illustrate with sketches the glacial beds in the Lower Cambrian rocks of South Australia. What is their stratigraphical relation to the Permo-Carboniferous glacial beds? Is there any evidence of possible Algonkian rocks in South Australia?
3. What are the principal areas occupied by Pre-Cambrian rocks in Australia, what evidence is there as to their Pre-Cambrian age, and what is their lithological character?
4. In what parts of New South Wales are rocks of Lower Silurian age developed, and what is the relation of their chief lines of fold to the Kosciusko Plateau and to the East Coast of Tasmania?
5. What possible relation is there between the development of acidic rocks to the north and south of the great Permo-Carboniferous basin of New South Wales, and the position of that basin? What is the character of the eruptive rocks produced from the centre of the above basin?
6. On what horizon does *Glossopteris* occur in Queensland, and what evidence is there for its possible presence in the Desert Sandstone (Upper Cretaceous) of Queensland?
7. Draw a sketch section from Eucla to Perth, through the Collie Creek Coalfield, and state what you know of the formations through which such a line of section would pass.
8. Summarise the salient features in the geology of Victoria, and draw a sketch map shewing the chief geological formations developed in that State.

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PALÆONTOLOGY.

1. Describe and illustrate a typical tetrabranchiate cephalopod; mention some of the most important fossil types, giving their geological range.

2. Classify the following, and give their geological range—*Tentaculites*, *Chiton*, *Teredo*, *Leperditia*, *Pupa*, *Paradoxides*, *Stenopora*, *Micraster*, *Antedon*, *Astylospongia*, *Dentalium*, *Echinosphærites*.

3. Explain the system of classing the articulate brachiopods, and give at least one example of each of the sub-orders.

4. Explain, and illustrate with sketches, the terms monocyclic and dicyclic as applied to the crinoids, and mention any other characteristics of these two types of crinoids.

5. What are the chief geological horizons in Australia for fossil corals, and what are the chief genera represented on each horizon?

6. Describe briefly two Palœozoic, one Mesozoic, and one Tertiary Prosobranchiate Gastropod, dwelling specially on the characteristics which distinguish them from allied forms.

7. Explain how you would distinguish the following from one another—*Hyolithes* from *Salterella*, *Turrilites* from *Turritella*, *Clymenia* from *Goniatites*, *Cupressocrinus* from *Pentacrinus*, *Balanus* from *Patella*, *Patella* from *Lunulites*, flattened varieties of *Cystiphyllum* from *Ostrea*, a Palechinoid from a Euechinoid.

GEOLOGY—(MINERALOGICAL).

1. Describe Lévy's method, and any other recent methods, for the determination of the felspars.

2. State what you know about the general chemical composition, principal crystal faces, cleavages, relative values and orientations of the optical constants and other physical properties of the following—Nepheline, Hypersthene, Mellilite, Topaz, Glaucophane, Analcite, Scapolite, Ægirine, Andalusite, Corundum.

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3. Describe briefly any two theories that have been advanced concerning the molecular structure of crystals. How do these theories agree with the known properties of crystals?

4. Having given the formula (or symbol) of any two planes of a crystal, find an expression in terms of these indices for the intersection of these planes.

5. What is the approximate chemical composition, system of crystallization and chief physical characteristics of the following—Endlichite, Penninite, Axinite, Epidote, Anorthoclase, Chrysoberyl, Anthophyllite, Native Platinum, Willemite, Wollastonite, Bournonite (Radelerz)?

6. What is the exact mode of occurrence of the following minerals—Copper (*a*) in the copper shales of New South Wales, (*b*) in the *Kupfer-Schiefer* of Mansfield, Germany; gold (*a*) at Nullagine, Pilbarra, West Australia, (*b*) at Tallawang, near Gulgong, (*c*) at the Hauraki and Thames goldfields, New Zealand?

7. What is the approximate chemical composition and mode of origin of the following—Kerosene Shale, Coorongite, Brown Coal, Tasmanite? In what parts of Australia or Tasmania are they developed, and to what geological horizons do they belong?

8. What evidence is there as to the possible sources which have supplied the metallic minerals developed in veins? From what various sources may the sea have derived the manganese and other minerals which it contains in solution? What possible evidence is there that limestones may contain minute quantities of zinc lead or copper of organic origin? From what organisms may such metals have possibly been derived?

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY—INTRODUCTORY AND METALS, as in the First Year of Medicine.

PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Medicine.

MATHEMATICS, as in the First Year of Science.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, as in the First Year of Arts.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

1. Prepare a tabulated statement giving the following particulars:—
   (*a*) Tensile strength of cast-iron, wrought-iron, mild steel, medium steel, iron-bark timber.
   (*b*) Shearing strength of rivet steel, wrought-iron, Oregon pine and iron-bark timber, blackwood.
   (*c*) Compressive strength of cast-iron, iron-bark and Oregon pine timber.
   (*d*) Modulus of rupture of cast-iron, wrought-iron, iron-bark and Oregon pine timber.
2. What tests would you specify to govern the supply of the following materials:—
   (*a*) Steel for the construction of the furnace tubes, and shell of boilers.

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(*b*) Steel for the construction of bridges.

(*c*) Australian timber for railway viaducts.

Give the dimensions of the test pieces you would use in each case.

3. Define the terms:—Limit of elasticity, coefficient of elasticity, coefficient of rigidity, modulus of rupture; and describe how you would find the values of these constants experimentally. A circular steel shaft is 2 inches in diameter; calculate the twisting moment in inch pounds which will break the shaft.

4. A timber viaduct is required to carry a train which produces an equivalent distributed load of 3 tons per foot run over each span of 10 feet length. Make sketches showing how you would construct the viaduct, and supply calculations showing the strength of the structure, assuming all necessary data.

5. Show how to design a plate web girder carrying a dead load only of 3 tons per foot run. Span of girder 30 feet, depth 3 feet, material mild steel.

6. Make a sketch showing the outline of a roof truss suitable for a span of 40 feet, each roof principal being 10 feet apart, and draw the reciprocal figures for a dead load of 15 pounds per square foot of area covered, and also for a wind pressure of 20 pounds per square foot on one side, acting at right angles to the slope of the main rafters.

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

1. (*a*) What work is done in bringing up the velocity of a train weighing 200 tons, from zero to 30 miles an hour, if the total frictional resistance (at any velocity) be 10 lbs. per ton, and if the change of speed is accomplished in a length of 3,000 feet? The track is laid on an up-grade of 1 in 100.

(*b*) A ball weighing 1 lb., moving at 1,200 feet per second, passes through a plate of iron in ·002 second, and its velocity is reduced to 200 feet per second. Find the work done in passing through the plate, and the average resistance during the time of its passage.

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(*c*) The potential energy of 1 lb. of gunpowder is 70 foot tons. Find the weight of the charge necessary to produce an initial velocity of 1,300 feet per second in a projectile weighing 700 lbs.

(*d*) A locomotive, whose driving wheels are 5 feet in diameter, is moving at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The length of the piston stroke is 24 inches. Find the velocity of the piston as it passes the middle point of its stroke.

2. What do you understand by the *velocity ratio*, the *mechanical advantage*, and the *efficiency* of a machine?

In an hydraulic lifting-jack the ram is 6 inches in diameter, the pump plunger is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, the leverage for working the pump is 10 to 1. What is the velocity ratio of the machine? Experimentally we find that a force of 20 lbs. applied at the end of the lever lifts a weight of 8,500 lbs. on the ram. What is the mechanical advantage of the machine? What is the efficiency?

3. Make diagram sketches of the following mechanisms and find all the virtual centres:—

(*a*) Lever crank.

(*b*) Eccentric.

(*c*) Slider crank, with indefinitely long connecting rod.

(*d*) Train of 4 spur wheels.

(*e*) Watt's sun and planet motion.

4. Describe and illustrate by *neat* sketches, either a modern screw-cutting lathe, or a shaping machine.

5. The following are the dimensions of the links of a lever-crank mechanism of which *a* is the fixed link:—

$a = 10$ inches
$b = 30$,,
$c = 20$,,
$d = 25$,,

If *b* moves at the uniform rate of 50 revolutions per minute find, at the moment when *b* is at right angles to *a*,

(i.) The linear velocity of the middle points of *b*, *c* and *d*.

(ii.) The angular velocity of *d*.

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DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

No written description of the geometrical construction is required, but the various projections should be appropriately lettered.

1. (*a*) Draw the involute of a circle whose diameter is two inches.

   (*b*) The paddle-wheel of a steamer is 15 feet in diameter. The speed of the vessel is such that it progresses 30 feet for each revolution. Find the path of a point on the rim of the wheel. Scale—$\frac{1}{10}$ inch = 1 foot.

2. Given the traces of two intersecting planes, find (*a*) the line of intersection, (*b*) the angle between them.

3. Obtain the plan, elevation and end-view of a cube when two of its edges which meet are inclined at angles of 30° and 40°.

4. Determine the projections of the section of a sphere made by a given cutting plane.

5. Determine the traces of a plane tangent to a given vertical right cone and passing (i.) through a point on the surface of the cone, (ii.) through a point without it.

6. A room is 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, and the walls are 16 feet high. It has a gable roof, and there are two windows in one wall and a door in the opposite wall.

   Draw a skeleton plan and elevation of the room and obtain—

   (i.) its isometric projection;

   (ii.) its perspective projection.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

Civil, Mining and Mechanical, &c.

1. (*a*) A train is running at 40 miles per hour, find the brake resistance in pounds per ton necessary to stop the train in 1,000 yards on a level; also find the distance by which the train would be brought up by the same brake-power on a gradient of 1 in 100, both when going up and coming down.

   (*b*) A 40-lb. shot is fired from a 5-ton gun with an initial velocity of 1,500 feet per second. Find the velocity of the gun's recoil, and the mean force of the explosion, supposing the gun to be 10 feet long.

   (*c*) A fly-wheel weighing 4 tons is keyed to a shaft 9 inches in diameter at the journals. The radius of gyration of the wheel is 6 feet. At a given instant the wheel is found to be making 80 revolutions per minute, and is not acted on by any retarding forces, other than friction at its journals. Find the reduction in speed after the wheel has made 100 turns, if the coefficient of friction between the journals and their bearings = 0·07.

   (*d*) A locomotive, weight w lbs., is running round a curve of radius r feet, with a velocity v feet per second. Show how to find the superelevation of the outer rail in order that no pressure may be exerted upon it, the gauge being a inches.

2. In a locomotive running at 70 miles an hour the diameter of the driving-wheels is 7 feet 6 inches, length of piston stroke 2 feet 2 inches, and length of connecting rod 6 feet. Fix the maximum rate of acceleration of the piston, and sketch a curve showing how the acceleration varies throughout a revolution.

3. Describe precisely the various steps you would take in order to obtain an accurate crank-effort diagram for the L.P. cylinder of the experimental engine.

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4. Determine the relation which holds between the fluctuation of energy and the fluctuation of speed in an engine. Compare the methods to be followed in the determination of the weight of the fly-wheel for (*a*) a steam engine, (*b*) a gas engine.

5. Make a sketch through the steam chest of the experimental engine low pressure cylinder, showing the arrangement of the Meyer Valve Gear. Show how to apply the Zeuner's Diagram to determine the opening and closing of the exhaust on the main valve, and the cut off by the expansion valve. Assume all necessary data.

Or,

Sketch an arrangement for controlling the expansion valve of a steam engine by means of a governor.

Explain the terms—
Height,
Sensibility,
Stability,
Isochronism,
Hunting, as applied to governors.

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

Civil, Mining and Mechanical, &c.

1. Obtain expressions for the work done while a gas expands, changing its pressure and volume from P_1, V_1 to P_2, V_2, the expansion being—
   (i.) adiabatic.
   (ii.) isothermal.

2. How is the specific volume of saturated steam computed? Illustrate your remarks by checking the accuracy of the value of V for a pressure of 30 lbs. per square inch given in the accompanying *Steam Tables*.

3. In a trial of a Worthington steam pump the following estimations were made from direct measurement:—

Coal used per hour	=456 pounds.
Estimated heat value of one pound of coal	=14,880 B.T.U.'s.
Feed water per hour	=4,522 pounds.

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Temperature of feed water	= 50° F.
Boiler pressure (by gauge)	= 60 pounds per square inch.
Corresponding temperature	= 307° F.
Drainage from steam jacket per hour not returned to boiler, jacket supplied with steam of boiler pressure	= 706 pounds.
Condensing water, including condensed steam, discharged per minute	= 2,586 pounds.
Initial temperature of condensing water	= 50° F.
Final temperature of condensing water	= 79° F.
Indicated horse power	= 255.
Gallons of water pumped per minute	= 13,400.
Head of water in delivery pipe from pumps	= 54 feet.

Calculate the efficiency of the boiler, of the steam in the engine, of the mechanism of the engine and pump, and of the total pumping process. Also estimate the various quantities of heat which are not utilized, and determine what amount of the total heat expended is not accounted for in the above observations.

4. A hydraulic motor is driven from an accumulator, the pressure in which is 750 lbs. per square inch, by means of a supply pipe 900 feet long, 4 inches diameter. What would be the maximum power theoretically attainable, and what would be the velocity in the pipe at that power? Find approximately the efficiency of transmission at half-power.

5. A hydraulic crane having a velocity ratio of 8 to 1 is required to lift a load of 5 tons. Taking the efficiency of the chain gear at 80 per cent., and the loss of pressure by friction as 90 lbs. per square inch, find the size of the ram for a pressure in the main of 700 lbs. per square inch, also the diameters of the lifting and lowering values if the velocity of lifting and lowering is 6 ft. per second.

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6. Show how to find the angles made by the guide blades, and the tangents to the first and last elements of the wheel vanes in (*a*) a Girard Turbine, (*b*) a Jonval Turbine. Assume all necessary data.

APPLIED MECHANICS III.

Civil, Mining, Mechanical.

1. Make accurate working drawings of ONE of the following—

   (*a*) The cylinder and plunger of an accumulator to store up 400 foot tons of energy at a pressure of 3000 lbs. per square inch.

   (*b*) The cylinder and valves of an engine to produce 12 H.P. and of a type similar to any of those in the Laboratory.

   It is essential that all dimensions be clearly marked.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

Civil and Mining.

1. What considerations would influence you in the location of a railway to connect a mine with the main line, in regard to grades, curves, gauge, and the main features of the locomotives and rolling stock to work it?
2. Make sketches showing the construction of the cuttings and embankments in the railway in question 1, also the timber viaducts, and culverts.
3. Make sketches showing the method of timbering you would use in driving a bottom heading for a railway tunnel, also the method of mining and lining a length in heavy ground.
4. Make sketches showing the permanent way in a pioneer line where stone ballast cannot be used, also the permanent way of a first-class railway, giving full particulars in regard to the weight of rails, and their connections, sleepers, ballast, &c. Write a brief specification to govern the manufacture of the steel rails.

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5. Show how to calculate and arrange the balance weights in a locomotive engine, with inside cylinders and two coupled axles, having given the following data:—Diameter of cylinders, 15 inches; stroke, 22 inches; distance between centres of cylinders, 2 feet 3 inches; weight of reciprocating parts, 359 lbs. on each side; weight on each inside crank, 541 lbs.; weight acting on coupling rod pins at 10 inches from the centre, 173 lbs. for each wheel; diameter of wheels, 5 feet 1 inch; radius of centre of gravity of balance weights, 24 inches.

6. Referring to the engine in the foregoing question. If the load on the two driving axles is 40 tons, and the average steam pressure in each cylinder is 75 lbs. per square inch, calculate the tractive power and the load which the engine could haul at a slow speed on a gradient of 1 in 40. Also assuming this engine and train to be travelling on a level line at a speed of 40 miles an hour, in what distance could it be brought to rest by an emergency stop with the Westinghouse Brake?

SURVEYING.

Civil and Mining.

1. (*a*) In fixing the position of a point P in relation to two fixed points AB, several methods are available. Describe them and define the conditions which minimise the unavoidable errors of measurement. (*b*) At a station P the angles APB=α and BPC=β, which the fixed lines AB and BC subtend at P, are observed in order to determine the position of that point. Shew how it may be practically ascertained whether the point P was well fixed by the observations or not.

2. Shew how to ascertain whether or not, (*a*) a theodolite has parallel axes, (*b*) whether its verniers are well graduated, (*c*) whether its circles are well divided, (*d*) and how to eliminate eccentricities of the alidades, (*e*) how may horizontal and vertical angles be very accurately measured?

3. A large area is to be contoured, and all its features shewn, so that any engineering scheme may be projected thereupon,

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and the volumes of earthworks, etc., taken out. (*a*) By sketches and very brief descriptions shew how the work could be executed. (*b*) What telemetric operations might be employed with advantage?

4. (*a*) Explain the derivation of the formula for flow through an orifice, from the equation of the potential and kinetic energy of the system. (*b*) What is the effect of rounding off the sharp edges of a standard orifice? (*c*) How could a small stream be gauged by means of an orifice or an overfall? (*d*) Draw a diagram explaining how the head on the sill of an overfall should be measured. (*e*) What is side contraction?

5. (*a*) The indications of a revolving current-meter can be connected with the velocity of a current by the equation

$$v=a+br+cr^2+\text{etc.}$$

where v=velocity, and r=registrations of meter, per second of time. Shew how to practically decide upon the number of terms to take in the right-hand member, and how to find a, b, etc. (*b*) In how many ways can the mean velocity of a channel be ascertained?

6. (*a*) What is the best form for a channel in order to obtain the fastest flow for a given slope? (*b*) In the expression $v=c\sqrt{rs}$ what is about the range of values of c, and how can it be determined? (Explain fully why c varies.) (*c*) What are friction factors for pipes, and how do they vary?

SURVEYING.

Mining.

1. (*a*) Deduce the side-equation adjustment of three triangles about a common vertex C, forming a larger triangle P Q R round that point. (*b*) Briefly describe the whole course of the adjustments, *i.e.*, of both angles and sides.

2. (*a*) In extending a triangulation over any territory, what would determine whether a simple chain of triangles, or a quadrilateral or hexagonal system ought to be used? (*b*) Explain the relative merits and defects of each. (*c*) Write out the conditions that must be satisfied in the adjustment of the quadrilateral system.

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3. (*a*) Define, and shew how to compute, the convergency of meridians for a spherical earth. (*b*) Assuming that a second of arc measures 101 feet on the earth's surface, what would be the convergency for a point B set out on an east line and distant one mile from A? (*c*) What would be the difference of longitude of A and B, (*d*) and their difference of latitude?

4. (*a*) Explain how to ascertain the time and altitude at which stars culminate. (*b*) Why it is desirable in making stellar observations for the determination of meridian, to take stars both east and west of the pole? (*c*) In altazimuth observations for both meridian and time the stars apparent motion in azimuth must be small as compared with its motion in altitude: explain this, and state what further condition is necessary in observations for time. (*d*) What precautions ought to be taken in the purely instrumental part of the work?

5. (*a*) Certain special precautions are necessary, to avoid error through defects in instrumental construction, especially in taking bearings off very short lines. Give two examples illustrating this in connection with mining surveying. (*b*) What special forms of theodolite and compass are used in mining surveying? (*c*) Indicate any special adjustment required for such.

6. (*a*) How, in using the ordinary circumferentor, can errors of bearing, due to local attraction of the needle, be reduced to a minimum, the magnetic declination at every station being uncertain? (*b*) With two shafts what is the simplest way of ascertaining the direction of the lines of the underground survey to the initial meridian of the surface survey?

CHEMISTRY.

Mining.

1. What are the influences of C, Si, S, and P upon iron?
2. Draw up a scheme for the quantitative analysis of a copper ore containing Fe, S, As, Ni & Co.
3. Give an account of the method of extracting aluminium. Describe the properties, and principal uses of the metal and its alloys.

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4. How many litres of CO measured at 1040° C and 600 mm. pressure would be yielded by 1 kilo. of anthracite containing 90 per cent. of carbon? How much ZnO would the above amount of CO reduce?

   H=1. O=16. Zn=65. C=12.

   1 litre of H=·09 gramme.

5. Give equations for the chemical changes which take place in the separation of the sulphides of Hg, Pb, Cd, Cu, Bi, Sn and Sb.

6. How is gunpowder made? What are the principal products of its combustion? Under what conditions can "liquid air" be used as an explosive?

7. How would you determine quantitatively Pb, Bi, Cd and Hg in a metallic alloy?

8. How would you determine the "hardness" of a water, also its "alkalinity?"

MINERALOGY.

Mining.

1. Write a brief account of the chief varieties of Palæozoic and Mesozoic coal, worked commercially in Australia, with special reference to their chemical composition and general physical characteristics. Mention also the principal localities where these coals are mined.

2. What is the approximate chemical composition and system of crystallization of the following — Stolzite, Stannine, Rhodocrosite (Diallogite), Chrysocolla, Franklinite, Spodumene, Monazite, Willyamite, Ozocerite, Mimetite?

3. What various secondary minerals may result from the alteration or decomposition of the following—Sapphire, ilmenite, mispickel, zinc blende, nepheline, niccolite (kupfer-nickel), galena?

4. Describe the mode of occurrence of the gold in the "banket" of S. Africa. What evidence is there as to its mode of origin? Are there any possibly analogous gold deposits in Australia?

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5. What is probably the original source and mode of origin of the following—Alunite, Cryolite, Noumeaite, Apatite? Illustrate your answer with sketches.

6. If it be assumed that the rock-forming silicates are the chief source of ore deposits, from what silicates may the following have been derived—Manganese, copper, gold, silver, and tin?

7. What are the prominent sub-divisions in the classification of minerals given in James D. Dana's Manual? Give in detail his system for classing the silicates, and quote one example for each of his groups, ranged under the respective classes of (i.) Anhydrous Silicates, and (ii.) Hydrous Silicates.

PHYSICS.

Mining.

1. Describe the different systems of electrical units (giving the names of all the practical ones), and explain the connection between them.

2. Define the capacity of a condenser. Neglecting the edge correction, find the capacity of a condenser consisting of two parallel plates separated by a dielectric whose specific inductive capacity is k. Is the capacity found one which may be used in an equation containing ohms and volts and amperes?

3. Explain how the magnetic force at any point in the earth's magnetic field is completely specified. Describe the experiments which have to be made to determine these elements.

4. Explain all the magnetic terms which may be used in describing the magnetic properties of a piece of iron.

5. Give full theoretical and practical detail of an accurate method for measuring the average value of a current during a given time; *or*, for comparing the resistance of a wire with a standard.

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6. Describe Faraday's experiments on electro-magnetic induction. Explain the general law, evaluating the *e.m.f.* in some simple case, and state how the direction of the induced *e.m.f.* may be determined.

7. Explain fully the meaning of the inductance of a circuit.

PHYSICS.

Civil and Mechanical.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Science.

MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES I.

Civil and Mining.

1. Make an outline sketch of a Pratt truss of nine panels, and show how to calculate the stresses in the various members when each bottom joint is loaded with a dead load of 5 tons, and live load of 10 tons. Explain how you would design the counter-braces.

2. Referring to the foregoing question, show how you would design the horizontal systems of wind bracing, also the sway and portal bracing.

3. Design a rivetted joint to connect a tension diagonal 6 in. $\times \frac{1}{2}$ in. with one side of a trough tension member of a lattice girder bridge, and compute its strength against the various conceivable modes of fracture.

4. A reservoir dam is 2 feet thick at the top, and is built upon a solid rock foundation. Calculate the thickness at 10, 20, and 30 feet respectively to resist the water pressure, also the intensities of pressure on the inner and outer extremities in each case.

   If the material is concrete, what proportions would you use of sand, cement, and stone, and what compressive and transverse strength would you expect the material to have?

5. Make sketches showing the construction of the cross and longitudinal girders of a single line railway bridge, having panels 25 feet long. Assuming the loads and spacing of the engine wheels, supply all the necessary calculations for determining the flange areas, riveting and web thicknesses.

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6. Write a brief specification for the following materials:—
   (*a*) The making of the concrete for the reservoir dam in question 4.
   (*b*) The cement mortar lining of a storm-water channel.
   (*c*) Sandstone for the piers of bridges.
   (*d*) Medium steel plates and bars, also rivet steel.
   (*e*) Cast iron for bridge cylinders.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES II.

Civil.

1. Write an Essay on the Combination of iron or steel with compo or concrete, in the designs of beams, arches, culverts and pipes. What methods have been proposed for calculating the relative proportions of the two materials?
2. Make a sketch of a braced steel pier for a bridge carrying a double line of railway in an exposed position. Investigate the stresses in the various members of the pier, assuming its height to be 60 feet, and make sketches giving all necessary dimensions of the principal joints and connections.
3. A continuous girder of three spans each 100 feet long is loaded as follows:—Each side span has a load of 10 tons in the centre; the middle span is loaded with an uniformly distributed load of one ton per foot run. Calculate the bending moments and shearing stresses, and represent your results by means of diagrams.
4. Shew how to investigate the stresses in one of the panels of a three-hinged arch-rib when subjected to a live and dead load. Make sketches shewing the distribution of loads giving greatest tensile and compressive stresses, in each case. Assume all necessary data.
5. A suspension bridge consists of two land spans 150 feet each, and one central span of 500 feet. All the spans have stiffening girders, not hinged at the centre. Shew how to investigate the stresses in the cables, hangers, stiffening girders and cross girders, and how to calculate the alteration in the deflection of the cables for changes in temperature.

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ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Civil.

PASS.

(a) HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

Only THREE *questions in each subject to be attempted.*

1. Sketch and describe the evolution of domical construction amongst the Romans and Byzantines.
2. What are the special characteristics of Rhenish Romanesque Churches?
3. Briefly describe the principal features of a 13th Century French Gothic Cathedral.
4. Sketch the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, and briefly describe the structure.

(b) BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

1. Sketch and describe English and Flemish bond in brickwork.
2. Sketch and describe a wooden King Post truss of 30 ft. span and a Queen Post truss of 40 ft. span.
3. Sketch and describe an iron-lined trough-gutter between a roof and a parapet.
4. What are the materials used and the method of plastering three-coat work on ceilings?

SURVEYING.

Civil.

1. (*a*) Shew how to calculate a table of convergency for different latitudes on a spheroidal earth; (*b*) a table for the values of a degree of latitude, and of a degree of longitude. Use diagrams freely, to explain.
2. (*a*) Shew by diagram and explanation the difference between a curve of alignment, a geodesic, and the plane-curves joining the points A and B on a spheroid. (*b*) What is the azimuth correction for the height of station B? (*c*) How do the differences between the geoidal and

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geometrical surfaces affect the determination of height by reciprocal zenith distances, as compared with ordinary levelling from A to B?

3. (*a*) The moon has a parallax in azimuth as well as in altitude: Explain this. (*b*) Compare their relative amounts. (*c*) What relation has this to the question of "lunar-distance" observations for the determination of longitude. (*d*) How is longitude ascertained from "moon-culminations?"

4. (*a*) Explain the several terms in the following barometric formula:—

$$Z=\frac{k}{\mu g_0}\left(1+at_m\right)\left(1+f\cos 2\phi\right)\left(1+\frac{2h+z}{r}\right)\left\{1+c\left(\frac{s}{b}+\frac{s'}{b'}\right)\right\}\left(\log_{10}\frac{b}{b'}+2\mu\frac{z}{r}\right)$$

(*b*) What assumptions are made in its use to determine differences of height?

(*c*) What meteorological conditions are favourable or otherwise?

(*d*) How could a correction for the diurnal variation of pressure be ascertained from the indications of the travelling barometer alone, and by what proceeding could the deduced curve be checked?

5. (*a*) The corrected establishment of a port is desired and also the semi-menstrual inequality. It is required that this shall be determined from four whole lunations. When ought they to be taken?

(*b*) Describe generally the tidal movement, having regard to declinational variations in height.

(*c*) What are the age and retard of a tide?

6. (*a*) How is longitude determined by the chronometer?

(*b*) How are such determinations affected by the differences of the travelling and stationary rates of the chronometer?

(*c*) Can uncertainties of longitude determination due to such differences be minimised, and if so, how?

(*d*) If the change of rate is a function of elapsed time and of temperature, how does this affect the result?

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MINING I.

1. Give some account of Professor Van Hise's views in regard to the origin of fissure veins, and compare them with those of Sandberger and Posepny.

2. Explain the construction and use of (i.) the Cradle, (ii.) the Long Tom, and (iii.) the Horse Puddling Machine, for the treatment of auriferous washdirt.

   Illustrate by sketches.

3. Describe the method of putting down bore holes of large diameter to be used as shafts.

4. Describe in detail the method of charging an ordinary bore hole with a high explosive for blasting in mines. Supposing you had to continue the excavation of a tunnel which had been left with a perpendicular face of hard rock, upon what system would you choose the positions of your bore holes? Describe how you would choose the sites for bore holes in masses of rock of various contours, with the object of obtaining, in each case, the maximum effect from the blast.

   Illustrate by sketches.

5. Discuss the considerations which would influence you in choosing the positions of levels for working lodes. In dealing with this subject the points to be kept in view are (i.) the width of the lode, (ii.) its inclination, (iii.) the character of the enclosing rock, and (iv.) the necessity of dealing with the water.

MINING II.

1. Describe and illustrate the construction of (i.) the Hand Windlass, (ii.) the Whip, and (iii.) the Horse Whim, and state under what conditions they are respectively suitable for hoisting in shafts.

2. Draw a plan (approximately to scale) of a coal mine worked by the pillar and stall method, or some modification thereof; specify the dimensions of the pillars and working places respectively; show by arrows the course of the ventilating current, and explain clearly by what

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means the latter is made to circulate round the faces of the outside workings which are in course of excavation.

3. Explain the construction and method of work of a Gold Dredge, and mention the chief difficulties which are met with in using such a machine.
Illustrate by sketches.

4. Describe the construction of an approved form of (i.) Safety Cage, and (ii.) Safety Hook. Explain their *modus operandi*, and give the arguments for and against the use of the former in shafts.

5. Describe the Wilfley vanner, and discuss the relative merits of the Wilfley, Frue, and Luhrig vanners for the treatment of different ores.

METALLURGY 1.

1. Describe a retort coking oven and the operation of coking in the same.
What are the advantages of a retort oven, and under what conditions would you propose the erection of this type of oven in preference to the beehive ?

2. Enumerate the characteristics of the following types of furnace—
(*a*) Shaft furnace, (*b*) Reverberatory furnace.
Give the general dimensions of blast furnaces for smelting—
(*a*) Lead ores, (*b*) Copper ores, (*c*) Iron ores,
and of reverberatory furnaces for roasting—
(*a*) Lead ores, (*b*) Copper ores, and for smelting Copper matte. Give reasons for dimensions taken.

3. What are the characteristics in design and practice of—
(*a*) Stamp battery used as a crushing machine,
(*b*) Stamp battery used as a crushing and gold-saving machine ?

4. Describe as fully as you can a plant for the cyanide treatment of slimes and the process of treatment.

5. Describe the amalgamation process of silver extraction in which amalgamation is preceded by a chloridizing roast.

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METALLURGY II.

1. Describe, illustrating your answer by a sketch plan and section, the general arrangement of a smelting plant designed for smelting lead sulphide ores and silicious and pyritous gold ores.
2. Describe the main reactions which occur in the conversion of a sulphide ore containing 3 per cent. of copper into blister copper, and compare the modern smelting methods with the old Welsh method.
3. Describe the various methods devised for the separation of matte from slag, and the various methods of handling and disposing of slag.
4. Upon what reactions does the concentration of Nickel in the dry way depend? Describe a method that has been used and one that is now in use for the treatment of garnierite (silicate of Nickel) by the dry way.
5. Describe the process of charging, converting and pouring a charge of pig iron into steel in an acid-lined converter.

   Give the composition of a pig iron suitable for the process, and explain the reactions which occur during converting.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

PASS.

1. Discuss fully the various disturbing forces that interfere with the smooth running of an inside cylinder six-coupled locomotive, and point out in what way their effect may be minimized. Illustrate your answer by a numerical example corresponding to good practice.
2. Write an essay on the origin and development of gas and oil engines, including in your answer the most recent advances in both stationary and portable engines.
3. Write an essay on friction and lubrication, dealing specially with the case of high speed engines.
4. A stream rises in a comparatively level plateau, upon which a storage reservoir can be easily constructed. It then falls 2,000 feet in a horizontal distance of 1 mile, receiving accessions from tributaries at frequent intervals during

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its descent. The discharge is 4 cubic feet per second at the top, and 12 cubic feet per second at the bottom of the fall. It is proposed to use this fall for electric-lighting purposes, the demand for light being three times as great between 6 p.m. and midnight as it is for the remaining part of the 24 hours. State what actual horse power is available under the above conditions, and what works and machinery would be needed. Supply also sketch plans of the arrangements.

5. Write an essay upon systems of mechanisms for reversing the motion and varying the amount of expansion in locomotive and marine engines.

6. Write an essay on the financial aspect of steam engineering, discussing clearly the effect which questions of finance have upon the design of power plants, and illustrate your remarks, as far as possible, by actual figures.

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*EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MARCH, 1902.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into Latin—

All was calmly and deliberately done; when a plan was once formed, it was deliberately carried out, and no exultation followed its success, no complaint its failure. Philip was an admirable and conscientious man of business. He set about the task of governing the world as though it had been a trade, and if the world could have been governed by the industry of a painstaking clerk, Philip would have succeeded admirably. He never trusted anyone, but regarded his ministers as instruments for carrying out his schemes. Habitually reserved himself, he listened to everything that was told him without betraying his own feelings. Rival ministers poured out to him their accusations against one another; he heard them without being carried away. He allowed a plan to be carried out, but judged it solely by its success, and if it failed he at once abandoned its contriver. None of his ministers were sure of his continued favour. If he distrusted a man, he gave no sign of it till he had gradually detached him from the business in which he was employed, and had deprived him of all means of being harmful; then he suddenly dismissed him.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

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2. Translate into English—

(*a*) Haud, ut opinor, enim mortalia saecla superne
aurea de caelo demisit funis in arva,
nec mare nec fluctus plangentis saxa crearunt,
sed genuit tellus eadem quae nunc alit ex se.
praeterea nitidas fruges vinetaque laeta
sponte sua primum mortalibus ipsa creavit,
ipsa dedit dulcis fetus et pabula laeta;
quae nunc vix nostro grandescunt aucta labore,
conterimusque boves et viris agricolarum,
conficimus ferrum, vix arvis suppeditati:
usque adeo parcunt fetus augentque labore.
iamque caput quassans grandis suspirat arator
crebrius, in cassum manuum cecidisse labores,
et cum tempora temporibus praesentia confert
praeteritis, laudat fortunas saepe parentis.
tristis item vetulae vitis sator atque vietae
temporis incusat momen, caelumque fatigat,
et crepat, anticum genus ut pietate repletum
perfacile angustis tolerarit finibus aevom,
cum minor esset agri multo modus ante viritim.

(*b*) Et quoniam magna vis orationis est, eaque duplex: altera contentionis; altera sermonis: contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum, concionum, senatus; sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur: sequatur etiam convivia. Contentionis praecepta rhetorum sunt; nulla sermonis: quamquam haud scio an possint haec quoque esse. Sed discentium studiis inveniuntur magistri: huic autem qui studeant, sunt nulli: rhetorum turba referta omnia. Quamquam quae verborum sententiarumque praecepta sunt, eadem ad sermonem pertinebunt. Sed cum orationis indicem, vocem habeamus; in voce autem duo sequamur, ut clara sit, ut suavis: utrumque omnino a natura petendum est: verum alterum exercitatio augebit, alterum imitatio presse loquentium, et leniter. Nihil fuit in Catulis, ut eos exquisito judicio putares uti litterarum: quamquam erant litterati: sed et alii: hi autem optime uti lingua latina putabantur. Sonus erat dulcis: litterae neque expressae, neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset, aut putidum. Sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora. Uberior oratio L. Crassi, nec minus faceta: sed

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bene loquendi de Catulis opinio non minor. Sale vero et facetiis Caesar, Catuli patris frater, vicit omnes; ut in ipso illo forensi genere dicendi contentiones aliorum sermone vinceret.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Cicero de Oratore, Book I.
2. Translate, and write brief notes upon—
   (*a*) Atque is non adcurata quadam orationis copia sed nutu atque verbo libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, quod nisi fecisset, rempublicam, quam nunc vix tenemus, jam diu nullam haberemus.
   (*b*) Videmus eisdem de rebus jejune quosdam et exiliter, ut eum quem acutissimum ferunt, Chrysippum, disputavisse neque ob eam rem philosophiae non satis fecisse, quod non habuerit hanc dicendi ex arte aliena facultatem.
   (*c*) Cum vehementius inveheretur in causam principum consul Philippus Drusique tribunatus pro senatus auctoritate susceptus infringi jam debilitarique videretur.
   (*d*) Rutilius non modo supplex judicibus esse noluit, sed ne ornatius quidem aut liberius causam dici suam quam simplex ratio veritatis ferebat.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Virgil, Æneid I, II, V., VI.
4. Translate and comment on—
   (*a*) Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem miratur.
   (*b*) Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
   Quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
   Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
   Impulerit.
   (*c*) His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
   Corde dolor tristi; gaudet cognomine terra.
   (*d*) Quantas acies stragemque ciebunt!
   Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
   Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.

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(*e*) Obstipuere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.

5. Scan the following lines, with any comment you think called for—

(*a*) Aedificant sectaque intexunt abiete costas.

(*b*) Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma.

(*c*) Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.

(*d*) Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos.

ROMAN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

1. Give a concise account of the different races that inhabited Italy in the fifth century B.C.

2. "The Revolution which expelled the Tarquins gave the patricians an overwhelming ascendency in the State."
Explain this statement.

3. Describe the origin and development of the powers of the tribunes.

4. "Annexation, colonisation, federation, had placed Rome at the head of a species of confederacy, whose elements formed a congeries of communities with diverse and graduated rights." Comment on this.

5. What were the characteristics of the Roman religion?

6. "During the period of the great wars the constitution outwardly underwent but little change. It continued to be in form a moderate democracy."
Discuss this statement.

7. Describe the results in Italy and abroad of the Second Punic War.

8. "Among the new influences which now swept like a flood over Roman society, the most powerful and lasting was that exercised by Greek civilisation."
Comment on this.

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GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate—

On the first glance, her government appears able, and even glorious. Yet, in looking into particulars, we find much is to be attributed to fortune as well as to skill; and that her glory is even lessened by considerations, which, on a careless view, may seem to augment it. The difficulties she had to encounter were great; yet these very difficulties of themselves created the proper means to surmount them. They sharpened the wits, inflamed the spirits, and united the affections of a whole people. The name of her great enemy on the continent, at that time, carried terror with it. Yet, his power was, in reality, less than it appeared. The Spanish empire was corrupt and weak, and tottered under its own weight. But this was a secret even to the Spaniard himself. In the meantime, the confidence which the opinion of great strength inspires, was a favourable circumstance. It occasioned a remissness and neglect of counsel on one side, in proportion as it raised the utmost vigilance and circumspection on the other. Yet, all had, perhaps, been too little in that grand crisis of her fate, and (as it fell out) of her glory, if the conspiring elements had not fought for her.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into English—

1. *Ἐγὼ τοίνυν ἱκανὰ μὲν ἡγοῦμαι καὶ ταῦτ' εἶναι πρὸς τὴν τούτων κατηγορίαν. ἵνα δ' εἰδῆτε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ὡς οὔθ' ὁ πατὴρ οἰδὲν ἠδίκει περιοικοδομῶν τὸ χωρίον οὗτοί τε κατεψευσμένοι πάντ' εἰσὶν ἡμῶν, ἔτι σαφέστερον ὑμᾶς πειράσομαι διδάσκειν. τὸ μὲν γὰρ χωρίον ὁμολογεῖται καὶ παρ' αὐτῶν ἡμέτερον ἴδιον εἶναι· τούτου δ' ὑπάρχοντος, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μάλιστα μὲν ἤδειτε ἂν ἰδόντες τὸ χωρίον ὅτι συκοφαντοῦμαι. διὸ καὶ τοῖς εἰδόσιν ἐπιτρέπειν ἐβουλόμην ἐγώ, τοῖς ἴσοις. ἀλλ' οὐχ οὗτοι, καθάπερ νυνὶ λέγειν ἐπιχειροῦσι· δῆλον δ' ὑμῖν καὶ τοῦτ' αὐτίκ' ἔσται*

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πᾶσιν. ἀλλὰ προσέχετε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πρὸς Διὸς καὶ θεῶν τὸν νοῦν. τοῦ γὰρ χωρίου τοῦ τ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τοῦ τούτων τὸ μέσον ὁδός ἐστιν, ὄρους δὲ περιέχοντος κύκλῳ τοῖς χωρίοις τὸ καταρρέον ὕδωρ τῇ μὲν εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, τῇ δ' εἰς τὰ χωρία συμβαίνει φέρεσθαι. καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῦτ' εἰσπῖπτον εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, ᾗ μὲν ἂν εὐοδῇ, φέρεται κάτω κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, ᾗ δ' ἂν ἑνστῇ τι, τηνικαῦτα τοῦτ' εἰς τὰ χωρία ὑπεραίρειν ἀναγκαῖον ἤδη. καὶ δὴ κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, γενομένης ἐπομβρίας συνέβη τὸ ὕδωρ ἐμβαλεῖν· ἀμεληθὲν δὲ οὔπω τοῦ πατρὸς ἔχοντος αὐτό, ἀλλ' ἀνθρώπου δυσχεραίνοντος ὅλως τοῖς τόποις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀστικοῦ, δὶς καὶ τρὶς ἐμβαλὸν τὸ ὕδωρ τά τε χωρία ἐλυμήνατο καὶ μᾶλλον ὠδοποίει. διὸ δὴ ταῦθ' ὁ πατὴρ ὁρῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ τῶν εἰδότων ἀκούω, καὶ τῶν γειτόνων ἐπινεμόντων ἅμα καὶ βαδιζόντων διὰ τοῦ χωρίου, τὴν αἰμασιὰν περιῳκοδόμησε ταύτην.

2. Ὦ πῦρ σὺ καὶ πᾶν δεῖμα καὶ πανουργίας
δεινῆς τέχνημ' ἔχθιστον, οἷά μ' εἰργάσω,
οἵ' ἠπάτηκας· οὐδ' ἐπαισχύνει μ' ὁρῶν
τὸν προστρόπαιον, τὸν ἱκέτην, ὦ σχέτλιε;
ἀπεστέρηκας τὸν βίον τὰ τόξ' ἐλών.
ἀπόδος, ἱκνοῦμαί σ', ἀπόδος, ἱκετεύω, τέκνον·
πρὸς θεῶν πατρῴων, τὸν βίον με μὴ ἀφέλῃ.
ὤμοι τάλας. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ προσφωνεῖ μ' ἔτι,
ἀλλ' ὡς μεθήσων μήποθ', ὧδ' ὁρᾷ πάλιν.
ὦ λιμένες, ὦ προβλῆτες, ὦ ξυνουσίαι
θηρῶν ὀρείων, ὦ καταρρῶγες πέτραι,
ὑμῖν τάδ', οὐ γὰρ ἄλλον οἶδ' ὅτῳ λέγω,
ἀνακλαίομαι παροῦσι τοῖς εἰωθόσιν,
οἵ' ἔργ' ὁ παῖς μ' ἔδρασεν οὐξ Ἀχιλλέως·
ὁμόσας ἀπάξειν οἴκαδ', ἐς Τροίαν μ' ἄγει·
προσθεὶς τε χεῖρα δεξιάν, τὰ τόξα μου
ἱερὰ λαβὼν τοῦ Ζηνὸς Ἡρακλέους ἔχει,
καὶ τοῖσιν Ἀργείοισι φήνασθαι θέλει.
ὡς ἄνδρ' ἐλὼν ἰσχυρὸν ἐκ βίας μ' ἄγει,
κοὐκ οἶδ' ἐναίρων νεκρὸν ἢ καπνοῦ σκιάν,

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εἴδωλον ἄλλως· οὐ γὰρ ἂν σθένοντά γε
εἷλέν μ'· ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἂν ὧδ' ἔχοντ', εἰ μὴ δόλῳ.
νῦν δ' ἠπάτημαι δύσμορος. τί χρή με δρᾶν;
ἀλλ' ἀπόδος, ἀλλὰ νῦν ἔτ' ἐν σαυτῷ γενοῦ.
τί φῄς; σιωπᾷς; οὐδέν εἰμ' ὁ δύσμορος.

FRENCH I.—JUNIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

THE SCOTCH STUDENT IN 1900.

His life is plain and hard, and rather poor in colour. His class at 8 a.m. calls him early from his bed—how early, he who comes to it by train from the suburbs will tell you. And what, after all, comes he out for to see? The tardy moon lighting him up to the College hill, the windy quadrangle all dark, the lighted class-room windows, a brisk janitor selling the College Magazine, the College bell, clattering for five short minutes after the hour has struck, its sudden stop, the scramble of men to enter while yet there is time, the roll-call, the lecture, the bent heads of the note-takers, the scraping of their anxious feet lest a word be missed, the rustling of a sporting paper, the smell of wet waterproof in the hot air, the intolerable dreichness of (let us say) the Conveyancing Statutes, and then—happy release!—the College clock booming out the hour, and once more the rain and the wind in the quadrangle. No handsome reward this for early rising! Classes meet all day long from 8 a.m. till 5.30 p.m., and if our friend has a spare hour, and is eager for work, he goes across to the gaunt, warm reading-room, where a comrade with a "call" may invite him to defend everlasting as against eternal punishment, or another, with a foible for jokes, may, in absent-mindedness, tell him the same new story thrice in sixty minutes.

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2. Translate (at sight)—

HIVERNAGE DES TROUPEAUX.

En automne, quand les Pyréneés commencent à s'envelopper de neige, les bergers quittent les montagnes du Béarn, avec leurs troupeaux de brebis frileuses, leur vieil âne indolent, leur bon chien velu; ils disent adieu à leur femme, embrassent leurs petits de leurs lèvres rudes qui sentent le lait caillé, puis s'en vont en chantant vers les plaines de l'Adour, où les pâturages sont toujours gras, où le soleil est toujours généreux.

Et, vers la Saint-Michel, les paysans des Landes voient arriver les pasteurs lents sous leurs capes rousses, par les grandes routes blanches ombragées de platanes jaunis.

Les montagnards entrent aussitôt en pourparlers avec les colons: ceux-ci laissent le libre parcours de leurs herbages aux troupeaux, logent et nourissent le berger, qui, en retour, abandonne le fumier de ses brebis, une partie du lait, confectionne une paire de 'chaussots' pour le maître de la maison, et tricote une paire de mitaines pour la *daoune* ou maîtresse de céans.

Cela dure jusqu'aux semailles du maïs, qui ont lieu dans les premiers jours de mai. A cette époque, les brebis se mettent à bêler de façon extraordinaire; l'âne chante avec impatience, le chien regarde les lointaines Pyrénées avec des yeux plus luisants, et, un matin de soleil, comme les hirondelles reviennent, les troupeaux repartent d'instinct, vers là-bas, vers le bleuâtre pic d'Ossau, par les belles routes blanches où les platanes rajeunis arborent leurs premières feuilles.

Chaque commune de la plaine possède ainsi leurs pasteurs coutumiers, qui reviennent presque toujours hiverner dans les mêmes métairies; on les voit arriver un peu plus courbés, un peu plus blancs à chaque automne. Et le colon qui attend un vieillard voit parfois venir, au-devant de l'ancien troupeau, un gars étranger qui le dévisage; et le gars lui apprend, entre deux couplets de sa chanson, que son père, le pasteur ordinaire de la métairie, est mort là-bas, dans la montagne, vers la Saint-Louis ou la Saint-Jean.—(*Jean Rameau.*)

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3. (i.) Illustrate the action of Analogy in the conjugation of French verbs.

(ii.) Distinguish Vulgar or Popular Latin and Low Latin (*bas Latin*).

(iii.) Compare Latin and French in respect of the Declension of Nouns and Adjectives.

(iv.) Illustrate the different development of French vowels when *free* and when *blocked* (*stopped*). How did vowels which were *free* in Latin become *blocked* in French?

(v.) Show why *rapiécer*, *valeureux*, *toilette* cannot be of Latin formation.

(vi.) Give the history of the following words and point out what phonetic rules or principles they illustrate: *montagne*, *âne*, *brebis*, *lèvre*, *soleil*, *lait*, *jour*, *pasteur*, *feuille*, *étranger*.

FRENCH II.—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse.
2. Give a very brief account of the poems from which the above extracts are taken, and of their authors.
3. Translate, and explain where necessary, extracts from Pages choisies de Chateaubriand.
4. Give a short outline of Chateaubriand's arguments in defence of Christianity.

GERMAN I.—JUNIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

Now here I have had an experience that I shall not soon forget, something very precious, and private, and close to my soul; a feeling as though I had taken the world by surprise, and seen it as it really is when off its guard—as though I had been quite near to the very core of things. The quiet holiness of that early morning hour seems all

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the more mysterious now, because soon after breakfast yesterday the wind began to blow from the north-west, and has not left off since, and looking out of the window I cannot believe that it is the same garden, with the clouds driving over it in black layers, and angry little showers every now and then bespattering its harassed and helpless inhabitants, who cannot pull their roots up out of the ground and run for their lives, as I am sure they must long to do. How discouraging for a plant to have just proudly opened its loveliest flowers, the flowers it was dreaming about all the winter and working at so busily underground during the cold weeks of spring, and then for a spiteful shower of five minutes' duration to come and pelt them down, and batter them about, and cover the tender, delicate things with irremediable splashes of mud! Every bed is already filled with victims of the gale, and those that escape one shower go down before the next; so I must make up my mind, I suppose, to the wholesale destruction of the flowers that had reached perfection—the heads of red poppies among them that washed my face a few hours ago—and look forward cheerfully to the development of the younger generation of buds which cannot yet be harmed.

2. Translate (at sight)—

Der neue Monarch von Rom, der erste Herrscher über das ganze Gebiet römisch-hellenischer Civilisation, Cajus Julius Cäsar, stand im sechsundfünfzigsten Lebensjahr, als die Schlacht bei Thapsus, das letzte Glied einer langen Kette folgenschwerer Siege, die Entscheidung über die Zukunft der Welt in seine Hände legte. Weniger Menschen Spannkraft ist also auf die Probe gestellt worden wie die dieses einzigen schöpferischen Genies, das Rom, und des letzten, das die alte Welt hervorgebracht und in dessen Bahnen sie denn auch bis zu ihrem eignen Untergange sich bewegt hat. Der Sprössling einer der ältesten Adelfamilien Latiums, welche ihren Stammbaum auf die Helden der Ilias und die Könige Roms, ja auf die beiden Nationen gemeinsame Venus-Aphrodite zurückführte, waren seine Knaben- und ersten Jünglingsjahre vergangen, wie sie der vornehmen Jugend jener Epoche zu vergehen pflegten. Auch er hatte von dem Becher des Modelebens den Schaum wie die Hefen

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gekostet, hatte recitirt und declamirt, auf dem Faulbett Litteratur getrieben und Verse gemacht, Liebeshändel jeder Art abgespielt und sich einweihen lassen in alle Rasir-, Frisir- und Manschettenmysterien der damaligen Toilettenweisheit, sowie in die noch weit geheimnissvollere Kunst, immer zu borgen und nie zu bezahlen. Aber der biegsame Stahl dieser Natur widerstand selbst diesem zerfahrenen und windigen Treiben; Cäsar blieb sowohl die körperliche Frische ungeschwächt wie die Spannkraft des Geistes und des Herzens. Im Fechten und Reiten nahm er es mit jedem seiner Soldaten auf und sein Schwimmen rettete ihm bei Alexandria das Leben; die ungewöhnliche Schnelligkeit seiner gewöhnlich des Zeitgewinnes halber nächtlichen Reisen — das rechte Gegenstück zu der prozessionsartigen Langsamkeit, mit der Pompejus sich von einem Ort zum andern bewegte — war das Erstaunen seiner Zeitgenossen und nicht die letzte Ursache seiner Erfolge. Wie der Körper war der Geist. Sein bewunderungswürdiges Anschauungsvermögen offenbarte sich in der Sicherheit und Ausführbarkeit all seiner Anordnungen, selbst wo er befahl, ohne mit eigenen Augen zu sehen. Sein Gedächtniss war unvergleichlich und es war ihm geläufig mehrere Geschäfte mit gleicher Sicherheit neben einander zu betreiben.

3. (i.) Distinguish between strong and weak verbs. Mention examples of strong verbs reacting upon weak verbs, and *vice versa*.

(ii.) Compare the Declension of Feminine nouns in Old and Modern German. Mention survivals of older case-forms in Compounds, etc.

(iii.) Give examples of German words derived from Latin. Show how their form may be an indication of the period in which they were borrowed.

(iv.) Account for the triple function of *der* as Article, Demonstrative and Relative pronouns. Show how the common division into Parts of Speech is often arbitrary.

(v.) Criticise German orthography, and show in what respects it might be amended.

(vi.) Explain what is meant by Folk Etymology, and illustrate by examples.

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GERMAN II.—JUNIOR—AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Gœthe, Iphigenie auf Tauris.
2. Compare Gœthe's with Racine's and Euripides' treatment of the Iphigenia legend.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Herder, Der Cid.
4. Give an account of the historic Cid, and show how poetic tradition has modified his character and exploits.

ALGEBRA.

HONOURS.

1. Resolve $a^4+b^4+c^4-2b^2c^2-2c^2a^2-2a^2b^2$ into four factors.
2. Prove that
$$\frac{a^2(b-c)^3+b^2(c-a)^3+c^2(a-b)^3}{(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)} \equiv p(a^2+b^2+c^2)+q(bc+ca+ab),$$
where p and q are certain definite numbers, and find their values.

   Reduce $\dfrac{a^3(b-c)^3+b^3(c-a)^3+c^3(a-b)^3}{(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)}$.
3. Solve
$$\sqrt{(a+bx)}+\sqrt{(b+ax)}=\sqrt{\{(a+b)(1+x)+2\sqrt{ab}\}}.$$
4. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r together.

   Fifteen equal marbles are placed closely together on a plane, so as to form a triangle with six marbles in each edge. If the marbles are distinguished by numbers, in how many ways may they be arranged?
5. A and B are equal vessels, each of capacity V. A is quite full with a mixture, x of wine and y of water, while B is partly full with a mixture, x' of wine and y' of water so that $x+y=V$, $x'+y'=V(1-r)$. B is now filled up from A and mixed, and then A is refilled from B and mixed. If capital letters denote corresponding quantities after this double operation, shew that
$$X+X'=x+x'$$
$$(1-r)X-X'=(1-r)^2\{(1-r)x-x'\}.$$

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Prove that ξ, the quantity of wipe in A after n double operations like this one, is given by

$$\{1+(1-r)\}\xi=\{1+(1-r)^{2n+1}\}x+\{1-(1-r)^{2n}\}x'$$

6. Sum the series

$$1+2r+3r^2+4r^3+ \ldots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

7. If $x^3+ax^2+b=0$, and $x^3+cx+d=0$ have a common root, prove that

$$(b-d)^3-ac(2b+d)(b-d)+a^2bc^2+a^3d^2+bc^3=0.$$

8. If x is an approximate square root of n, prove that $\frac{x}{2}+\frac{n}{2x}$ is a still closer approximation.

9. In the Binomial expansion

$$(1+x)^n=c_0+c_1x+c_2x^2+ \ldots$$

change x into $y(2+y)$, and hence or otherwise sum the series

$$c_r+c_{r+1}.(r+1)r.2^2/2+c_{r+2}.(r+2)(r+1)r(r-1).2^4/\underline{4}+..+c_{2r}.2^{2r}.$$

10. Prove that the Arithmetic mean of any number of positive quantities (not all equal) is greater than their Geometric mean.

Apply this theorem to the case of x^2 quantities each $=\frac{1}{x}$, y^2 each $=\frac{1}{y}$, and z^2 each $=\frac{1}{z}$ and hence shew that

$$x^{x^2}.y^{y^2}.z^{z^2}>\left\{\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{x+y+z}\right\}^{x^2+y^2+z^2}$$

where x, y, z are any positive integers.

Also, by putting kx, ky, kz for x, y and z, and removing k, extend the theorem to the case in which x, y and z are any positive quantities.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. AB is a diameter of a circle, and PA, QB are chords intersecting in O; shew that the algebraic sum of the rectangles AP.AO and BQ.BO is equal to the square on the diameter of the circle.

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2. A transversal cuts the sides BC, CA and AB of a triangle ABC (produced where necessary) in P, Q and R; shew that $BP.CQ.AR = -PC.QA.RB$.

   ABCD is a quadrilateral of which the sides AB, DC intersect in E, and AD, BC intersect in F; shew that

   $$AE.AF : CE.CF = AB.AD : CB.CD.$$

3. Prove that the inverse of a circle with respect to a point not on its circumference is another circle, and also that the centre of inversion is a centre of similitude of the original circle and its inverse.

4. Shew that a chord of a circle is divided harmonically by any point in it, and the polar of this point.

5. In a complete quadrilateral each of the three diagonals is divided harmonically by the other two diagonals. Prove this theorem.

   If the quadrilateral in question 2 is a cyclic quadrilateral, and AC, BD intersect in X, shew that EF is the polar of X with respect to the circle.

6. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and cut two given circles orthogonally.

7. Prove that $\tan(\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\ldots) = \frac{s_1 - s_3 + s_5 - \ldots}{1 - s_2 + s_4 - \ldots}$ where s_r is the sum of the products, r at a time, of $\tan\alpha$, $\tan\beta$, $\tan\gamma$, &c.

8. From the angular points of a triangle ABC, AX, BY and CZ are drawn making the same angle θ in the same rotational direction with AB, BC and CA respectively. Shew that the triangle formed by the lines so drawn is similar to the original triangle, and of area $S \sin^2\theta \times (\cot\theta - \cot A - \cot B - \cot C)^2$, S being the area of the original triangle.

9. Find the sum of n terms of the series

   $$\sin\frac{x}{m} + \sin\frac{2x}{m} + \sin\frac{3x}{m} + \ldots$$

   and deduce the value of

   $$1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + n.$$

10. Find the sum to infinity of the series

    $$\tan\alpha \cdot \cos\theta - \tan^2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\theta + \tan^3\alpha \cdot \cos 3\theta - \ldots,$$

    $\tan\alpha$ being < 1.

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CONIC SECTIONS.

HONOURS.

1. Define a conic section.

   AB is a fixed straight line, C a fixed point, and O the centre of a fixed circle. Any straight line is drawn through C to meet the circle in P, and the given straight line in Q, and CR is drawn parallel to OP to meet OQ in R. Prove that the locus of R is a conic section.

2. In any parabola shew that $PN^2=4AS.AN$.

   If PQ be drawn perpendicular to AP to meet the axis in Q, prove that QN is equal to the latus rectum.

3. In any ellipse shew that $CN.CT=CA^2$, $Cn.Ct=CB^2$.

   If a series of ellipses are described on the same major axis, prove that the tangents at the extremities of the latera recta all pass through one or other of two fixed points.

4. CP, CD are conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse, and the ordinates PN, DR produced meet the auxiliary circle in p, d. Prove that cp, cd are at right angles.

   If PK, DL are drawn perpendicular to cp, cd respectively, prove that PK=DL.

5. Find the coordinates of a point which divides in a given ratio the straight line joining two given points.

   Two of the angular points of a triangle are (3, 2), (4—1), and the intersection of the medians is (5, 2). Find the third angular point, and the equations of the sides.

6. Find the length of the perpendicular from (x', y') on $x\cos\alpha+y\sin\alpha-p=0$.

   Obtain the equation of a circle touching $3x-4y+8=0$, $12x+5y-3=0$, and $4x-3y+5=0$.

7. Prove that the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are in a given ratio is a circle, which cuts at right angles every circle passing through the given points.

8. Find the equation to the normal to a parabola at any point. Shew that the length of the normal PG at any point of a parabola is equal to the ordinate which bisects PG.

9. Prove that perpendicular tangents to an ellipse intersect on a fixed circle.

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If two tangents TP, TQ to an ellipse be at right angles to one another, the product of the perpendiculars from T and the centre on PQ is independent of the position of T.

10. A parabola is described, having as focus one of the foci of a given ellipse, and passing through both ends of its minor axis. Shew that the eccentricity of the ellipse is equal to the ratio of the difference of the latera recta of the ellipse and parabola to the latus rectum of the parabola.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

See the paper set for Second Year Honours.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year Examination.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate and comment on, passages from Sallust, Jugurtha, and Cicero, Second Philippic.
2. Translate and comment on, passages from Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus.
3. Scan the following, with any comments you think called for—
   (*a*) Fecisti ut redire liceat ad parentis denuo,
   Quom apud hunc confessus es et genus et divitias meas.
   (*b*) Philocrates per tuom te genium obsecro, exi: te volo.
   (*c*) Sed hoc non liquet nec satis cogitatumst,
   Utram potius harum mihi artem expetessam.
   (*d*) Tui benevolentis, si ita's ut ego te volo;
   Sin aliter es, inimici atque irati tibi.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

HONOURS.

1. "Nec mirari oportet hunc ordinem, qui nunc est post expletas quinque et triginta tribus duplicato earum numero centuriis juniorum seniorumque ad institutam ab Servio Tullio summam non convenire."—(*Livy on the Comitia Centuriata.*)
   Comment on this.

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2. Discuss Cicero as a politician.

3. "The view which Sallust gives of the state of parties at Rome and the frightful demoralisation of the aristocracy is full of interest."—(*Macaulay.*)

   Comment on this.

4. Describe Cæsar's aims and measures in his dictatorship.

5. "In the position of the Senate there was from the first one inherent weakness. Its authority had no sound constitutional basis."—(*Pelham.*)

   Discuss this.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.—SENIOR.

HONÓURS.

Translate—

Indeed, if our silver mines only were well managed, I conceive that very large sums would be paid into the treasury, independently of our other sources of revenue. I am anxious to prove their capabilities to those who are unconscious of them; for when you appreciate them, you will probably devise improved methods of working them. Every one, then, is aware that the works are of great antiquity; indeed, no one even attempts to state at what date they were undertaken. Nor has the silver district by any means contracted its dimensions; on the contrary it is clear that it is constantly enlarging its area. Indeed, during the period in which the greatest number of men have been employed in the mines, no one has ever been at a loss for work—the work has always beaten the labourers. And at present, not one of the proprietors of slaves therein diminishes their number; on the contrary, he is always endeavouring to increase it as largely as he can. For, when a few only are employed in excavations and in searching for ore, but little treasure, I imagine, is discovered; but when many are employed, manifold is the ore which is revealed.

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GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδεμιῇ σοφίῃ οἰκηΐῃ αὐτὸς ταῦτα συμβάλλομαι, ἀλλ' οἷόν κοτε ἡμέας ὀλίγου ἐδέησε καταλαβεῖν πάθος, ὅτε πατὴρ ὁ σὸς ζεύξας Βόσπορον τὸν Θρηΐκιον, γεφυρώσας δὲ ποταμὸν Ἴστρον διέβη ἐπὶ Σκύθας. τότε παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο Σκύθαι δεόμενοι Ἰώνων λῦσαι τὸν πόρον, τοῖσι ἐπιτέτραπτο ἡ φυλακὴ τῶν γεφυρέων τοῦ Ἴστρου. καὶ τότε γε Ἱστιαῖος ὁ Μιλήτου τύραννος εἰ ἐπέσπετο τῶν ἄλλων τυράννων τῇ γνώμῃ μηδὲ ἠντιώθη, διέργαστο ἂν τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα. καίτοι καὶ λόγῳ ἀκοῦσαι δεινὸν, ἐπ' ἀνδρί γε ἑνὶ πάντα τὰ βασιλέος πρήγματα γεγενῆσθαι. σὺ ὦν μὴ βούλευ ἐς κίνδυνον μηδένα τοιοῦτον ἀπικέσθαι μηδεμιῆς ἀνάγκης ἐούσης, ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθευ. νῦν μὲν τὸν σύλλογον τόνδε διάλυσον, αὖτις δὲ, ὅταν τοι δοκέῃ προσκεψάμενος ἐπὶ σεωυτοῦ προαγόρευε τά τοι δοκέει εἶναι ἄριστα. τὸ γὰρ εὖ βουλεύεσθαι κέρδος μέγιστον εὑρίσκω ἐόν, εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐναντιωθῆναί τι ἐθέλει, βεβούλευται μὲν οὐδὲν ἔσσον εὖ, ἔσσωται δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης τὸ βούλευμα, ὁ δὲ βουλευσάμενος αἰσχρῶς, εἴ οἱ ἡ τύχη ἐπίσποιτο, εὕρημα εὕρηκε, ἔσσον τε οὐδέν οἱ κακῶς βεβούλευται.

2. ἐπὶ τῷδε δ' ἠγόρευε Διομήδης ἄναξ·
οὗτος κτανεῖν μὲν οὔτε σ' οὔτε σύγγονον
εἴα, φυγῇ δὲ ζημιοῦντας εὐσεβεῖν.
ἐπερρόθησαν δ' οἱ μὲν ὡς καλῶς λέγοι,
οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐπῄνουν. κἄπὶ τῷδ' ἀνίσταται
ἀνήρ τις ἀθυρόγλωσσος, ἰσχύων θράσει,
Ἀργεῖος οὐκ Ἀργεῖος, ἠναγκασμένος,
θορύβῳ τε πίσυνος κἀμαθεῖ παρρησίᾳ,
ὃς εἶπ' Ὀρέστην καί σ' ἀποκτεῖναι πέτροις
βάλλοντας· ὑπὸ δ' ἔτεινε Τυνδάρεως λόγους
τῷ σφὼ κατακτείνοντι τοιούτους λέγειν.
ἄλλος δ' ἀναστὰς ἔλεγε τῷδ' ἐναντία,
μορφῇ μὲν οὐκ εὐωπὸς, ἀνδρεῖος δ' ἀνὴρ,
ὀλιγάκις ἄστυ κἀγορᾶς χραίνων κύκλον,
αὐτουργὸς, οἷπερ καὶ μόνοι σῴζουσι γῆν,

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ξυνετὸς δὲ, χωρεῖν ὁμόσε τοῖς λόγοις θέλων,
ἀκέραιος, ἀνεπίληπτον ἠσκηκὼς βίον·
ὃς εἶπ' Ὀρέστην, παῖδα τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονος,
στεφανοῦν, ὃς ἠθέλησε τιμωρεῖν πατρὶ
κακὴν γυναῖκα κἄθεον κατακτανών.

3. *ὅμοιός γε, οὐ γάρ; ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Σόλων νομοθέτης καὶ Τιμοκράτης. ὁ μέν γε καὶ τοὺς ὄντας βελτίους ποιεῖ καὶ τοὺς μέλλοντας ἔσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ καὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις πονηροῖς, ὅπως μὴ δώσουσι δίκην, ὁδὸν δείκνυσι, καὶ τοῖς οὖσιν ὅπως ἄδεια γενήσεται κακουργεῖν εὑρίσκει, καὶ τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἔσεσθαι, τοὺς ἐξ ἁπάντων τῶν χρόνων πονηροὺς, ὅπως ἔσονται σῷ καὶ μηδὲν πείσονται, παρασκευάζων. καίτοι τίν' ἂν ἀξίαν δοίης δίκην ἢ τί σὺ παθὼν ἂν τὰ προσήκοντ' εἴης πεπονθὼς, ὃς, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐῶ, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τῷ γήρᾳ βοηθοὺς λυμαίνει, οἳ καὶ ζῶντας ἀναγκάζουσι τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς γονέας τρέφειν, καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἀποθάνωσιν, ὅπως τῶν νομιζομένων τύχωσι, παρασκευάζουσιν; ἢ πῶς οὐ κάκιστος ἁπάντων ἀνθρώπων δικαίως ἂν νομίζοιο, ὅστις, ὦ κατάρατε, περὶ πλείονος φαίνει τοὺς κλέπτας καὶ τοὺς κακούργους καὶ τοὺς ἀστρατεύτους τῆς πατρίδος ποιούμενος, καὶ διὰ τούτους καθ' ἡμῶν νόμον τίθης;*

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, extracts from Cook, First Book of Old English.
2. Explain the derivation and significance of the following words:—Garsecg, cweart-ern, ēagor-strēam, geofon, heofon, hlǣfdige, middan-geard, ðēoden.
3. (*a*) Decline in Old English—*A glad heart; the strong castle* (burg); *my good friend.*
   (*b*) Give the principal parts of cnawan, cweðan, limpan, rīsan, forlēosan.
4. Translate (at sight)—

   Hēr segð þæt æfter þām þe Drihten Hǣlend Crīst tō heofonum āstāh, þæt þā apostolī wæron ætsomne; and hīe sendon hlot him betwēonum, hwider hyra gehwylc faran scolde tō lǣranne. Segþ þæt sē ēadiga Mathēus

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gehlēat tō Marmadonia þǣre ceastre; segð þonne þæt þā men þe on þǣre ceastre wēron þæt hī hlāf ne ǣton, nē wæter ne druncon, ac ǣton manna līchaman and heora blōd druncon; and ǣghwylc man þe on þǣre ceastre cōm ælþēodisc, segð þæt hīe hine sōna genāmon and his ēagan ūt āstungon, and hie him sealdon āttor drincan þæt mid myclum lybcræfte wæs geblanden, and mid þȳ þe hīe þone drenc druncon, hraþe heora heorte wæs tōlēsed and heora mōd onwended.

5. Re-write the following in West-Saxon—

Nū scylun hergan hefænrīcæs uārd,
metudæs mæcti end his mōdgidanc,
uerc uuldurfadur; suē hē uundra gihuæs,
ēci dryctin, ōr āstelidæ.
Hē ǣrist scōp ǣlda bārnum
heben til hrōfe, hāleg scepen.
Thā middungeard moncynnæs uārd,
ēci dryctin, æfter tīadæ,
fīrum foldu, frēa āllmectig.

6. Translate into Old English—

God said, likewise: "Let the earth bring forth live cattle in their kind." Verily the Son of Man will come in His glory. This island was adorned with the noblest towns, which were built with walls and towers and gates. I came to land with two brothers.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. Translate and explain where necessary, passages from Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight.
2. Compare the conception of Sir Gawain's character in the *Green Knight* and in *Malory*. How do you account for the difference?
3. What is conjectured about the authorship of the *Green Knight* and the career of the author?
4. Rewrite in good modern English, retaining the sense of the original as closely as you can, passages from Malory.

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FRENCH I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

This, then, is to be a story, may it please you, in which jackdaws will wear peacocks' feathers, and awaken the just ridicule of the peacocks; in which, while every justice is done to the peacocks themselves, the splendour of their plumage, the gorgeousness of their dazzling necks, and the magnificence of their tails, exception will yet be taken to the absurdity of their rickety strut, and the foolish discord of their pert squeaking; in which lions in love will have their claws pared by sly virgins; in which rogues will sometimes triumph, and honest folks, let us hope, come by their own; in which there will be black crape and white favours; in which there will be tears under orange-flower wreaths, and jokes in mourning-coaches; in which there will be dinners of herbs with contentment and without, and banquets of stalled oxen where there is care and hatred—ay, and kindness and friendship, too, along with the feast. It does not follow that all men are honest because they are poor; and I have known some who were friendly and generous, although they had plenty of money. There are some great landlords who do not grind down their tenants; and there are actually bishops who are not hypocrites; there are liberal men even among the Whigs, and the Radicals themselves are not all Aristocrats at heart. But who ever heard of giving the Moral before the Fable? Children are only led to accept the one after their delectation over the other: let us take care lest our readers skip both; and so let us bring them on quickly—our wolves and lambs, our foxes and lions, our roaring donkeys, our billing ringdoves, our motherly partlets, and crowing chanticleers.

2. Translate (at sight)—

Je viens de lire les *Questions américaines*, de Mme. Th. Bentzon, dans une bourgade espagnole, parmi les souvenirs d'un passé glorieux, qui accable, pour ainsi dire, de son fardeau superbe, l'image du présent. L'Espagne est

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une grande dame qui recouvre d'un manteau de cour, surchargé de lourdes chamarrures, l'insuffisance d'un ajustement qui ne convient pas toujours à sa noblesse ni à sa fierté. La rue que j'habite est bordée de maisons hautaines, que l'exode des conquistadors livra aux humilités du petit commerce et des modestes industries. L'écusson d'un hidalgo timbre maintenant la médiocre auberge où je m'attable, comme Gil Blas, avec des étudiants et des muletiers. L'épicier du coin vend son sucre et sa cannelle sous la protection d'un blason ducal. Il n'est pas de logis, en ce canton retiré, dont la façade ne soit rehaussée d'armoiries qui se relèvent en bosse et se compliquent de lambrequins orgueilleusement héraldiques. Ce ne sont qu'emblèmes et devises, attestant l'antiquité de la race et la continuité des généreuses lignées. D'où vient donc que les gentilshommes d'autrefois ne sont plus là pour soutenir le poids de ces symboles? Où sont les constructeurs de ces palais sans maîtres? Où est le seigneur de ce castel abandonné où se tiennent maintenant, chaque dimanche, les palabres des flâneurs? Où sont les grands d'Espagne qui ont fait sculpter, dans la pierre de leurs manoirs, ces casques empanachés et ces boucliers victorieux, aujourd'hui voilés de mélancolie par la poussière du chemin, et entourés vraiment par trop de balustrades en ruine et de carreaux cassés? Hélas! un Espagnol de Cuba, devenu Français par la maîtrise de son verbe et par l'éclat de son talent, a expliqué, mieux que les plus didactiques historiens, la cause de cet abandon :

Comme un vol de gerfauts hors du charnier fatal
Fatigués de porter leurs misères hautaines,
De Palos de Moguer routiers et capitaines
Partaient, ivres d'un rêve héroïque et brutal.

Ils allaient conquérir le fabuleux métal
Que Cipango mûrit dans ses mines lointaines,
Et les vents alizés inclinaient leurs antennes
Aux bords mystérieux du monde occidental.

Chaque soir ramenant des lendemains épiques,
L'azur phosphorescent de la mer des Tropiques
Enchantait leur sommeil d'un mirage doré,

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Ou, penchés à l'avant des blanches caravelles,
Ils regardaient monter, dans un ciel ignoré,
Du fond de l'Océan, des étoiles nouvelles.

3. (i.) What does Rajna mean by his assertion that Old French Epopée is of Teutonic origin?

(ii.) Explain the process by which the National Epic poems grouped themselves into *gestes* or cycles.

(iii.) Describe the external features (metre, etc.) of the *Chansons de gestes* and the Romances respectively.

(iv.) How was Antiquity treated in the Old French Romances?

(v.) Characterise the earliest surviving French Lyric poetry and compare it with that composed under southern influence.

(vi.) Give an account of Joinville and his hero.

FRENCH II.—AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate, giving explanations of metre, derivation, &c. Extracts from Toynbee, Specimens of old French.

GERMAN I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

In some sense it may be said that this glorious Elizabethan Era with its Shakespeare, as the outcome and flowerage of all which had preceded it, is itself attributable to the Catholicism of the Middle Ages. The Christian Faith, which was the theme of Dante's Song, had produced this Practical Life which Shakespeare was to sing. For Religion then, as it now and always is, was the soul of Practice; the primary vital fact in men's life. And remark here, as rather curious, that Middle-Age Catholicism was abolished, so far as Acts of Parliament could abolish it, before Shakespeare, the noblest product of it, made

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his appearance. He did make his appearance nevertheless. Nature at her own time, with Catholicism or what else might be necessary, sent him forth; taking small thought of Acts of Parliament. King-Henrys, Queen-Elizabeths go their way; and Nature too goes hers. Acts of Parliament, on the whole, are small, notwithstanding the noise they make. What Act of Parliament, debate at St. Stephen's, on the hustings or elsewhere, was it that brought this Shakespeare into being? No dining at Freemasons' Tavern, opening subscription-lists, selling of shares, and infinite other jangling and true or false endeavouring! This Elizabethan Era, and all its nobleness and blessedness, came without proclamation, preparation of ours. Priceless Shakespeare was the free gift of Nature; given altogether silently;—received altogether silently, as if it had been a thing of little account. And yet, very literally, it is a priceless thing.

2. Translate (at sight)—

Das geiſtliche Schauſpiel des Mittelalters.

Da der äußere Zuſammenhang zwiſchen der Ausrüſtung eines Stücks und einem beſtimmten Handwerk in zahlreichen Fällen die Zuweiſung ebendieſes Spiels an das betreffende Handwerk bewirkt hatte, ſo war es unvermeidlich, daß dieſes realiſtiſche Verhältniß auch in der Art der Aufführung, ja weiterhin ſogar in der Geſtaltung des Dramas ſelbſt zum Ausdruck gelangte. Es handelte ſich nicht bloß um Coſtüm und Ausſtattung, ſondern auch um Action und Vortrag; nicht bloß darum, ob Noahs fertige Arche, ſämmt der darin aufzunehmenden Thierwelt, Illuſion erregte; ſondern auch darum, ob Noah beim Bau der Arche ſich als rechter Zimmermann bewährte, ob die Bemannung der Arche während der Fluth ſich echt ſeemänniſch oder aber im Stil der Landratten gerirte. Die Schmiede, oder welche Zünftler verwandter Art im Kreuzigungsſpiel fungiren mochten, ſetzten eine Ehre darein, den Heiland kunſtgerecht an's Holz zu ſchlagen, und ſo kommen die Details ihres Handwerks, mit allen Schwierigkeiten und Zufälligkeiten, die daran haften, bei ſo ungeheuerm Anlaß mitunter zu ſcheußlicher Anwendung und erfüllen den begleitenden Dialog mit dem roheſten, aber auch täuſchendſten Leben. Hier zeigt ſich die Einwirkung der Schauſpieler auf den Dichter, der ihnen zu Liebe Neben-

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sächliches breit ausmalend zeitweilig in den Vordergrund drängt, Alltägliches, Niederes dicht neben das Erhabene und Einzige stellt, komische Wirkung mit tragischer verbindet oder diese durch jene gefährdet. Aber auch in der Charakteristik seiner Hauptfiguren leitet ihn vielfach, bewußt oder unbewußt, die Rücksicht auf die lebendigen Darsteller; da der Mensch, wie er geboren und geworden ist, sich nun einmal dem unbefangenen Auge als eine Einheit präsentirt. Und so darf man sagen, daß der Realismus des älteren englischen Dramas—in gutem und schlimmem Sinne—wesentlich auf den Bedingungen beruht, unter denen es aufgeführt wurde.

3.* (*a*) In what ways can ancient myths be disguised and preserved in later story? Illustrate your answer from early German Literature.

(*b*) Name and characterise the chief works of the period of clerical ascendency in German Literature.

(*c*) Compare the Nibelungenlied with the Northern version of the same story.

(*d*) Give a short account of the narrative poetry of French origin in medieval Germany.

(*e*) Compare the lyrics of the Minnesingers and the Troubadours.

GERMAN II.—SENIOR.—AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate giving explanations of peculiarity of form, idiom, derivation, &c. Extracts from Bachmann, Mittelhochdentches Lesebuch.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

For Second Year Students, 3 hours. First Year Students, 1½ hours.

Questions marked with an asterisk thus (*) are for First Year Students only.

*1. Prove that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \times \frac{dz}{dx}.$$

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Is it also true that

$$\frac{d^2y}{dxdz}=\frac{d^2y}{dz^2}\times\frac{dz}{dx}\ ?$$

*2. Find from definition the differential coefficient of $\cos ax$, and of $\tan^{-1}ax$.

Differentiate $\sinh^{-1}x$ with respect to x, and also with respect to $\log\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{x}{2}\right)$.

*3. State and prove Leibnitz' Theorem for the nth differential coefficient of the product of two functions.

If $u=e^{-x^2}\cos ax$

shew that $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}+4x\frac{du}{dx}+u(2+a^2+4x^2)=0$.

*4. Prove Taylor's Theorem for the expansion of $f(x)$ in ascending powers of x.

Expand $\log(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$.

*5. Find the length of the perpendicular on the tangent drawn from the foot of the ordinate on the curve

$$y=\frac{c}{2}\left(e^{x/c}+e^{-x/c}\right)$$

6. Prove that $\frac{\delta^2u}{\delta x\delta y}=\frac{\delta^2u}{\delta y\delta x}$.

If $f(u, v)=0$ shew that

$$\frac{d^2u}{dv^2}+\frac{d^2v}{du^2}\left(\frac{du}{dv}\right)^3=0.$$

7. Shew that if $u=\{F(x)\}^{f(y)}$ x, y being independent variables, then

$$\frac{\delta^2u}{\delta x\delta y}=\frac{1}{u}\left(1+\frac{1}{\log u}\right)\frac{\delta u}{\delta x}\cdot\frac{\delta u}{\delta y}$$

8. Prove the formula

$$\rho=\frac{\left\{1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$

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Find the coordinates of the centre of curvature of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ at the point whose eccentric angle is ϕ.

9. Investigate the equation of the evolute of an ellipse in the form $(ax)^{\frac{2}{3}}+(by)^{\frac{2}{3}}=(a^2-b^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

10. Shew that the point whose vectorial angle $\theta=\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$ on this evolute in question 8 is at a minimum distance from the centre, and also that the tangent of the evolute at this point is the normal to the ellipse at the point whose eccentric angle is $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$.

11. Examine the nature of the origin on the curves

$$y^2+bx\sin\frac{x}{a}=0$$

$$y^2-bx\sin\frac{x}{a}=0$$

a, b being positive in both cases.

12. Trace the curves

* (i.) $r=a\cos\frac{\theta}{5}$

* (ii.) $x(y-1)^2=(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$

(iii.) $y(y-x)(y+2x)+2x^2+3y+4=0$

(iv.) $(x^2-y^2)(x^2+y^2-a^2)=c^4$

c being small compared with a.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

A portion of the paper set for Third Year Students upon Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Enunciate and prove the polygon of forces.

ABC is a triangle; D, E, F are points in BC, CA, AB, such that BD:DC::CE:EA::AF:FB, and O is any point in

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the plane of the triangle. Prove that the resultant of forces represented by OD, OE, OF is independent of the ratio BD:DC.

2. Prove that a couple can be replaced by another couple in the same plane having the same moment, the arms of the two couples being inclined at any angle.

A triangle ABC has its centre of gravity fixed, and is acted on by forces represented in all respects by BC, CA and BA. Find what additional force must be applied at C to keep the triangle at rest.

3. Enunciate the principle of virtual work, and employ it in finding the relation between the power and the weight in the case of the differential screw.

4. Find expressions for the perpendicular distance of the centre of gravity of a system of particles of given weights in a plane from a given straight line, in terms of the perpendicular distances of the particles from that line.

Particles whose aggregate weight is equal to that of a triangle are placed at its angular points, and the centre of gravity of the particles and triangle is at the in-centre Prove that the weights of the particles are as $5a-b-c : 5b-c-a : 5c-a-b$.

5. A plank, which weighs one stone, rests in a horizontal position between two equally rough inclined planes, the inclination of one of which is double that of the other. A man, who weighs 10 stone, starts from the end on the less steep plane to walk across the plank. When he is $\frac{8}{9}$ths of the way across, no friction is brought into play between the planes and the plank; and the plank slips when he is $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the way from the other end. Find the inclinations of the planes, and the coefficient of friction.

6. A particle slides under gravity down a rough inclined plane; find the acceleration.

A is any point above a horizontal plane. AN is vertical to the plane. The straight line AC is drawn to the plane, making an angle ϵ with CN. B is any point in CN. Shew that the velocity acquired by a bead in sliding down the rough straight wire AB from rest at A, under gravity, is proportional to $\sqrt{CB}$, where the coefficient of friction $=\tan \epsilon$.

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7. A mass M, lying on a smooth inclined plane of angle a, is connected by a weightless string, passing over the apex of the plane with a mass m hanging freely. Find the acceleration, and the tension of the string. Find also the acceleration, and the tension, when the second mass is replaced by an insect of mass m, which is climbing up the string with relative acceleration f.

8. A particle is projected under gravity; prove that the velocity at any point is that which would be acquired by falling freely to that point from the directrix of its path.

A particle is projected from the top of a tower a feet high, with velocity due to a fall of b feet. Shew that its maximum range on the horizontal plane on which the tower stands is $2\sqrt{\{b(a+b)\}}$ feet.

9. The sides of a smooth rectangular billiard table are respectively $2a$ and $2b$ long. A ball is driven from the middle point of one of the sides $2a$ long, and after striking the other three sides in order, returns to the same point again. Shew that it was projected in a direction making $\tan^{-1}\frac{2be}{a(1+e)}$ with the side.

10. A particle is describing a circle with uniform speed; find its acceleration.

If the radius and the mass of the planet Mars are respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of those of the Earth, and the length of the day is the same, find in poundals the apparent weight of 1 lb. mass as shewn by a spring balance, placed on the Martial equator, the value of g at a point on the earth's surface being 32 foot-second units.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. Find the equation to a straight line which makes intercepts a, b on the axes. Two parallel straight lines form with the coordinate axes a quadrilateral, the diagonals of which meet in a point which is joined to the origin. Prove that this joining line bisects the parallel lines.

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2. Find the locus of a point which moves so that its perpendicular distance from a fixed straight line varies as the square of its distance from a fixed point.

Also shew that the fixed line lies mid-way between the fixed point and the polar of the fixed point with respect to the locus-curve.

3. Two tangents to an ellipse, which are perpendicular to each other, intersect on a fixed concentric circle, and their chord of contact touches a fixed concentric ellipse.

4. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse in terms of the eccentric angle α.

If the normal at α meets the curve again at β, prove that the square of the eccentricity is

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \cdot \sec \tfrac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta) \cdot \sec \alpha.$$

5. PVQ, pVq are chords of an ellipse, drawn, in fixed directions, through a variable point V. Prove that the ratio of the rectangles PV . VQ, pV . Vq is constant.

An ellipse is inscribed in a parallelogram; prove that the points of contact are corner points of another parallelogram.

6. The locus of the middle points of focal chords of a parabola is another parabola.

7. Prove that a hyperbola has two asymptotes, and shew that the middle points of a series of parallel chords of a hyperbola are the middle points of the chords produced (if necessary) to meet the asymptotes, and that they all lie on a straight line.

8. In a rectangular hyperbola, the radius rector and the normal at any point make equal angles with the axes. Also the normal meets the axes, and the corresponding tangent meets the asymptotes in four points which are the corners of a square.

9. Find the polar equation to the tangent at any point on

$$\frac{l}{r}=1+e\cos\theta.$$

Prove that (r, θ), (r', θ') will be conjugate points with respect to this conic provided.

$$(l/r-e\cos\theta)(l/r'-e\cos\theta')=\cos(\theta-\theta'),$$

and interpret the result when $\theta-\theta'=\pi/2$.

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10. If $S \equiv ax^2+2hxy+by^2-1$, and $S' \equiv a'x^2+$etc., prove that $S+\lambda S'=0$ will be two parallel straight lines for values of λ given by a certain quadratic equation, and prove that the perpendicular distance between the lines is $2\sqrt{1+\lambda} \div \sqrt{a+b+\lambda(a'+b')}$.

FINITE DIFFERENCES.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

HONOURS.

1. Prove the formulae

(i.) $\Delta^n u_0 = u_n - n u_{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u_{n-2}$ &c.

(ii.) $\Delta \frac{u_0}{v_0} = \frac{v_0 \cdot \Delta u_0 - u_0 \cdot \Delta v_0}{v_0 \cdot v_1}$

(iii.) $\Delta^n(uv) = (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_1\Delta_2)^n . uv$

2. If $\Delta u_x = u_{x+1} - u_x$ shew that

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \log_e(1+\Delta).$$

Prove that the equation $\frac{d^3 u_x}{dx^3} = \Delta^3 u_{x-\frac{3}{2}}$ is true to the fourth order of differences.

3. Explain how accidental errors may at times be detected by differencing.

The following series of consecutive terms contains one term which is erroneous. Correct the series.

1·4642
2·0744
2·8588
3·8480
5·0775
6·5752
8·3864
10·5488

4. Prove the formula

$$\Delta^n x^m = (x+n)^m - n(x+n-1)^m + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}(x+n-2)^m - \text{&c.}$$

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Hence, or otherwise, shew that

$$n^m - n(n-1)^m + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}(n-2)^m - \&c. = 0 \text{ if } m < n$$
$$= n! \text{ if } m = n$$
$$= \frac{n}{2}(n+1)! \text{ if } m = n+1$$

5. Having given that the present value of 1 due 1 year hence

at $2\frac{1}{2}$ % is ·975610
at 3 % is ·970874
at $3\frac{1}{2}$ % is ·966184
at 4 % is ·961538

find the values at $2\frac{5}{8}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.

6. Demonstrate Simpson's rule for finding an approximate value for the area contained by a curve APQ, the axis of x, and the terminal ordinates AO, QN, when an odd number of equidistant ordinates AO, P_1M_1, P_2M_2 . . . . QN are known, viz.: "To four times the sum of the even ordinates add twice the sum of the odd ordinates; subtract the sum of the terminal ordinates, and multiply the remainder by one-third of the common distance between the ordinates."

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*LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

Not more than FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Discuss, with reference to the nature of knowledge, the relation of parts to whole in (*a*) a sum-total, (*b*) an abstract system, (*c*) a concrete system.
2. Take one of the methods of science, and state and illustrate the deductive process involved.
3. "The cause of an event is its invariable and unconditional antecedent."

   "An effect is but the sum of all the partial causes, the concurrence of which constitutes its existence."

   Explain and compare these statements from the point of view of the modern scientific conception of cause.
4. Analyse the conception of the uniformity of nature.

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* For Paper I. see December Examinations.

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5. Examine from the point of view of Bosanquet's theory of judgment, the ordinary distinction made (*a*) between induction and deduction, or (*b*) between analytic and synthetic judgments.
6. Distinguish the principal senses in which the term *feeling* is used in Psychology.
7. State and illustrate what you understand by "apperceptive function," and "imaging power" of mind.
8. Illustrate the ambiguous use of the term "motive." Discuss the view that pleasure is the sole motive of action.

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*HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

This paper is to be taken also by Third Year Honour Students.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions.*

1. Briefly sketch the history of "the Holy Roman Empire" from the death of Charles the Great to the time of Otho I.
2. "While the Imperial rulers of Germany lavished their resources on the pursuit of impossible ideals, the Kings of France worked up their way from small beginnings to the possession of great power."
   Explain shortly.
3. "O France, thou wert crushed to the earth. Behold, there comes to thee a new race from Denmark. Peace is made between her and thee. That race will raise thy name and thy power to the heavens."
   Explain and illustrate.
4. "The Lord gave Peter the rule not only of the Universal Church but also the rule of the whole world."
   Show the importance of this argument during the Middle Ages.
5. "Frederick I. was a sort of Imperialist Hildebrand."
   Discuss.
6. "In every triumph of Innocent III. there lay the shadow of future trouble." Discuss.

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* For Paper I. see December Examinations.

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7. What were the chief elements of weakness, and what were the chief elements of strength in the condition of the Eastern Empire?

8. "The Studium, which might have rivalled the sacerdotium, became its most strenuous ally."

   Explain.

9. What were the most important consequences of the reign of the Emperor Frederick II. in the history of Germany?

10. Write a short account of the condition of the Spanish peninsula during your period.

11. Describe the condition and the prospects of the Papacy about the year 1250.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

One of the great contrasts which his character presented was that between his excitability on small occasions and his perfect composure on great ones. He would sometimes in a debate, rising suddenly, say imprudent things, owing to the strength of his emotions, would then go beyond what his friends had expected, and give a dangerous opening to his adversaries. At another time, when the crisis was more serious, he would present a perfectly tranquil demeanour and give no sign, either at the decisive moment or afterwards, that he had been holding his feelings in the strictest control, and straining all his powers to go exactly as far as it was safe to go and not an inch further. At such times his easy confidence in his own powers was an interesting object of study. Once in his later life, when a question of great delicacy and difficulty was coming on in the House of Commons, and everybody expected to see him watchful and alert and perhaps fidgety over it, he deliberately composed himself to sleep on the Treasury bench and enjoyed a refreshing nap till the time came for him to speak, when with no apparent effort he awoke, delivered a speech in which he said exactly what was needed and not a word more, and sat down, leaving his opponents so puzzled by the safe and guarded generalities in which he had half expressed and half reserved his views that the subject dropped in a short time, because no one could find in his words anything to lay hold of. It was often

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remarked that the greater the emergency, the more composed and the more completely equal to it did he seem.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

Translate—

(*a*) Tum ille fidenter homo peritissimus confirmare ita se rem habere ut respondisset, nec dubium esse posse: Galba autem adludens varie et copiose multas similitudines adferre multaque pro aequitate contra jus dicere; atque illum [audivi] cum disserendo par esse non posset, ad auctores confugisse et id, quod ipse diceret, et in P. Muci fratris sui libris et in Sex. Æli commentariis scriptum protulisse ac tamen concessisse Galbae disputationem sibi probabilem et prope veram videri. Ac tamen, quae causae sunt ejus modi ut de earum jure dubium esse non possit, omnino in judicium vocari non solent. Nam quis eo testamento quod paterfamilias ante fecit quam ei filius natus esset, hereditatem petit? Nemo; quia constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum; ergo, in hoc genere judicia nulla sunt. Licet igitur impune oratori omnem hanc partem juris non controversi ignorare, quae pars sine dubio maxima est; in eo autem jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, non est difficile oratori ejus partis, quamcunque defendet, auctorem aliquem invenire; a quo cum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebit. Nisi vero —bona venia hujus optimi viri dixerim—Scaevolae tu libellis aut praeceptis soceri tui causam M'Curi defendisti, non adripuisti patrocinium aequitatis et defensionem testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum. Ac, mea quidem sententia, multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti.

(*b*) Genus spectaculorum unum atque in omni coetu idem. Nudi juvenes, quibus id ludicrum est, inter gladios se atque infestas frameas saltu jaciunt. Exercitatio artem paravit, ars decorem, non in quaestum tamen aut mercedem: quamvis audacis lasciviae pretium est voluptas spectantium. Aleam, quod mirere, sobrii inter seria exercent, tanta lucrandi perdendive temeritate, ut, cum omnia defecerunt, extremo ac novissimo jactu de

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libertate ae de corpore contendant. Victus voluntariam servitutem adit: quamvis juvenior, quamvis robustior, adligari se ac venire patitur. Ea est in re prava pervicacia: ipsi fidem vocant. Servos condicionis hujus per commercia tradunt, ut se quoque pudore victoriae exsolvant. Ceteris servis non in nostrum morem, discriptis per familiam ministeriis, utuntur: suam quisque sedem, suos penates regit. Frumenti modum dominus aut pecoris aut vestis ut colono injungit, et servus hactenus paret: cetera domus officia uxor ac liberi exsequuntur.

(*c*) Erras meorum fur avare librorum,
Fieri poetam posse qui putas tanto,
Scriptura quanti constat et tomus vilis.
Non sex paratur aut decem sophōs nummis:
Secreta quaere carmina et rudes curas
Quas novit unus scrinioque signatas
Custodit ipse virginis pater chartae,
Quae trita duro non inhorruit mento.
Mutare dominum non potest liber notus
Sed pumicata fronte si quis est nondum
Nec umbilicis cultus atque membrana,
Mercare: tales habeo, nec sciet quisquam.
Aliena quisquis recitat et petit famam,
Non emere librum, sed silentium debet.

(*d*) At quod mobile tanto opere est, constare rutundis
Perquam seminibus debet perquamque minutis,
Momine uti parvo possint impulsa moveri.
Namque movetur aqua et tantillo momine flutat
Quippe volubilibus parvisque creata figuris.
At contra mellis constantior est natura
Et pigri latices magis et cunctantior actus;
Haeret enim inter se magis omnis materiai
Copia, nimirum quia non tam levibus extat
Corporibus neque tam suptilibus atque rutundis.
Namque papaveris aura potest suspensa levisque
Cogere ut ab summo tibi diffluat altus acervus:
At contra lapidum conlectum ipse eurus movere
Noenu potest. Igitur parvissima corpora proquam
Et levissima sunt, ita mobilitate fruuntur;
At contra quaecumque magis cum pondere magno
Asperaque inveniuntur, eo stabilita magis sunt.

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LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate and comment on extracts from Tacitus, Histories, III., IV., V.; Lucan (selections); Horace, Epistles.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER.

HONOURS.

1. Give a concise account of the development of Latin Comedy.
2. For what reasons and with what justice has it been maintained that Lucretius and Catullus are greater poets than Virgil and Horace?
3. Describe the characteristics of the diction and the rhythm of the Pharsalia.
4. Give an account of Naevius.
5. "It was the provincial administration which above all things had made the Empire a necessity: and it was in the provincial administration above all things that the Empire was a success."—(*Bury.*)

   Comment on this.
6. Describe the political organisation, economic condition, and intellectual culture of Spain under the Early Empire.
7. The Romans desired to be—in the footsteps of the great Macedonian—shield and sword of the Greeks in the East, and to be allowed further to civilise this East, not after an Italian, but after an Hellenic fashion."—(*Mommsen.*)

   Comment on this statement.
8. "The internal dualism of the Empire expresses itself in nothing more sharply than in the different treatment of the Jews in the respective domains of the Latin and Greek languages."—(*Mommsen.*)

   Comment on this.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year Examination.

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GREEK AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate extracts from Plato, Republic, to end of Book IX.; Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus; Euripides, Hippolytus.

GREEK GENERAL PAPER.

HONOURS.

Not more than FOUR *questions to be answered.*

1. Criticise in detail the character of Hippolytus as represented by Euripides in the play of that name.
2. "The over-comprehensiveness of Euripides' mind led him into artistic sins, and made much of his work a great and fascinating failure." Illustrate this.
3. Summarise the views on the female sex expressed in the *Hippolytus*. Is this play to be taken as giving the whole mind of the poet on the subject?
4. "As a mere piece of technique, the *Oedipus Rex* of Sophocles deserves the position given to it by Aristotle, as the typical example of the highest Greek tragedy." Illustrate this.
5. What differences can you discern between Sophocles and Euripides in reference to the treatment of the choral ode?
6. What do you know of the history of the *Hippolytus*? What can be gathered with regard to the earlier form of the play?
7. Compare the ancient treatment of the story of Oedipus or Hippolytus with the modern dramas on the same subjects.

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with explanatory notes, extracts from Beowulf.
2. Discuss the reading of the text in—

   (*a*) Site nu tô symle and onsæl meoto,
   sige-hrêð secgum, swâ þin sefa hwette!

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(*b*) Gârulf gecrang,
ealra ærest eorð-bûendra,
Gûðlâfes sunu; ymbe hine gôdra fela.
Hwearf *f*lacra hræw hräfn, wandrode
sweart and sealo-brûn; swurd-leóma stôd.

(*c*) Se þäs leód-hryres leán gemunde
uferan dôgrum, Eádgilse wearð
feá-sceaftum feónd. Folce gestepte
ofer sæ sîde sunu Ohteres
wîgum and wæpnum.

3. (*a*) Give a connected account of the relations of the Sweonas and Geatas as revealed in Beowulf.

(*b*) Examine the Hnaef and Finn episode with reference to the Finnsburg fragment.

4. Discuss the connections of Beowulf with history and with other Teutonic legendary growths.

5. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) Fela spella him sædon þa Beormas ægþer ge of hiera agnum lande ge of þæm landum þe ymb hie utan wæron; ac he nyste hwæt þæs soþes wæs, forþæm he hit self ne geseah. Þa Finnas, him þuhte, ond þa Beormas sprœcon neah an geþeode. Swiþost he for ðider, toeacan þæs landes sceawunge, for þæm horshwælum, forðæm hie habbað swiþe æþele bán on hiora toþum (þa teð hie brohton sume þæm cyninge), ond hiora hyd bið swiðe gód to sciprapum. Se hwæl bið micle læssa þonne oðre hwalas; ne bið he lengra ðonne syfan elna lang. Ac on his agnum lande is se betsta hwælhuntað; þa beoð eahta ond feowertiges elna lange, ond þa mæstan fiftiges elna lange; þara he sæde þæt he syxa sum ofsloge syxtig on twam dagum.

(*b*) *S*ende ðā se *s*ǣrinc sūþerne gār,
þæt ge*w*undod *w*earð *w*igena hlāford.
Hē *sc*ēaf þā mid ðām *sc*ylde, þæt se *sc*eaft tōbærst,
and þæt *sp*ere *sp*rengde, þæt hit *sp*rang ongēan;
ge*gr*emod wearð se *g*ūðrinc: hē mid *g*āre stang
*w*lancne *w*īcing, þe him þā *w*unde forgeaf.
*F*rōd wæs se *f*yrdrinc, hē lēt his *f*rancan wadan
þurh ðæs *h*ysses *h*als, *h*and wīsode
þæt hē on þām *f*ǣrsceaðan *f*eorh gerǣhte.

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Đā hē *o*þerne *o*fstlice scēat,
þæt sēo *b*yrne tō*b*ærst: hē wæs on *b*rēostum wund
þurh ðā *h*ringlocan, him æt *h*eortan stōd
ætterne *o*rd.

6. Render into Old English—

I have heard tell that an ancient hero was buried after a strange fashion. When the time came for him to die, his people carried forth their dear chief to the shore, where lay a ship all prepared for a voyage and laden with treasures. All should fare with him far out upon the waters. Then the sorrowful thanes laid him down by the mast, placed a golden banner over his head, unmoored the vessel and gave him over to the ocean. Truly no man knows who received that precious freight.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with explanatory and critical notes, extracts from Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader.

2. Briefly characterise the Ayenbite of Inwyt; the Preface to the Cura Pastoralis; and the Lay of Havelock.

3. Rewrite the following passage in normal Old English (Early West Saxon)—

ic riicnæ kyninc
heafunæs hlafard
hælda ic ni darstæ
bismæradu unket men ba æt gadre
ic wæs miþ blodæ bistemid
bigoten of

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination.

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SOLID GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. If l, m, n are the direction ratios of a line which makes angles α, β, γ with the (oblique) coordinate axes, prove that $l\cos\alpha+m\cos\beta+n\cos\gamma=1$.

   If the corresponding quantities for a second line are marked with accents, prove that
   $$l\cos\alpha'+m\cos\beta'+n\cos\gamma'=l'\cos\alpha+m'\cos\beta+n'\cos\gamma.$$

2. Find the equation to a plane in terms of the intercepts which it makes on the axes.

   Given the cosines of the lines in which a plane intersects two of the rectangular coordinate planes; find those of the line in which it intersects the third plane.

3. The vertex of a cone is at (a, b, c), and the yz plane cuts it in the curve $F(y, z)=0$. Prove that the zx plane cuts it in the curve
   $$F\left\{\frac{bx}{x-a}, \frac{cx-az}{x-a}\right\}=0.$$
   Deduce the corresponding theorem when the cone becomes a cylinder.

4. Prove that there are two systems of straight lines lying wholly on any hyperboloid of one sheet, and shew that each line of one system intersects every line of the other system, and none of its own.

   In the surface $(x+a)(y+b)(z+c)=(x+a')(y+b')(z+c')$ find the generators parallel to the coordinate axes, and shew that their points of intersection are at ends of three equal diameters.

5. Find the centre of the section of $ax^2+by^2+cz^2=1$ made by $lx+my+nz=p$, and shew that the plane which has α, β, γ for centre may be written
   $$a\alpha(x-\alpha)+b\beta(y-\beta)+c\gamma(z-\gamma)=0.$$
   The centres of sections of a given quadric made by planes drawn through a fixed point lie on a similar quadric, which passes through the fixed point, and also through the curve of intersection of its polar plane with the given quadric.

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6. If the normals at P and Q on a quadric intersect each other, prove (geometrically or otherwise) that the line PQ is perpendicular to its conjugate line, and conversely.

The quadric being $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$, and P, Q having coordinates with single and double accents respectively, prove that the normals will intersect each other provided

$$(b^2-c^2)\div\left\{1-\frac{x''}{x'}\right\}+\text{etc.}=0.$$

7. A variable generator of a hyperbolic paraboloid cuts three fixed generators in P, Q and R; prove that the ratio PQ:QR is constant.

AB, CD are opposite edges of any tetrahedron. Shew that a certain hyperbolic paraboloid will contain the other four edges as generators, and will pass through the centroid of the four angular points; also shew that AB, CD are conjugate lines, and that the tangent plane at the centroid bisects the other four edges.

8. Find the direction cosines of the osculating plane for a tortuous curve.

The parabola $y^2=ax$ is drawn on thin paper which is then pasted smoothly on a circular cylinder of radius b, so that the axis of the parabola is parallel to that of the cylinder. Find the osculating plane at any point, and shew that the bi-normal at the vertex of the parabola cuts the axis of the cylinder at an angle, the tangent of which is $b/2a$.

9. The ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ is cut by the plane $z=k$, and normals are drawn to the surface along the curve of intersection; prove that these normals cut the parallel plane $z=h$ in an ellipse, which becomes a circle when $h:k=ab+c^2:c^2$.

10. Prove Meunier's Theorem, and find the principal radii of curvature at any point on a principal section of an ellipsoid.

ANALYTICAL STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Enunciate the laws of friction.

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A heavy uniform rod is laid upon an inclined plane of angle a, one end being attached to a point in the plane, round which it can turn freely. The coefficient of friction is μ. Assuming that the pressure is equally distributed along the whole length of the rod, shew that the rod will be in limiting equilibrium when inclined at $\sin^{-1}(\mu \cot a)$ to the lines of greatest slope, and find the pressure on the fixed point.

2. Find the centre of gravity (i.) of a uniform hemisphere, (ii.) of a uniform hemispherical shell.

3. A smooth cone of semi-vertical angle a has its axis vertical, and its vertex upwards. Find the position of equilibrium of a thin elastic ring of unstretched length $2\pi l$, and modulus of elasticity equal to its weight, resting in contact with the cone.

4. A non-coplanar system of forces acting on a body having been reduced to a single force acting at an arbitrary point and a couple, find the direction and position of the central axis, and the couple about it.

Forces each equal to P act along two sides (of length a) of a cube, which are neither parallel nor intersecting. Find the central axis, resultant force and resultant couple.

5. Find the equation of the curve in which a uniform string hangs when acted on by its weight only.

One end of a rope 100 feet long, weighing 2 lbs. per foot, is fastened to a tree. The other end is pulled horizontally with a force equal to 2 cwt. at a height of 3 feet above the ground. Find the magnitude and direction of the pull on the tree, and the height at which the rope is fastened.

6. An elastic string supports a particle in equilibrium, when stretched to $\frac{3}{2}$ of its natural length. The particle is drawn down vertically until the length of the string is twice the unstretched length, and let go. Investigate the motion.

7. Find expressions for the tangential and normal accelerations of a particle moving in a plane curve.

A bead moves from rest at the pole, along a smooth wire in the form of the equiangular spiral $r = e^{\frac{\theta \cot a}{k}}$ under a

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repulsive force from the pole varying as the distance. Prove that the velocity at any point also varies as the distance, and find the pressure on the wire.

8. Find the polar differential equation of the orbit of a particle moving under a central force.

Under what force to the pole can the cardioid $r=a(1-\cos\theta)$ be described?

9. A particle is describing an ellipse under a centre of force at the focus. Shew that the velocity at any point is given by $v^2=\frac{2\mu}{r}-\frac{\mu}{a}$.

A particle, describing a parabola under a centre of force at the focus, whilst passing through the apse coalesces with a body of one third its mass which was previously at rest. Shew that the compound body will describe an ellipse of eccentricity $\frac{1}{3}$.

10. A rod of length a, and density varying as the square of the distance from one end oscillates in a vertical plane about that end. Find the time of a small oscillation.

11. A pulley of mass M and radius a turns on smooth bearings. Over it is placed a weightless string carrying masses m, m' at its two ends. The pulley is rough enough to keep the string from slipping. Find the acceleration of the masses and the tension of each part of the string.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

HONOURS.

1. Find the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the angles and the radius of the sphere.

What are the angles of an equilateral triangle, the area of which is equal to the total area of its three co-lunars?

2. Prove the formulæ

(i.) $\cot a \sin b=\cos b \cos C+\sin C \cot A$.

(ii.) $\cos a \sin b=\sin a \cos b \cos C+\cos A \sin c$.

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3. If D, E, F bisect the sides of ABC, prove that the cosines of the sides of DEF are proportional to the cosines of half the sides of ABC.

Also shew that, if one side of DEF is a quadrant, so are the other two.

4. Prove that

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}E = \sqrt{\{\tan \tfrac{1}{2}s \,.\, \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(s-a) \,.\, \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(s-b) \,.\, \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(s-c)\}}\,.$$

5. ABCD is a spherical quadrilateral, and AB, DC are produced to meet in E, and AD, BC to meet in F; prove that

$$\frac{\sin AB \,.\, \sin AD}{\sin CB \,.\, \sin CD} = \frac{\sin AE \,.\, \sin AF}{\sin CE \,.\, \sin CF}.$$

6. On what evidence is it now accepted that the Earth and Planets revolve round the Sun, rather than the Sun and Planets round the Earth?

7. Investigate a formula to find the length of daylight at a given place and given time of year, ignoring the effects of dip and refraction.

At what time of year roughly will 24 hours' continuous daylight commence at a place in lat. 71° 30′ S.? (Chambers' Mathematical Tables will be supplied).

8. Describe any method of finding the First Point of Aries.

At noon on 20th March the Sun's declination was 0·24′ 50·2″ S., the difference in R.A. between the Sun and Sirius 17h. 15m. 20·1s.. At noon on 24th September the corresponding figures were 0° 11′ 39·1″ S., and 5h. 20m. 56·4s.; and at noon on 25th September 0° 35′ 2·7″ S., and 5h. 24m. 32·1s. Find the R.A. of Sirius and that of the Sun at the first observation.

9. Investigate formulæ for finding the Parallax of a known Star in declination and hour angle, considering the Earth as spherical.

Shew that if the spheroidal shape of the Earth be taken into account, there will be parallax in azimuth as well as parallax in altitude.

10. Shew how to convert sidereal time at any meridian into corresponding mean time.

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INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

HONOURS.

N.B.—Questions marked * are for Second Year Students only.

1. Evaluate the following integrals

*(i.) $\int \frac{(3x^7+4x^3)dx}{x^8+4x^4+5}$

*(ii.) $\int \frac{(3x+1)dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}$

(iii.) $\int \frac{dx}{3-5\sin x}$

(iv.) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^n+1}}$

2. Prove that

$$\frac{f(x)}{F(x)}=\frac{f(a)}{F'(a)(x-a)}+\frac{f(b)}{F'(b)(x-b)}+\ldots\ldots$$

where a, b .... are the roots of $F(x)=0$, supposed all different.

3. Shew that $4\int \frac{x^2dx}{1+x^4}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\log\frac{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}$
$+\sqrt{2}[\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}x-1)+\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}x+1)]$

Hence, or otherwise shew that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{(\tan\phi)}d\phi=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left\{\frac{\pi}{2}+\log(\sqrt{2}-1)\right\}$$

*4. Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{2n}\theta\cos^{2m}\theta d\theta$$

where m and n are positive integers.

*Also find the value of $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n-1}dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}}$

5. Find the volume described when the part of the parabola $y^2=4ax$ bounded by the latus rectum revolves about the latus rectum.

6. A plane lamina is bounded by portions of the four parabolas $x^2=ay$, $x^2=by$, $y^2=ax$, $y^2=bx$; its density at the point (x, y) is $\frac{\mu x}{y^2}$. Find its mass.

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7. A stone is projected from a given point with a given velocity v. If all directions of projection are equally probable, shew that the probability that its range on the horizontal plane through the point of projection exceeds a distance a is $\frac{\pi-2\alpha}{\pi}$ or $\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}-\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$, according as the possible directions of motion are, or are not confined to one vertical plane, where α is the smallest angle which satisfies the equation $\sin\alpha=\frac{ga}{v^2}$.

8. Shew how to solve the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+f(x).y=\phi(x),$$

taking as example the equation

$$(2x+1)(2x+3)\frac{dy}{dx}+4y=2x+3.$$

9. Shew how to solve the equation

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^n+P_1\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{n-1}+P_2\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{n-2}+\ldots+P_n=0$$

when the left hand side may be resolved into n factors of the first degree.

Example: $xy\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2+(x^2-y^2)\frac{dy}{dx}-xy=0.$

10. Solve the equations

(i.) $D^4y-4D^2y-12y=0.$

(ii.) $(D-2)^2(D^2+2D+3)y=x+e^{2x}+e^{-x}\sin 3x.$

(iii.) $x^3D^3y+3x^2D^2y+xDy=\cos^2(\log x).$

11. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt}-2x+y&=0\\ \frac{dy}{dt}-3x+4y&=0\end{aligned}\right\}$$

12. Write down the differential equation of the family of curves in which the perpendicular MZ, drawn from the foot M of the ordinate P upon the tangent at P, is of constant length; and integrate it.

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*LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

Candidates are expected to answer the question in Section A, and FOUR *questions from Section B.*

A.

"Every ethical system to be complete must directly or by implication give an answer to the four following questions:—What is the highest end of action, or otherwise expressed, what is the absolute standard of right and wrong? Then how do we prove our answer, how convince others that our standard is the best? Thirdly, from what motive do men act rightly? And lastly, by what means can the right end be attained?"

Briefly state and discuss Spencer's answers to these questions.

B.

1. Compare the conceptions of Altruism and Self-Sacrifice, with special reference to the views of Spencer and Green.
2. Ethical science is primarily "a system of ideal truths expressing the absolutely right." "The moral law must be the law of the perfect man." Discuss these statements made by Spencer, with reference to their place in his system of ethics.
3. Examine Spencer's treatment of the "hedonistic paradox."
4. What is the practical value of a theory of the moral ideal?
5. In what sense can the self be described as a free cause?
6. How is the "sense of sin" treated by (*a*) Intuitionism, (*b*) Utilitarianism, (*c*) Evolutionism?

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†HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions.*

1. Estimate the influence of the ideas of Rousseau in the French Revolution.

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* For Paper I. see December Examinations.
† For Paper I. see December Examinations. See also Second Year Honour Paper in December and March.

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2. "Instead of self-government the Revolution brought France the most absolute rule it had ever known."
   Discuss.
3. Give some account of the policy of Napoleon I. in regard to the British Government.
4. Sketch very shortly the relations between France and Austria from 1789 to 1815.
5. Write a short account of the Congress of Vienna (1815), and show the significance of the arrangements there made.
6. Describe shortly the relations between Austria and Prussia from 1815 to 1850.
7. Shew the importance of the idea of "nationality" in the nineteenth century.
8. Estimate the character and the extent of the influence of Mazzini.
9. Characterise shortly the reign of Louis Philippe.
10. "We put our money on the wrong horse."
    Discuss Lord Salisbury's criticism of the policy of the British Government in waging the "Crimean War."
11. Sketch the history of Hungary from 1848 to 1867.

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FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ROMAN LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these should include Nos. I. and X.*

I. Translate and explain, BRIEFLY, the following passages from your text:—

(1) *Cognationis vero jus non omnibus modis commutatur; quia civilis ratio civilia quidem jura corrumpere potest, naturalia vero non utique* (I, 15, 3).

(2) *Hoc amplius, interdum et in incertam personam collocata voluntas domini transfert rei proprietatem* (II, 1, 46.)

(3) *Si cui fundus alienus legatus fuerit, et emerit proprietatem detracto usu fructu, et usufructus ad eum pervenerit, et postea ex testamento agat, recte eum agere et fundum petere Julianus ait* (II, 20, 9).

(4) *Sed quarta quidem retenta, quasi partis et pro parte stipulationes interponebantur, tamquam inter partiarium legatarium et heredem; si vero totam hereditatem restituerit, emptae et venditae hereditatis stipulationes interponebantur* (II, 23, 6).

(5) *Ex quibus causis infitiando lis crescit, ex his causis non debitum solutum repeti non posse* (III, 27, 7).

II. "Under Constantine the constitution lost its last semblance of republican form, and assumed the character of an open despotism." (Moyle, p. 61). Explain this statement; giving also a brief sketch of the system of administration which obtained under Constantine and his immediate successors.

III. Define *Tutela*. Enumerate the different kinds of *tutela* mentioned in the Institutes. In what cases was a *tutor* required to give security?

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IV. (1) Enumerate and classify the different forms of *jura in re aliena* known to Roman Law?

(2) How, and on what principles, would you determine the question of ownership in the following cases :—

(*a*) *Si fera bestia ita vulnerata sit, ut capi possit.*

(*b*) *Si* (*flumen*) *naturali alveo in universum derelicto, alia parte fluere coeperit.*

(*c*) *Si frumentum Titii tuo frumento mixtum fuerit.*

(*d*) *Prope confinium arbor posita, si in vicini fundum radices egerit.*

V. What rights had a husband over the property of his wife, under the Roman Law, in the time of Justinian, (1) during the subsistence, and (2) after the termination of the marriage?

VI. The Civil Code of Lower Canada contains the following articles :—

Art. 660.—In order to obtain the *benefit of inventory*, the heir is bound to demand it.

Art. 775.—Children of a deceased person cannot claim *legitim*.

Art. 925.—*Fiduciary substitution* is that in which the person receiving the thing is charged to deliver it over to another either at his death or at some other time.

Trace the origin of these institutions, pointing out any differences between the rules as stated and the Roman Law in the time of Justinian.

VII. How far can you discover in the Roman Law of Contract any principle identical with, or analagous to, the principle of valuable consideration?

VIII. A, a resident of Naples, whilst in Rome, contracts a debt of 100 *aurei* with B, a Roman banker. This debt is guaranteed, by *fidejussio*, by C and D. Examine carefully the legal rights and relations of the parties, under the Roman Law in the time of Justinian.

IX. (1) State and illustrate the rules which determined the assessment of damages in an *Actio legis Aquiliae*. (2) To what cases were the penalties of the *Lex Aquilia* extended by construction?

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X. Describe in technical language the legal relations of the parties in the following cases, stating the principles involved and the remedies available:—

(1) A duly agrees to sell B a stack of hay for 100 *sesterces*. Before its removal by B the hay is washed away by a flood. A nevertheless claims the price.

(2) A's villa accidentally takes fire during his absence. B, a neighbour, by dint of great exertions, and at the cost of considerable personal injury, saves some valuable plate and furniture, which he stores with C, against A's return. B claims compensation for his injuries and expenses. A repudiates any liability.

(3) A and B having each a yoke of oxen, agree that each shall have the use of the other's yoke on alternate weeks. A having used B's oxen, refuses to carry out his bargain.

(4) A deposits some gold plate with B. C, a stranger, by fraudulently representing himself as A's agent, obtains delivery of the plate and decamps. A claims the value of the plate from B.

(5) A, B and C having each a white horse, authorise C to sell the three horses as a team. C does so, but declines to hand over the proceeds.

(6) A lends B a gold bowl. B dies. His heir, C, believing that the bowl belonged to B, sells it to D. A year afterwards A demands the bowl from D.

XI. Write a short but exact note on any *six* of the following:—

(1) *Jura patronatus*; (2) *Existimationis minutio*; (3) *Universitas personarum*; (4) *Longissimi temporis prescriptio*; (5) *Hypotheca*; (6) *Traditio brevi manu*; (7) *Testamentum tripertitum*; (8) *Cretio vulgaris*; (9) *Regula Catoniana*; (10) *Mandatum qualificatum*; (11) *Arrha*; and (12) *Noratio*.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Candidates are not to attempt more than SEVEN *questions.*

I. Sketch, briefly, and in outline only, the origin and development in England of the system of Feudal Tenures.

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II. What, according to Austin, are the essential elements in the conception of Positive Law? How far are these present in (1) International Law; (2) Constitutional Law; and (3) The customs of an uncivilized people?

III. Distinguish between the different meanings of the term "source of law." What are the sources of English Law in the usual sense of this term?

IV. Distinguish between a crime and a civil wrong. Trace, briefly, the development of Roman criminal law, explaining incidentally (1) the multiplicity of tribunals; (2) the capricious classification of crimes; and (3) the inability of the ordinary tribunals, under the later Republic, to inflict the punishment of death?

V. "The family as held together by the Patria Potestas is the nidus out of which the entire Law of Persons has germinated."

Explain and illustrate this statement.

VI. Analyse carefully the notions of (1) ownership; and (2) possession.

VII. Distinguish between the following:—

(1) Motive and intention.

(2) A contract and a conveyance.

(3) Contract and quasi-contract.

(4) Prescription and limitation of actions.

(5) Pleading and evidence.

VIII. Analyse the nature of the right or duty violated in the following cases:—

(1) A publishes a seditious libel.

(2) A personates B at an election.

(3) A trespasses on B's land.

(4) A by his negligence injures the goods of B entrusted to him for carriage.

(5) A, by representing himself to be C, induces B to sell him goods on credit.

(6) A grants B a lease containing a covenant by A not to build on certain adjoining land, so as to obscure B's view of the sea. A nevertheless builds in derogation of his covenant.

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IX. With respect to the forum which is properly seized of the punishment of an offence "four theories as to the competent forum are heard of at the present day."
Explain and illustrate this statement.

THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FIVE *questions.*

I. Explain, briefly, the purport of the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1901; giving your own view of the general merits and defects of such a measure.

II. What does Bentham mean by "false methods of reasoning on the subject of legislation"? Give four examples of such false methods; indicating in each case some law or institution sought to be justified thereby.

III. How does Bentham (1) classify offences; and (2) estimate the evil flowing from a particular offence? How far would he regard "repulsion of a greater evil" as a justification?

IV. Discuss, in the light of the principles laid down by Bentham, the advisability of a rule of law—(1) recognizing the rights of salvors; (2) imposing the punishment of flogging on offenders convicted of aggravated assaults; (3) imposing a general tax for the purpose of public education; and (4) permitting the legitimation of children by subsequent marriage.

V. Consider the arguments for or against—(1) The recognition of an absolute right of testation; (2) The granting of reasonable facilities for divorce; (3) A statute conferring upon the lessees of land (say in and around Sydney), for any term in excess of 50 years, an option of compulsorily acquiring the freehold; (4) The granting by law of remedies for offences against honour.

VI. On what grounds, and within what limits, does Bentham advocate (1) the legal responsibility of a father for the acts of his children; and (2) subsidiary satisfaction at the public expense?

VII. By what principles would you suggest that the Legislature should be guided in an attempt to regulate money-lending?

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VIII. Write a *short* explanatory note on each of the following—(1) Collectivism; (2) The Individualistic Minimum; (3) Industrial Treason; (4) Civil Liberty; (5) Equability of Punishment.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions.*

I. Explain, by reference to decided cases, the meaning of the term—"Act of State." Does English law under any circumstances recognize "state policy or necessity" as a justification for an act otherwise unlawful? Give authority for your answer.

II. How may British nationality be acquired and lost? What different gradations of political status are recognized by the Constitution of the Commonwealth?

III. Define an "unlawful assembly." What are (1) the rights of the Crown or its servants in dealing with an unlawful assembly; and (2) the rights of members of a lawful assembly, when unlawfully interfered with (*a*) by the police; and (*b*) by private persons?

IV. "The sovereignty of Parliament, as contrasted with other forms of sovereign power, favours the supremacy of the law; whilst the predominance of a rigid legality throughout our institutions evokes the exercise, and thus increases the authority of parliamentary sovereignty." (Dicey, p. 331). Explain, fully, this statement.

V. In what cases does the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act confer (1) *an extra-territorial operation* on the laws of the Commonwealth; and (2) *exclusive powers* on the Parliament of the Commonwealth?

VI. What provision is made by the same Act with respect to the constitution of the House of Representatives? What restrictions, if any, attach to any future alterations in the constitution of that body?

VII. Indicate briefly the various sources from which the law now obtaining in the State of New South Wales is derived. How far will the Courts of this State take judicial notice of (1) English Law; and (2) Federal Law?

VIII. Examine the origin and present character of the rule excluding the holder of an office of profit under the Crown

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from sitting in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. What estimate have you formed of the value of the practice of re-election, as regards the excepted offices?

IX. Enumerate, and classify, the various kinds of jurisdictions which are now vested in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In what cases—and subject to what general conditions—will an appeal lie from a decree or judgment of the Supreme Court?

X. A Public Bill (not being a money Bill) originates in the Legislative Assembly; it is then sent on to the Legislative Council and returned with amendments; whilst it is finally sent back by the Legislative Assembly to the Legislative Council with amendments on the latter's amendments. What courses are open to the latter body with respect to such a Bill? State the procedure to be followed in each case.

XI. Give a brief sketch of the history of the office of "Justice of Peace" in New South Wales. By what persons or bodies are the judicial functions, that originally attached to that office, now exerciseable?

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions.*

I. On what ground is the equality of States said to be a necessary postulate of International Law? Illustrate from the history of the 19th century the tendency to break in upon this principle.

II. What are "territorial waters?" What rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction may be exercised over them? Discuss, on general principles, the validity of the provisions in the Federal Customs Act, 1901, making "seal-breaking" an offence.

III. Define "Domicile." Explain also the terms "domicile of origin," "domicile of choice," and "commercial domicile." In what respects is Domicile important in Public International Law?

IV. What constitutes a "political offence" within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870? What further restrictions attach to the extradition of alleged offenders under the

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Extradition Act, 1870? By what Statutes is the extradition of offenders as between different parts of the British dominions governed?

V. What attempts have been made by international agreement or declaration, in relation to the continent of Africa,—(1) to regulate the acquisition and settlement of new territory; (2) to establish freedom of navigation; (3) to suppress or regulate the liquor traffic? Within what local limits do these regulations apply?

VI. What constitutes a "military occupation" of enemy territory? What, according to accepted usage, are the rights and liabilities of a belligerent when in military occupation of a district in the enemy's territory?

VII. Under what conditions ought a Foreign Power to recognise the belligerency of a revolting province? What are the consequences of such recognition? Discuss the position of the parent State, after the suppression of such a revolt, with respect to (1) property acquired,—and (2) contracts entered into,—by the rebel government.

VIII. What prohibitory usages exist at the present time, in the case of a war between two civilized States, with respect to (1) the means of destruction that may be employed; (2) the use of devastation; and (3) the use of deceit? What, according to accepted usage, are the principal rules governing the treatment of prisoners of war?

IX. Distinguish between Prize and Booty of War. What property is liable to be considered as prize? When does the title to prize vest? Give an outline of the procedure in an English Prize Court in a case of prize.

X. What attitude ought to be adopted by a neutral State with respect to loans to or subscriptions in aid of either belligerent?

XI. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following—

(1) The Virginus.
(2) The Betsey.
(3) The Maria.
(4) Analogues of Contraband.
(5) Exterritoriality.
(6) "The twenty-four hours' rule."

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FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE LAW OF CONTRACT AND MERCANTILE LAW.

Candidates must not attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these should include VI., VIII., and IX.*

I. "The doctrine of consideration, as it has developed, has imposed limits on this peculiarity of the contract under seal, and has introduced exceptions to the general rule that a gratuitous promise made by deed is binding." (Anson, p. 63). Explain and illustrate the limits and exceptions here referred to.

A, a broker, is instructed to effect for B, a shipowner, an insurance on a particular ship. A policy under seal is thereupon duly executed by C, as insurer; the instrument remaining, however, in the custody of C. A, subsequently, and without B's authority, requests that the policy shall be cancelled, and this is accordingly agreed to by C. Subsequently the ship is lost. On ascertaining these facts, B makes a claim under the policy against C. Advise C as to his position.

II. Discuss the effect on the validity of a contract falling within (1) the 4th section,—and (2) the 17th section—of the Statute of Frauds,—of a non-compliance with the provisions of those sections.

(1) A, having verbally agreed to employ B as a traveller for three years, at a salary of £2 a week and 5% commission on all orders obtained, subsequently gives him a letter in the following terms:—"1st March, 1902. Mr. B. I agree to employ you for 3 years on the terms this day agreed. Signed A." At the end of six months A, without any default on the part of B, terminates the engagement.

(2) A, a stock broker, verbally agrees with B to pay him half commission on all business introduced by him, in consideration of B undertaking to pay half of any loss

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incurred in connection with such business. B introduces C, on whose dealings A makes a profit of £100 in commissions but sustains a loss of £200 by C's ultimate default.

III. Distinguish "mistake in intention" from (1) "mistake of expression;" (2) "want of mutuality;" (3) "false statement;" and (4) "failure of consideration."

In what *classes* of cases will mistake affect the validity of a contract?

A instructs B, a broker, to buy shares at a certain price. By a mistake of the telegraph clerk, however, a higher price is named in the message. B makes the purchase at the higher price. Advise A as to his position.

IV. (1) In what cases can an agent contracting on behalf of a principal be made personally liable?

(2) When, and in what sense, can an auctioneer be said to be the agent of both parties?

A, purporting to act as agent for B, but having in fact no authority, enters into a contract with C. Has C any remedy against A, on the contract, or otherwise?

A purchases, at a public auction held by B, land belonging to C for £500, and in accordance with the conditions of sale pays a deposit of 10%. C fails to make a title. Advise A as to the recovery of his deposit on the assumption that it was paid (*a*) to B, and (*b*) to D, the vendor's solicitor.

V. State generally in relation to the discharge of contract,—(1) The conditions under which a breach by one party will discharge the other party from his obligations; (2) The rights of the party so discharged; and (3) The circumstances under which a contract is said to be discharged by operation of law.

VI. A duly agrees to sell to B, for a fixed price, a cargo of bananas "ex Argo." A subsequently sells and delivers the same cargo to C. Discuss the effect of the latter transaction on the original contract, and the rights of the parties, on the assumption,—(1) that B was in default, and (2) that B was not in default,—at the time of the sale to C.

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VII. Explain the nature and object of (1) noting,—and (2) protesting,—a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note. Would either of these proceedings be necessary in the case of (1) An Inland Bill; (2) A Foreign Bill; and (3) A Foreign Note?

VIII. A steals from B a bank note issued by the C Bank. A transfers the note to D, who takes *bonâ fide* and for value. D thereupon pays the note into the X Bank, by which it is presented for payment to the C Bank. At the time of such presentation for payment, the fact of the theft and the number of the note had become known to both Banks. Discuss, on general principles, (1) The rights of D and of the X Bank as against the C Bank, in the event of the latter refusing to pay the note; and (2) The liability of the C Bank, in the event of payment and in the event of A being subsequently prosecuted to conviction, to an order for restitution, in favour of B, under S. 438 of the Crimes Act, 1900.

IX. How far are members of a firm liable during the continuance of the partnership, (1) on contracts made or debts incurred, —and (2) for wrongs committed,—by a fellow partner, without the authority of the firm?

A, the owner of a number of shops, employs B as the manager of one of them; B's name appearing over the door as carrying on the business. A expressly forbids B to order certain kinds of goods, without his authority. B nevertheless orders them on credit from C. C, on discovering that B is managing for A, sues A. Advise A as to his position.

A and B are in partnership as solicitors. C, a client, hands B a sum of £500 for investment. D, another client, deposits with B certain bonds payable to bearer belonging to a trust estate for which the firm act. B misappropriates both the money and bonds. Under what circumstances, if any, will A be liable?

X. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:—

(1) A, a bookseller, on the 1st February, 1902, issues to his customers (including B and C) a catalogue of valuable books with prices annexed. On the 2nd February, at 9 a.m., B posts a letter agreeing to take a particular work at the price stated in the catalogue. B subsequently tells

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C what he has done; and C thereupon sends a telegram to A bespeaking the same work. The telegram reaches A before the letter, and the book is forwarded to C. What rights, if any, has B against C or A?

(2) A, an infant, buys a valuable watch on credit from B, a jeweller, telling him that he is of full age. A has at the time another watch obtained from another jeweller for which A's father, C, has paid. Has B any, and, if so, what rights against A or C?

(3) A, in 1892, having deposited money with the B Bank, effects a policy of insurance with the C Co., whereby the latter contracted to indemnify him against any default on the part of the Bank. In 1894 the Bank makes default; but subsequently a scheme of arrangement between the Bank and its creditors is effected under the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, and sanctioned by the Court, whereby the rights of the creditors, under the original contract, are greatly modified. C thereupon repudiates his liability.

XI. Write a *short* explanatory note on each of the following, in relation to contracts of carriage and marine insurance:—

(1) "A Clean Bill of Lading;" (2) Demurrage; (3) Particular Average; (4) A Constructive Total Loss; (5) "The Running Down Clause; and (6) "The Suing and Labouring Clause."

THE LAW OF TORTS AND CRIMES.

Section I.—Torts.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FOUR *questions.*

I. Under what circumstances can an action be maintained in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in respect of a tort committed outside the local jurisdiction?

A, who is domiciled in New South Wales, assaults X in a foreign country, where such an assault is punishable criminally but does not give rise to a civil action for damages. Can A be sued here? Does anything turn on the nationality of the parties?

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A, who is domiciled in New South Wales, publishes in a foreign country a false and defamatory statement concerning B's deceased father, for which A would be liable to an action under the law of such foreign country. Can A be sued here? Give reasons for your answer in each case.

II. Examine the *common law* liability of a master for injuries sustained by a servant, where such injuries were caused by (1) the master himself,—(2) the servant himself,—and (3) a fellow servant. How far has such liability been varied by statute?

III. Under what circumstances is an owner of premises liable for injuries caused by the defective condition of such premises, to persons coming thereon?

Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:—

(1) A is the owner of vacant land, whereon, to his knowledge, children are wont to play. On the land is a well over which the cover has decayed. B, the child of C, a neighbour, whilst playing on the land, falls through the cover of the well and is injured.

(2) A, whilst a guest at B's house, is given a damp bed to sleep in, and so contracts a severe illness.

IV. What conditions are necessary, in law, to constitute persons who have taken part in the commission of a wrongful act jointly liable therefor? What in such a case are (1) the rights of the injured party; and (2) the rights and liabilities of the joint wrongdoers *inter se?*

V. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:—

(1) A, a child of tender years, is under the charge of B. B allows A to cross the road alone. C, driving along the road, runs over A. Upon what circumstances will the liability of C depend?

(2) A makes a libellous communication to B with regard to C. B reads this aloud to D; and then,—proposing to forward it to C,—by mistake sends it on to E. What are C's rights in the matter?

(3) A is in unlawful possession of a house belonging to B. B forcibly enters and ejects A. Advise A as to his legal position.

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(4) Two omnibuses, owned respectively by A and B, come into collision, owing to the negligence of both the drivers. C, a passenger in A's omnibus is injured. What rights, if any, has C against A and B?

Section II.—Crimes.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FOUR *questions, but these should include Nos. I. and IV.*

I. What provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, with respect to:—(1) The meaning of the term "Malice"; (2) The amount of provocation sufficient to reduce homicide from murder to manslaughter; (3) The treatment of "first offenders"; and (4) The making of inquiries subsequent to the prisoner's conviction.

II. What facts must be proved in order to support a conviction upon a charge of (1) Perjury; and (2) Receiving stolen goods?

What evidence of guilty knowledge is made admissible by statute on a charge of feloniously receiving stolen goods?

A is arrested, under an illegal warrant, upon a charge of assaulting B. He is brought before a court of Petty Sessions and there tried without any objection on his part. B, at the trial, gives false evidence in support of the charge. Can B, upon subsequent proof of this, be convicted?

III. Explain, and illustrate, the distinction between:—(1) Manslaughter and excusable Homicide, in a case where death arises out of an affray between two persons; (2) Larceny by a trick and False Pretences; and (3) Larceny by a bailee and Embezzlement.

A hands B a sovereign to take a ticket for him at the Railway Station. B goes off with the sovereign. What offence has B committed?

IV. How would you prove the following facts in a criminal case:—

(1) That the accused had no account at a bank on which he drew a cheque; (2) That the accused was convicted of a certain offence before the Justices; and (3) The By-laws of a Corporation.

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What conditions has the law attached to the rule which now enables an accused person, or the husband or wife of such person, to give evidence, in a criminal proceeding?

V. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:—

(1) A, at the request of B, commits a misdemeanour. C, with knowledge of A's guilt, conceals him in his house and assists him to escape.

(2) A, seeing a thief at night robbing his hen roost, fires at him and kills him.

(3) A, whilst fighting with B in the street, throws a stone at his antagonist, which strikes C's shop window, and does damage to an amount exceeding £5.

(4) A, having stolen a watch from a person sleeping in the same lodging-house, opens the door at midnight and decamps.

VI. Examine the applicability of the following maxims in criminal cases:—

(1) *Volenti non fit injuria*; and

(2) *Respondeat superior.*

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these should include Nos. III., IV., VIII., and IX.*

I. A is tenant for life, under a settlement, of an agricultural estate near Newcastle. A valuable seam of coal is discovered on the property. By what authority, and under what conditions (if at all), can A (1) work, and (2) grant a lease of, the unopened coal mine?

II. A, in January, 1890, makes and duly registers a post-nuptial settlement, comprising a house in Phillip Street and some valuable furniture, in favour of his wife B and the issue of the marriage. He subsequently purports to sell both the house and the furniture to C. Discuss the effect of this transaction on the assumption (1) that such sale to C took place in December, 1890; and (2) that it took place in December, 1900; stating the principles applicable in each contingency.

III. What provision is made (1) by the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1898, with respect to (*a*) the method of

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executing powers, and (*b*) the powers incident to a mortgage of land by deed; (2) by the Wills Probate and Administration Act, 1898, with respect to (*a*) the effect of a general devise of the "real estate" of a testator, and (*b*) assurances by an executor of lands devised; and (3) by the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, with respect to (*a*) the effect of the severance of the reversion upon a lease, and (*b*) the effect of a waiver or license by a lessor.

IV. By a post-nuptial settlement made in 1840, in pursuance of ante-nuptial articles, freehold lands were limited "to a husband and wife successively for life; with remainder to the use of any child, grandchild, or remoter issue of the marriage (such issue being, however, born before any such appointment should be made), as the husband and wife might jointly by deed appoint; and in default of appointment to the children equally as tenants in common." The issue of the marriage comprised two daughters, both of whom were born before the date of the settlement. In 1865 the husband and wife by deed appointed one-third of the property to one daughter for life, with remainder to her children; and the other two-thirds to the other daughter, with remainder to her children. Discuss the effect of this appointment, stating the principles involved.

V. State, exactly, the different periods allowed by law for the accumulation of income. What would be the effect of a direction to accumulate in excess of any of these periods? Discuss also the following cases:—

(1) A, in 1900, covenants with B for the payment to B, his executors, administrators and assigns, of £1000 in the year 1950, if any male issue of B shall then be living.

(2) In 1850 A conveyed freehold lands to the use of B and C upon trust for certain charitable purposes, subject to the proviso that if the premises should at any time thereafter be employed for any other purpose, then they should revert to the right heirs of A. In 1900 the trustees contracted to sell the property to a Railway Company, whose title is challenged by the representatives of A.

VI. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following points in relation to leasehold interests:—(1) Under what circumstances is a lease required to be (*a*) in writing, and (*b*) under seal? (2) In what ways can a lease for a

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specific number of years be determined? (3) The meaning of the term "usual covenants" in an agreement for a lease. (4) The liability of the personal representative of a lessee on the covenants contained in the lease.

VII. How far, and by what process, are the following interests in personalty assignable *inter vivos*:—

(1) A patent for an invention; (2) Copyright in a book; (3) A Trade Mark; (4) A share in a Joint Stock Company; and (5) A share in a British vessel.

A sells and transfers to B a valuable picture, no stipulation being made with respect to the copyright. What would be the effect of this transaction so far as regards the copyright?

VIII. Distinguish between a "vested" and a "contingent" legacy. What constitutes a "class"? Discuss in this connection the effect of the following bequests, stating the principles involved:—

(1) Bequest of £1000 "in trust for A for life, and after his death for his children;"

(2) Bequest of £1000 "to my children B, C and D, in equal shares;"

And (3) bequest of £1000 "to my children."

IX. Discuss the following cases:—

(1) A mortgages freehold lands to B. A, subsequently, procures an advance from C on a mortgage of the same lands. C registers his mortgage before A. Under what circumstances (if any) will C's mortgage have priority (*a*) where the lands are under the old system of title, and (*b*) where they are registered under the Real Property Act?

(2) A, by an instrument in the usual form, mortgages freehold lands to B, and subsequently conveys the equity of redemption to C. Is there any liability on the part of C for the payment of the principal or interest on the debt due to B, (*a*) where the lands are under the old system of title, and (*b*) where they are registered under the Real Property Act?

X. For what purposes, and by whom, may a caveat be lodged under the Real Property Act, 1900? What is the *effect* of a caveat against dealings?

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XI. Write a brief, but exact note, on any *six* of the following: (1) The difference in nature and effect between a Common Recovery and a Fine; (2) The rule in Shelley's case; (3) The rights of a widow in the estate of her husband on his dying intestate; (4) The general effect of the Water Rights Act, 1896; (5) The method of foreclosure under the Real Property Act; (6) The nature and effect of a "lien on wool"; (7) The time within which an action must be brought for the recovery of arrears of rent due under a lease; and (8) The difference between "*de facto* possession" and "possession in law."

EQUITY AND COMPANY LAW.

I. A owes £500 to a bank, the debt being guaranteed by B and C, and further secured by mortgage of A's house. Advise B as to his rights and liabilities in each of the following cases—(1) B pays the bank the whole amount due; (2) the bank, in consideration of a mortgage by A of a second property, agrees to allow him three months' further time for payment of the debt; (3) the bank accepts £250 from C in full discharge of his liability, but reserves its rights against B; (4) C pays the debt in full, obtains an assignment of A's mortgage from the bank, releases the mortgage on payment of £100 by A, and sues B for £200 as contribution.

II. What is necessary to constitute a valid assignment of a chose in action in equity?

A having instituted criminal proceedings against B for embezzlement, withdraws them in consideration of a bond from C for the payment of £500. C also owes A £250 for money lent. A for value assigns the bond to X and gives him an order on C for the payment of the £250. The bond does not disclose the consideration for which it was given, and X has no notice of it. X gives notice to C of the assignment and order, but C refuses to pay him either sum. What are the rights of the parties?

III. Discuss the right of A to a decree for specific performance in the following cases:—

(1) A and B are partners. A and C agree that A shall retire from partnership with B and enter into partnership

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with C for three years. A and B dissolve partnership. C then refuses to accept A as a partner.

(2) B contracts to sell to A for £1000 a portrait of his father by a deceased artist, and to paint A's portrait for £100.

(3) A, tenant to B from year to year, orally agrees with B for a lease for 5 years at the same rental. He remains in possession and pays rent. B gives him notice to quit at the end of 2 years.

(4) A sues for specific performance of a written agreement by B for the sale of Whiteacre to A for £1000, payable £600 cash, and the balance by four annual payments of £100 each. B insists (and the fact is) that the word "annual" is inserted in the contract by mistake for "quarterly."

IV. Write *a short* but exact note on each of the following:—(1) Equitable assets; (2) Equitable lien; (3) The doctrine of Election; (4) The doctrine of Satisfaction; (4) the doctrine of Marshalling; and (6) The rights of an equitable mortgagee by deposit of deeds on default being made by his mortgagor.

V. In what cases may a plaintiff in Equity obtain a decree without the suit being set down for hearing? State the procedure in each case.

VI. What steps must be taken by a party dissatisfied with the Master's Certificate, who wishes to appeal to the Judge?

VII. What are the means of enforcing (1) a decree for the payment of money into court by a corporation, (2) an order for the payment of costs, and (3) an order directing (*a*) a plaintiff and (*b*) a defendant to answer interrogatories?

VIII. A by will devises realty to trustees in trust for B for life, with remainder to infant children. The will does not give the trustees power of sale. Before the children come of age the trustees consider that it would be advantageous to sell a portion of the estate. What steps should be taken, and by whom, to obtain an order to sell the property?

IX. What particulars are required to be stated in the memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares?

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X. A holds 1000 one-pound shares in a limited company, paid up to 17s. 6d. He sells to B, and the transfer is duly registered. Six months afterwards the company goes into liquidation. The liabilities are £5000, including a debt of £3000 incurred after A ceased to be a member. The only assets are the uncalled capital. Discuss A's liability to contribution.

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Candidates are not to attempt more than TEN *questions.*

I. Under what circumstances may a defendant be arrested on *mesne* process issuing out of the Supreme Court? What is the procedure for procuring his arrest? How may he obtain his release?

II. What are the limitations to the right of appeal to the Privy Council? Discuss the plaintiff's right to appeal in each of the following cases:—

(1) The plaintiff recovers a verdict for £1000. The defendant obtains a rule absolute for new trial.

(2) The plaintiff recovers a verdict for a farthing in an action in which he claims £1000. He moves for a new trial, which is refused.

(3) The defendant recovers a verdict in an action in which plaintiff claims £150. The plaintiff moves for a new trial, which is refused.

III. What are the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act as to remitting Supreme Court issues to the District Court?

In an action for trespass to land, in which plaintiff claims £250 damages, the defendant pleads only the general issue. Discuss the alternatives open to the plaintiff as to his next step, and the subsequent proceedings.

IV. A recovers judgment for £100 against B in the Supreme Court. C owes B £150. State the procedure by which this debt can be made available in satisfaction of A's judgment.

V. Write a *short* explanatory note on each of the following points:—

(1) Evidence on commission; (2) Discovery; (3) A writ of prohibition; (4) Interpleader; and (5) A writ of revivor.

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VI. State the proceedings to be taken by the plaintiff in the following cases:—

(1) Where the action has been commenced by specially indorsed writ, and the defendant does not appear.

(2) Where the action is for unliquidated damages, and the defendant does not plead.

(3) Where the defendant, without obtaining a Judge's leave, pleads several matters which cannot be pleaded together without leave.

VII. In an action for libel claiming £1000 damages, the defendant pleads payment into court of £25. Trace briefly the subsequent course of the action, and state the effect as to costs:—

(1) Where the plaintiff accepts the money in satisfaction;

(2) Where the plaintiff proceeds, and fails to recover further damages; and

(3) Where the plaintiff recovers a further sum of £150.

VIII. What is the question for trial in an action of ejectment?

A is in occupation of two houses. As to one of them he is tenant to B. C claims to be entitled to possession of both houses, and brings an action of ejectment against A. What steps should B take if he has notice of the action and wishes to resist C's claim?

IX. A has a claim (1) against B for £300 for commission; (2) against C upon two promissory notes of £150 each, made by C in A's favour in payment of a loan; and (3) against D, E and F jointly upon a guarantee for £100. A wishes to proceed against B, C and E, respectively, in the District Court of the district in which they reside. Can he do so, and if so, subject to what conditions in each case? Give the reasons for your answer.

X. State the steps in a District Court action for assault, when the defendant's case is that he committed the assault in self-defence, and the plaintiff desires to have the case tried by a jury.

XI. What is the procedure for obtaining from a Justice of the Peace (1) a summons on a charge of larceny; (2) a warrant for the arrest of the person so charged; and (3) a search warrant.

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XII. A sues B in a country Small Debts Court for £25 due upon a promissory note. Has A any, and if so what, means of having the decision of the Justices reviewed by the Supreme Court—

(1) if they refuse to hear the case on the ground that A is resident out of the jurisdiction of the Small Debts Court;

(2) if they erroneously hold that B was entitled to notice of dishonour, and on that ground find for the defendant; and

(3) if their finding on the evidence is one which reasonable men could not have come to?

PLEADING AND EVIDENCE.

I. What conditions are requisite to the validity of an equitable plea at common law?

A agrees to sell a house to B at a price payable by yearly instalments. In the contract the instalments are by mistake made payable half-yearly. At the end of six months A sues B for the first instalment. Advise B as to his right to file a plea on equitable grounds.

II. Discuss and illustrate the statement that "a demurrer is never founded on matter collateral to the pleading which it opposes but arises on the face of the statement itself; a pleading is always founded on matter collateral."

III. A buys from B a horse for £50, with a warranty of soundness. The horse has in fact a defect, which affects its value to the extent of £20. Upon discovering this A writes to B, who replies by a postcard containing libellous statements. B owes A £10 for work done, and A also holds B's promissory note, not yet due, for £15. B sues A for the price of the horse. Can A avail himself, in B's action, and if so in what way, of his cause of action against B in respect of (1) the breach of warranty, (2) the libel, (3) the debt, and (4) the promissory note? Give reasons for your answer.

IV. (*a*) Draw a plea of the general issue in an action (1) for trespass to land, (2) upon a covenant in a mortgage deed, and (3) for *detinue*.

(*b*) What defences are open to a defendant under a plea of not guilty in an action of (1) conversion, (2) slander?

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V. Write a short explanatory note upon each of the following—(1) joinder of issue, (2) new assignment, (3) general issue by statute, and (4) the indebitatus counts.

VI. How are the liability of a person to be called as a witness and his compellability to answer questions affected by the fact (1) in a civil action, that he is the plaintiff, (2) upon a criminal trial, that he is the accused, and (3) in a suit for divorce, that he is the petitioner.

VII. Advise as to the evidence necessary, in an action by A against B, to prove: (1) the contents of a letter sent by B to C, (2) a proclamation by the Governor published in the Gazette, (3) that B, a native of New South Wales, is over 21 years of age, and (4) that certain land was demised to A by the will of X, of which probate has been granted to Y.

VIII. Advise as to the admissibility of the evidence tendered in each of the following cases:—

(1) A meets with injuries in a railway accident, which cause his death. In an action by his executor against the Railway Commissioners evidence is tendered of A's account of the accident given immediately afterwards to the doctor who attended him.

(2) A buys a business from B through an agent C on the faith of representations made by C. In a subsequent conversation, C admits to A that the representations were false. A sues B for deceit and tenders evidence of the conversation with C.

(3) In an action by A against B for libel, A tenders evidence of previous libellous statements of the same kind made by B (*a*) with reference to A, (*b*) with reference to other persons.

(4) A, a witness for the defence on a trial for murder, denies on cross-examination having told X that the knife with which the murder was committed belonged to the accused. B is called by the Crown to prove that he heard A make this statement to X.

IX. A sues B for slander alleged to have been uttered at a public meeting. C was present at the meeting, heard B's speech, and read the report of it next morning in a newspaper, which he kept. C is called as a witness for

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the plaintiff, but cannot recollect the words used by B. Can any, and if so what use be made of the newspaper, at the trial?

X. A lets Blackacre to B on a lease for a year from the 1st January, the rent being payable monthly. B gives one month's notice to quit expiring on 31st March, and goes out of possession. A afterwards sues B for rent for April. B's defence is that he held on a monthly tenancy which had been duly determined by notice to quit. A having lost the lease, secondary evidence is given of its contents, and B recovers a verdict. Subsequently A finds the lease, and sues B for rent for April and May. Advise A upon the case (1) if B pleads as in the former action, and (2) if he pleads in estoppel the judgment recovered in the former action.

BANKRUPTCY, PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

Section I.—Bankruptcy.

Candidates are not to attempt more than FOUR *questions in this Section, but these should include No. I.*

I. What provision is made by the Bankruptcy Act, 1898, with respect to:—

(1) The nature and effect of a "preference"; (2) The method of dealing with contingent liabilities; (3) Claims by a landlord against the bankrupt for arrears of rent; (4) Property or rights vested in the bankrupt, which will *not* devolve on the official asignee; and (5) Debts or liabilities of the bankrupt which will *not* be released by a certificate of discharge?

II. A, a bankrupt, after his bankruptcy, but before obtaining his certificate of discharge, acquires real estate to the value of £500, and personal property of the value of £500. He seeks to obtain an advance from B of £700. Advise B as to A's right and title, with respect to each class of property, under the bankruptcy, stating the principles involved.

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III. On what grounds, and by what proceeding,—may a creditor serve a bankruptcy notice on a debtor? Can such a notice be served on a married woman? Under what conditions can such a bankruptcy notice be set aside?

IV. Discuss the effect of—(1) A voluntary composition entered into by a debtor with his creditors, in a case where no proceedings in bankruptcy have been taken; and (2) A scheme of arrangement entered into after a sequestration order has been made; stating in the latter case, also, the steps that must be taken for the purpose of ensuring the validity of such scheme of arrangement.

V. How may a bankruptcy be terminated under the Act?

Upon an application by A, a bankrupt, for a release of his estate, it appears that all his creditors have been paid in full, with the exception of B, a fully secured creditor, who had not proved in the bankruptcy, and who now opposes A's application. Advise A as to his position.

Section II.—Probate.

I. What provision is made by the Wills Probate and Administration Act, 1898, or any Act amending the same, with respect to—(1) The powers of (*a*) an executor, and (*b*) an administrator, to dispose of the real estate of the deceased for the purposes of administration; (2) The persons to whom administration of the estate of an intestate may be granted; (3) The cases (other than intestacy) in which the Court may appoint an administrator; and (4) The recognition of foreign probates and letters of administration, and the mode of proceeding for the purpose of securing the same?

II. (1) What remedies are available, and under what circumstances, to a creditor of a deceased person, in a case where the executor has distributed the testator's estate amongst the beneficiaries, without making provision for the payment of the debt due to such creditor?

(2) An executor misapplies part of his testator's estate, and it is thought probable he may abscond. What steps should be taken by the beneficiaries?

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Section III.—Divorce.

I. What provision is made by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1899, with respect to—(1) The grounds on which, and conditions subject to which, a *husband* may present a petition for dissolution of marriage; (2) The effect of a decree of judicial separation upon the liability of the husband, with respect to his wife's engagements; (3) The powers of the court to make or vary orders for the maintenance of the wife—(*a*) pending the hearing of—and (*b*) subsequent to the decree in—a suit for dissolution of marriage; and (4) The time within which damages may be claimed in a similar suit?

II. Distinguish between "collusion" and "connivance." In what ways may these questions be raised in a suit for dissolution of marriage? What rights of intervention (if any) are conferred in a suit for divorce upon—(1) The Crown Solicitor; (2) An alleged adulterer; and (3) A member of the public?

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Give the theory of the method of determining "g" at any place by observations with a reversible pendulum. Mention the necessary corrections which have to be applied in order to obtain an accurate result.
2. Describe homogeneous strain, and explain the simplification which characterises it. What is Poisson's ratio? Criticise the appeal which has been made by the supporters of one theory of elasticity to the experimental values obtained for this ratio.
3. Describe and explain fully some method by which the viscosity of a fluid may be determined. Describe how variations in the value of the fluidity of a gas may be made use of in the measurement of high temperatures.
4. Deduce the four more important thermodynamic relations, and indicate their applications.
5. Describe the general character of the results of late experimental work on the relation between the pressure and volume of gases. Explain the nature of the contribution to this subject which has been made from the theoretical side.

PHYSICS II.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Find under what circumstances there is condensation when a mixture of steam and water is adiabatically compressed.

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2. Find an expression for the force per unit area between two charged infinite plane plates separated by air in which is placed an infinite plane slab of some other dielectric.
3. Describe and explain some method which has been used to determine the value of a resistance in absolute measure.
4. Describe and critically discuss recent experiments on the specific heat of water by electrical methods.
5. Describe, with full theoretical and practical detail, an electrical investigation which you have carried out.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

HONOURS.

1. Make a skeleton diagram of a crescent shape roof having a span of 150 feet, and draw the reciprocal figures for dead load and wind pressure. Check the results for one panel by the method of moments, and shew how you would tabulate the stresses due to the various methods of loading, and obtain the maxima stresses for the design of the structure.

2. Referring to the above question: Make sketches giving full details of the Principle joints and connections with dimensions.

3. Write an Essay on the various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the working stresses in Railway Bridges.

4. Write an Essay on "The Strength of Wheel Teeth." Describe the processes of making, pattern moulded, machine moulded, and machine cut wheel teeth, and compare the advantages and disadvantages of each.

5. Write an Essay on the design of rivetted joints for boiler work, and make sketches of typical lap and butt joints suitable for steel boilers. Calculate the shearing, bearing and tearing resistances, also the efficiency of these joints.

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APPLIED MECHANICS.

HONOURS.

1. Discuss the question of the *Strength of Cylinders* under the following conditions—
   (*a*) When subjected to internal pressure, as in the case of the sheel of a boiler.
   (*b*) When subjected to external pressure, as in the case of a furnace flue.
   (*c*) When the thickness of the metal is relatively great, as in hydraulic cylinders.
2. Write an essay on the *Financial aspect of Steam Engineering*, discussing clearly the effect which questions of finance have upon the design of power plants, and illustrate your remarks by actual figures where possible.
3. Write an essay on *balancing* as applied to the locomotive and marine engine. Explain fully the methods you would adopt in balancing (*a*) the rotating and reciprocating weights in an inside cylinder locomotive having two coupled axles; (*b*) a four crank marine engine.
4. Write an essay on modern developments in connection with pumping machinery for water supply and sewerage purposes, and illustrate it by an outline of a scheme to pump 5,000,000 gallons a day to a distance of 300 miles and a height of 1,500 feet over an undulating country.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES III.

HONOURS.

1. Make an outline sketch of an ordinary Pratt Truss, and calculate the stresses due to live and dead load, also the deflection in the centre when fully loaded. Assume all necessary data.
2. Investigate the equation of three moments for a continuous girder of two spans when loaded with a series of concentrated loads; also the equations of shearing stresses, slope and deflection.
3. Show how you would calculate the stresses in a steel arched bridge hinged at the springing and continuous at the centre.
   (*a*) For dead and live load stresses uniformly distributed.
   (*b*) Partial loading.
   (*c*) Rib shortening.
   (*d*) Changes in temperature.
   The curve of the arched ribs may be assumed to be parabolic.
4. Write an essay on the Monier system of construction and give examples of its successful application.
   Describe fully how you would design and erect a Monier arch bridge of 100 feet span suitable for ordinary road traffic, and write a specification for building the arch.

RAILWAY AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

HONOURS.

1. Describe by means of sketches the various methods which have been used for protecting the banks of rivers from erosion. Draw up an outline specification for protecting a steep alluvial bank resting upon a substratum of fine sand. The depth of water is 12 feet at low water within 10 feet of the bank; the range of tide is 4 feet; the top of the bank is 8 feet above low-water mark; and the maximum flood level 3 feet over the top of the bank.

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2. Write an essay on the various methods in use for the disposal of sewage.

3. Write an essay on the location and construction of mountain railways in which the Abt system is adopted for working the steep inclines. Illustrate your remarks by means of sketches of existing lines, giving any information you can as to cost of working.

4. Describe and illustrate by sketches various types of superstructures for small railway bridges from 24 feet to 60 spans, double line of way, standard gauge; girders and floor system to be of iron or steel.

   What type of deck would you adopt for a span of 24 feet and 50 feet, where the distance from top of rail to underside of bridge is limited.

5. It is proposed to construct a subway for passenger traffic across the Circular Quay, Sydney. The bottom of the subway will be below low water; the material passed through is made ground consisting of rubble and alluvial, subject to tidal influence.

   Explain and illustrate by sketches how you would design and construct a suitable subway. How would you carry the tramway over the subway, and what provision would you make for drainage?

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

HONOURS.

SIX *questions only to be attempted.*

(Roughly sketch and describe each of the following, especially noting the plan and construction, general design, and accessory decoration if any.)

1. An Egyptian Temple (above ground) of the Theban period.
2. An Assyrian Palace, with temple.
3. A Greek Temple.
4. A Roman Amphitheatre.
5. An Early Christian Basilica.

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6. A Mediæval Cathedral, noting also the special features of English, French, and German respectively.
7. An Italian Renaissance Palace.
8. An English Mansion of the time of Elizabeth or James I.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

HONOURS.

Six questions only to be attempted.

1. Describe the different kinds of foundations met with in building works, their relative values, and the usual methods of forming artificial foundations.
2. Describe the materials used and the method of building a stack of fireplaces and flues in a four-story building.

   Illustrate by rough sketches.
3. Describe the process of squaring stone blocks, the different methods of finishing the face of sandstone, trachyte and granite, and the setting of same in walls.
4. Sketch and describe the rough timber work of a two-story warehouse, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide internally, with a timber ground floor, first floor, and roof, and brick parapets. The first floor girders to be supported on one row of timber posts.
5. Sketch and describe the framing up and fixing of an open newel staircase, 4 feet wide, to be fitted into a space 16 feet by 12 feet, by 12 feet high. To have close strings, solid newel posts, and framed spandrels with door therein. State thicknesses of woodwork.
6. Describe the materials used and method of plastering a room including cement skirting and plaster cornice. In what portions would the use of Portland cement be advisable?
7. Sketch and describe the covering of the roof referred to in Question 4:—In galvanized corrugated iron, with galvanized iron gutters; lead hips and ridges, and lead covered dormer ventilators.
8. Describe the materials used and the method of painting and glazing a double hung sash window and a plate glass shop front, the latter with leaded transome lights.

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METALLURGY.

HONOURS.

FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Give composition and method of manufacture of Producer gas.

   Discuss the advantages of this class of fuel and describe fully with sketches its application in a regenerative furnace such as the Siemens furnace.

2. Describe a cyanide plant designed for direct treatment and classification.

   Enumerate the advantages of direct treatment and classification.

3. Discuss fully the theory and practice of Pyritic Smelting.

4. In what ways are the association of lead and zinc in ores disadvantageous in (*a*) the extraction of lead, (*b*) the extraction of zinc from such ores.

   Describe methods mechanical, chemical, and electro-chemical which have been devised for the separation of lead and zinc in lead-zinc ores, and methods of recovery of the latter in the form of a zinc compound or metal.

5. What are the characteristics of the Metallurgy of Aluminium?

   Describe the following methods for the extraction of Aluminium—

   (*a*) Grabau,

   (*b*) Bunsen and Deville,

   (*c*) Heroult.

6. Discuss the establishment of Iron and Steel Works in New South Wales, stating fully your reasons for the site selected, the amount and nature of output, and the nature of the plant.

7. In what general points are the process for the Bessemerizing of copper matte and the Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel similar?

   Discuss the advantages, disadvantages and limitations of both processes.

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* MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

PASS.

1. Translate into English extracts from Cicero pro Milone and pro Archia.

2. Translate and comment on—

   (*a*) Populus Romanus aperuit L. Lucullo imperante Pontum, et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura et regione vallatum.

   (*b*) Quantum luctum in hac urbe fuisse a nostris patribus accepimus, cum P. Africano domi suae quiescenti illa nocturna vis esset illata.

   (*c*) In judicio vero et in eo consilio, in quo ex cunctis ordinibus amplissimi viri judicarent, nunquam existimavi spem ullam esse habituros Milonis inimicos ad ejus salutem exstinguendam.

3. Translate—

   Postero die senatus frequens datus est Hannibali; ubi prima ejus oratio perblanda ac benigna fuit, qua gratias egit Campanis, quod amicitiam suam Romanae societati praeposuissent, et inter cetera magnifica promissa pollicitus est, brevi caput Italiae omni Capuam fore juraque inde cum ceteris populis Romanum etiam petiturum. Unum [dixit] esse exsortem Punicae amicitiae foederisque secum facti, Magium Decium; eum postulare ut sibi dedatur. Omnes consenserunt, quamquam magnae parti et vir indignus videbatur ea calamitate, et haud parvo initio minui jus libertatis. Magius comprehensus est et Carthaginem missus.

4. Translate into Latin—

   (*a*) The Romans hoped that the war would soon be finished.

   (*b*) If I find that he has wilfully deceived me, I shall forbid him to enter my house again.

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(*c*) Why did you refuse to help those, whose help you had before availed yourself of?

(*d*) In the long struggle for the possession of Sicily, Syracuse had been greatly weakened and most of the small cities had been ruined. One of the few that were still left standing, Messana, was seized by a band of Campanian soldiers turned freebooters. There they were soon attacked by Hiero who, first as general, then as king, had lately trained to order the turbulent populace of Syracuse. Hard pressed by the besiegers, the Mamertini, as the freebooters called themselves, appealed to Rome for help. She enrolled the Mamertines as her allies and sent a general to the rescue.

GREEK.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(*a*) Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐδείπνησαν καὶ νὺξ ἐγένετο, οἱ μὲν τυχθέντες ᾤχοντο, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὸ ὄρος, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι αὐτοῦ ἀνεπαύοντο. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπεὶ ἤσθοντο τὸ ὄρος ἐχόμενον, ἐγρηγόρεσαν καὶ ἔκαον πυρὰ πολλὰ διὰ νυκτός. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο Χειρίσοφος μὲν θυσάμενος ἦγε κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, οἱ δὲ τὸ ὄρος καταλαβόντες κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα ἐπῆσαν. τῶν δ' αὖ πολεμίων τὸ μὲν πολὺ ἔμενεν ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τοῦ ὄρους, μέρος δ' αὐτῶν ἀπήντα τοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα. πρὶν δὲ ὁμοῦ εἶναι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀλλήλοις, συμμιγνύασιν οἱ κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα, καὶ νικῶσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ διώκουσιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ μὲν πελτασταὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁρόμῳ ἔθεον πρὸς τοὺς παρατεταγμένους, Χειρίσοφος δὲ βάδην ταχὺ ἐφείπετο σὺν τοῖς ὁπλίταις. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ ὀξίᾳ ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἄνω ἑώρων ἡττώμενον, φεύγουσι· καὶ ἀπέθανον μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, γέρρα δὲ πάμπολλα ἐλήφθη· ἃ οἱ Ἕλληνες ταῖς μαχαίραις κόπτοντες ἀχρεῖα ἐποίουν. ὡς δ' ἀνέβησαν, θύσαντες καὶ τρόπαιον στησάμενοι κατέβησαν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, καὶ εἰς κώμας πολλῶν κἀγαθῶν γεμούσας ἦλθον.

(*b*) ὁρῶ σ', Ὀδυσσεῦ, δεξιὰν ὑφ' εἵματος
κρύπτοντα χεῖρα, καὶ πρόσωπον ἔμπαλιν
στρέφοντα, μή σου προσθίγω γενειάδος.

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θάρσει· πέφενγας τὸν ἐιὸν ἱκέσιον Δία·
ὡς ἔψομαί γε τοῦ τ' ἀναγκαίου χάριν
θανεῖν τε χρῄζουσ'· εἰ δὲ μὴ βουλήσομαι,
κακὴ φανοῦμαι καὶ φιλόψυχος γυνή.
τί γάρ με δεῖ ζῆν; ἦ πατὴρ μὲν ἦν ἄναξ
Φρυγῶν ἁπάντων· τοῦτό μοι πρῶτον βίου·
ἔπειτ' ἐθρέφθην ἐλπίδων καλῶν ὕπο,
βασιλεῦσι νύμφη, ζῆλον οὐ σμικρὸν γάμων
ἔχουσ', ὅτου δῶμ' ἐστίαν τ' ἀφίξομαι·
δέσποινα δ' ἡ ἐύστηνος Ἰδαίαισιν ἦν
γυναιξί, παρθένοις ἀπόβλεπτος μέτα,
ἴση θεοῖσι, πλὴν τὸ κατθανεῖν μόνον·

2. Translate into Greek—
   (*a*) The Persians seized the generals, intending to put them to death.
   (*b*) They sailed away before the enemy appeared.
   (*c*) Do not go until you have done this.
   (*d*) He said that even if we killed a man we should not be prosecuted.
   (*e*) Would that I had died before I saw this day.
   (*f*) In such a city as this even those who do not work are able to vote.
   (*g*) At Marathon the Athenians defeated the Persians.
   (*h*) When the general himself had fallen the soldiers were discouraged.

FRENCH.

PASS.

(The answers are to be given up in two separate bundles, which are to be marked clearly A and B. Answers given in the wrong bundle will receive no marks. Each sheet must be clearly marked with the letter A or B.)

A.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins.
2. (*a*) Conjugate in full the present and future indicative of the underlined verbs:—*reprendre, devait, royait, soulevait, commença.*

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(*b*) What difference is there between *un livre* and *une livre*, *jeune* (adj.) and *jeûne* (subst.), *le somme* and *la somme*, *le souris* and *la souris*. Give the derivations.

(*c*) Explain and illustrate the rules as to the plural of the proper names of persons.

B.

3. Translate into French—

A wolf and a fox agreed to live together, but whatever the wolf wanted the fox was obliged to do, because he was the weaker. One day as they were going through a wood, the wolf said: You must find me something to eat or I shall eat you. "Well," said the fox, "I know a farm where there are two young lambs. If you like, we shall get one of them." The wolf was pleased, and they set off. The fox stole the lamb and brought it to the wolf, who ate it up. But he was not satisfied with that; he wished to have the other lamb also, and went to fetch it. But he was so clumsy that the lamb's mother heard him and began to bleat. The farmer, hearing the noise, came running up to see what was the matter. The wolf got a terrible beating, and ran back to the fox howling.

4. Translate (at sight)—

Admirez les plantes qui naissent de la terre. Elles fournissent des aliments aux sains, et des remèdes aux malades. Leurs espèces et leurs vertus sont innombrables. Elles ornent la terre, elles donnent de la verdure, des fleurs odoriférantes et des fruits délicieux. Voyez-vous ces vastes forêts qui paraissent aussi anciennes que le monde? Ces arbres s'enfoncent dans la terre par leurs racines, comme leurs branches s'élèvent vers le ciel. Leurs racines les défendent contre les vents, et elles vont chercher, comme par de petits tuyaux souterrains, tous les sucs destinés à la nourriture de leur tige. La tige elle-même se revêt d'une dure écorce, qui met le bois tendre à l'abri des injures de l'air. Les branches distribuent en divers canaux la séve, que les racines avaient réunie dans le tronc. En été, ces rameaux nous protégent de leur ombre contre les rayons du soleil. En hiver, ils nourrissent la flamme qui conserve en nous la chaleur naturelle.

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GERMAN.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Gœthe, Hermann und Dorothea.
2. (i.) Decline in both numbers: die thätige Mutter; alte Bekanntschaft; das bretterne Haus; ein drückendes Dach.

   (ii.) Put down the principal parts (Infinitive, 3rd person singular of the Present and Imperfect Indicative, and Past Participle) of the following verbs: ging, ertragen, verkannten, verbergen, bedenke, erscheinen, aufnimmt, geschehen, sah, sass.

   (iii.) Explain the construction or syntax of the underlined words.
3. Translate into German—

   There was once upon a time a merchant who possessed great wealth, in land and merchandise, as well as in ready money. He was obliged from time to time to make journeys to arrange his affairs. One day, having to go a long way from home, he mounted his horse, taking with him a small wallet in which he had put a few biscuits and dates, because he had to pass through a desert where no food was to be got. He arrived without any mishap, and having finished his business, set out on his return. On the fourth day of his journey, the heat of the sun being very great, he turned out of his road to rest under some trees. He found at the foot of a large walnut-tree a fountain of clear and running water. He dismounted, fastened his horse to a branch of the tree, and sat down by the fountain, after having taken from his wallet some of his dates and biscuits. Whilst eating his dates he threw the stones right and left. When he had finished his frugal meal he washed his face and hands in the fountain.
4. Translate (at sight)—

   DIE NEUJAHRSNACHT EINES UNGLUECKLICHEN.

   Ein alter Mensch stand in der Neujahrsmitternacht am Fenster und schauete mit dem Blick einer langen Verzweiflung auf zum unbeweglichen, ewig blühenden

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Himmel und herab auf die stille, reine, weisse Erde, worauf jetzt Niemand so freuden und schlaflos war, als er. Denn sein Grab stand nahe bei ihm; es war bloss vom Schnee des Alters, nicht vom Grün der Jugend verdeckt, und er brachte aus dem ganzen reichen Leben Nichts mit, als Irrthümer, Sünden und Krankheit, einen verheerten Körper, eine verödete Seele, die Brust voll Gift und ein Alter voll Reue. Seine schönen Jugendtage wandten sich heute als Gespenster um und zogen ihn wieder vor den holden Morgen hin, wo ihm sein Vater zuerst auf den Scheideweg des Lebens gestellt, der rechts auf der Sonnenbahn der Tugend in ein weites, ruhiges Land voll Licht und Ernten und voll Engel bringt, und welcher links in die Maulwurfgänge des Lasters hinabzieht, in eine schwarze Höhle voll herunter tropfenden Giftes, voll zischender Schlangen und finsterer schwüler Dämpfe.

Ach die Schlangen hingen um seine Brust und die Gifttropfen auf seiner Zunge, und er wusste nun, wo er war. Sinnlos und mit unaussprechlichem Grame rief er zum Himmel hinauf: "Gieb mir die Jugend wieder! O Vater, stelle mich auf den Scheideweg wieder, damit ich anders wähle!"

ARITHMETIC.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Find by practice the cost of 7 acres 2 roods 37 poles 30 square yards at £325 an acre.
2. Express as a single fraction
$$\frac{7}{2431}+\frac{8}{2717}+\frac{10}{4199}.$$
3. Find the cost of paving a yard 59 feet 4 inches long by 48 feet 9 inches wide at 4s. 3d. a square yard.
4. A bankrupt's debts amount to £15,366 6s. 3d., and his assets to £10,244 4s. 2d. How much can he pay in the £? Also, how much will a creditor lose whose debt is £2,571?
5. Divide £3,429 2s. 9d. among A, B, C and D, so that A may have twice as much as B, B three times as much as C, and C four times as much as D.

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6. Express 18s. 5½d. as a decimal of £1. The interest on £17,213 10s. for one year amounts to £537 18s. 5½d.; what is the rate of interest per cent.?
7. Find the present value of £321 10s. due three years hence at 3½ per cent. compound interest.
8. At what times are the hands of a clock exactly opposite one another between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock?
9. Express a velocity of 1 mile an hour in terms of kilometres per second (1 metre=39·37 inches).
10. Find the square root of $\frac{1}{11}$ correct to four places.

ALGEBRA.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. What must be added to the product of $x^2-3xy+3y^2$ and $3x^2-5xy+7y^2$ to make the sum equal to $(3x^2-2xy+y^2)\times(7x^2-5xy+3y^2)$?
2. Divide $1+x^4+x^8$ by $1-x+x^2$.
3. Find the L.C.M. of
$$4x^2+8x-5,\ 4x^2+4x-15,\ 4x^3-8x+3.$$
4. Reduce $\dfrac{6+a-12a^2}{8+10a+a^2+6a^3}$.
5. Simplify
(i.) $\sqrt{\left\{\left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}\right)\times(x^3+y^3)-(x^2+y^2)^2\times\frac{1}{xy}\right\}}$,
(ii.) $\dfrac{a^2}{c-a}+\dfrac{b^2}{b-c}+\dfrac{c^2(a-b)}{(b-c)(c-a)}$.
6. Solve
(i.) $\dfrac{2x+3}{3x-4}=\dfrac{4x-7}{6x+1}$,
(ii.) $3(x+1)+\dfrac{1}{x}=7$,
(iii.) $7x-3y+4=3x-5y-6=6$.
7. If the excess of a certain number above 10, the excess of its half above 4, and the excess of its third part above 6, be added together, the result is the number itself. Find it.

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8. A gives B half what B has, and then B gives A half what A has left. If each now has 13s. 6d., what had each at first?
9. If two numbers differ by a, and if their squares differ by b, prove that their cubes differ by $(a^4+3b^2)\div 4a$.

GEOMETRY.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Define *a straight line, a right angle* and *parallel straight lines.* Write out the axioms specifically relating to straight lines, right angles and parallel straight lines.
2. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other each to each, and one side equal to one side, &c.

   Complete this enunciation, and prove the proposition.
3. Equal triangles on the same base and on the same side of it are between the same parallels.
4. Straight lines are drawn to bisect the angles at the base BC of an isosceles triangle ABC and to meet the equal sides in D and E. Prove that DE is parallel to BC.
5. AB is a straight line 18 inches long, find by a proposition in the second book a point C in AB such that the areas of the squares on AC and CB may together amount to 174½ square inches.
6. Describe a square which shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
7. Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre; and those which are equally distant from the centre are equal to one another.
8. If from any point without a circle there be drawn two straight lines, one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it, and if the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle be equal to the square on the line which meets the circle, the line which meets the circle shall touch it.
9. ABC is a circle whose centre is at D. Another circle whose centre is at C, and its radius equal to half CD cuts the first circle in A and B. AB cuts CD in E. Shew that DE=7CE.

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*ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE

FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE & SCIENCE

INCLUDING THE

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

LATIN.

1. Translate extracts from Cicero pro Milone and pro Archia; and Virgil, Æneid, Book I.
2. Translate and comment on—
   (*a*) Iam vero ille, qui cum Ætolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare.
   (*b*) Mihi vero Cn. Pompeius non modo nihil gravius contra Milonem judicasse, sed etiam statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret.
   (*c*) Quam ob rem uteretur eadem confessione T. Annius qua Marius, qua nosmet ipsi.
3. Translate, and write brief notes upon the underlined words—
   (*a*) Per litora certos
   Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema jubebo,
   Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat.
   (*b*) Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis
   Adloquitur Venus.
   (*c*) Dirae ferro et compagibus artis
   Claudentur Belli portae.
4. Translate—
   Ubi fines Neapolitanorum intravit, Numidas partim in insidiis (et pleraeque cavae sunt viae sinusque occulti), quacunque apte poterat, disposuit, alios prae se actam praedam ex agris ostentantes obequitare portis jussit. In

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quos, quia nec multi et incompositi videbantur, cum turma equitum erupisset, ab cedentibus consulto tracta in insidias et circumventa est; nec evasisset quisquam, ni mare propinquum et haud procul litore naves, piscatoriae pleraeque, conspectae peritis nandi dedissent effugium. Aliquot tamen eo proelio nobiles juvenes capti caesique sunt; inter quos et Hegeas, praefectus equitum, intemperantius cedentes secutus cecidit. Ab urbe oppugnanda Poenum absterruere conspecta moenia haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti.

5. Translate into Latin—

It is idle to say that the Carthaginians were effeminate because they mostly did not care to fight themselves in foreign wars. The Phoenicians, of whose race they came, were no soldiers, but they were no cowards. It needed courage and the love of adventure to make their way among wild races and to brave the dangers of unknown seas. It is true that they had not, like the Romans, the barbaric pride which thought that war was noble, but industry was mean; they had little mind to fight for imperial interests, which did not move them greatly, and were well content to see their rulers buy soldiers in a cheaper market.

FRENCH.

[*The answers are to be given up in two separate bundles, and marked clearly A and B. Answers given up in the wrong bundle will receive no marks. Each sheet must be clearly marked with the letters A or B.*)

A.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemius; and Corneille, Le Cid.

B.

2. Translate into French—

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the Dauphiness, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in—glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy. Oh, what a revolu-

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tion! and what an heart must I have, to contemplate without emotion that elevation and that fall! Little did I dream when she added titles of veneration to those of enthusiastic, distant, respectful love, that she should ever be obliged to carry the sharp antidote against disgrace concealed in that bosom; little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of gallant men, in a nation of men of honour and of cavaliers. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult.

3. Translate (at sight)—

Paris était un camp. Il n'était personne, jeune ou vieux, qui ne se fût fait inscrire dans la garde nationale. Jamais je n'ai mieux appris à connaître et à apprécier le caractère de la bourgeoisie parisienne, qu'en voyant fonctionner cette institution de la garde nationale. Là, éclatait à plaisir et ce goût d'indépendance frondeuse, qui touche à l'indiscipline, et cette honnêteté de sentiments, voisine de la grandeur, et ce courage tout plein de bonhomie narquoise, qui n'aurait qu'un pas à faire pour être de l'héroïsme, ce mélange inouï de qualités moyennes et de défauts tempérés, qui composent le bourgeois. Ce qui surnageait encore, c'est la bonne humeur, la gaieté saine et forte, cette gaieté que nous avons héritée des Gaulois nos ancêtres, et qui est la marque indélébile de notre race. La grande, la vraie fonction de la garde nationale, c'était de veiller sur cet immense périmètre des remparts. Cette garde devint bientôt par le fait une sinécure, quand il fut certain que les Prussiens n'essayeraient pas de prendre la place de vive force, et borneraient le siège en blocus. Mais tout le monde était convaincu, en ces premiers jours, qu'ils allaient entrer par surprise et qu'un beau soir, on recevrait en plein des boulets et des obus sur le chemin de ronde.

GERMAN.

1. Translate, with explanations where necessary, passages from Gœthe, Hermann und Dorothea; and Fontane, Vor dem Sturm.

3. Translate into German—

Through the open schoolroom windows I can hear the two eldest children at their lessons. The village schoolmaster

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comes over every afternoon and teaches them for two hours, so that we are free from governesses in the house, and once those two hours are over they are free for twenty-four from anything in the shape of learning. The schoolroom is next to the verandah, and as two o'clock approaches their excitement becomes more and more intense, and they flutter up and down the steps, looking in their white dresses like angels on a Jacob's ladder, or watch eagerly among the bushes for a first glimpse of him, like miniature and perfectly proper Isoldes. He is a kind giant with that endless supply of patience so often found in giants, especially when they happen to be village schoolmasters, and judging from the amount of laughter I hear, the babies seem to enjoy their lessons in a way they never did before. Every day they prepare bouquets for him, and he gets more of them than a *prima donna*, or at any rate a more regular supply.

4. Translate (at sight)—

Nichts ist demüthigender als das Gefühl eines Ignoranten in der Geschichte, nichts kläglicher als seine Lage, wenn er über was immer für Dinge im Privat- oder öffentlichen Leben urtheilen soll. Kein Buch, kein Zeitungsblatt weiss er mit Verständniss und Nutzen zu lesen; allenthalben irrt er im Dunklen; ihm ist die Gegenwart ein Räthsel, und die Zukunft völlig verschlossen; Vorurtheile aller Art, der Erziehung und des Standes, des Orts und der Zeit, hemmen seine Geistesthätigkeit; das Gewöhnlichste weiss er nicht zu deuten, und das Aussergewöhnliche benimmt ihm die Fassung. Wie überlegen steht einem solchen Jener gegenüber, der mit der Geschichte vertraut ist? Vor seinen Blicken ist eine weite und freie Aussicht geöffnet; von erhabener Stelle überschaut er die Angelegenheiten der Menschen, und ihr Thun und Treiben. Kein Ereigniss kann ihn befremden, denn keines ist ihm neu. Er entdeckt die geheimen Triebräder, und erräth die wahrscheinlichen Folgen der Tagesbegebenheiten; denn die Vergangenheit enthält den Schlüssel zur Gegenwart und den Spiegel der Zukunft. Er weist Allem die gebührende Stelle an, hegt weder für's Alte noch für's Neue, für's Einheimische noch für's Fremde eine parteiische Vorliebe, und lässt sich nicht durch polititisches und nicht durch religiöses Blendwerk täuschen.

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ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. A penny of weight 145·833 grains Troy is composed of 95 parts by weight of copper, 4 parts of tin, and one part of zinc. To make £1,000 worth of pennies, how many pounds avoirdupois of each metal will be required?

   [7,000 grains Troy=1 lb. avoirdupois.]

2. Find the value of

$$\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{3.7^3}+\frac{1}{5.7^5}+\frac{1}{7.7^7}+\ldots.$$

   correct to six places of decimals.

3. Find the value of $1-\cdot038462\times 18\cdot131$, and of $\frac{\cdot055155}{\cdot016693}$.

4. Shew that the product of the results obtained in the previous question is very nearly unity.

5. Reduce to a single fraction

$$\cdot\dot{7}24\dot{5}\dot{5}32-1\cdot0\dot{8}\dot{6}8+\cdot\dot{1}2\dot{9}-\cdot3\dot{1}3\dot{1}+\cdot\dot{6}46\dot{1}\dot{5}\dot{3}\dot{8}.$$

6. The area of the floor of a rectangular room is 308 sq. ft.; that of the four walls is 1,008 sq. ft. If the height is 14 ft., find the length and breadth of the room.

7. In what proportion must mint gold (22 carats fine) be mixed with jewellers' gold (15 carats fine) in order to give gold 17 carats fine?

8. Soap now being sold at three cakes for 11d. was sold twelve months ago at five cakes for a shilling. Express the increase of price as a percentage of the old price.

9. If a speed of one mile an hour is equal to 44·704 centimetres per second, express a metre in inches.

10. A sum of money put out at compound interest amounts to £286 at the end of the first year, and to £309 6s. 9d. at the end of the third year. Find the original sum and the rate of interest.

11. A yard 33 ft. by 50 ft. contains a well 10 ft. deep and cylindrical in shape. The diameter of the well is 10 ft. If the well is filled up with soil from the yard so that the whole is brought to one level, find by how much the level of the yard is lowered.

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ALGEBRA.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Simplify $(x+2y-3z)^3+(y+2z-3x)^3+3(x+2y-3z)(y+2z-3x)(3y-z-2x)$.

2. Solve the equations

(i.) $x+y+z=a+b+c.$
$bx+cy+az=cx+ay+bz=a^2+b^2+c^2.$

(ii.) $\frac{3(x+a)}{x-a}+\frac{x+2a}{x-2a}+\frac{x+3a}{x-3a}=5.$

(iii.) $x^2+yz=xy-xz=y^2-yz=a^2.$

3. Prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two distinct roots.

Investigate, without multiplying out, whether the following is an equation or an identity

$(b-c)(x-b)(x-c)+(c-a)(x-c)(x-a)+(a-b)(x-a)(x-b)$
$+(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)=0.$

4. A man having a capital of £6000 can invest it in two funds, one of which pays one per cent. per annum more than the other. He finds that his income will be £3 per annum greater if he invests an equal sum in each fund, than if he invests in them portions producing equal incomes. Find the rates of interest.

5. When a quantity a is added to the antecedent, and also to the consequent of a ratio, the ratio is multiplied by n; when the same quantity a is subtracted from the antecedent, and also from the consequent of the ratio, the ratio is divided by m; prove that the value of the ratio is

$$\frac{2m-mn-1}{mn+1-2n}.$$

6. If $a:b::c:d$, then $\frac{a^4+b^4+c^4+d^4}{a^{-4}+b^{-4}+c^{-4}+d^{-4}}=(abcd)^2.$

7. Find a formula for the sum of n consecutive terms of an arithmetic progression.

If the sum of p terms of the A.P. a, $a+b$ . . . beginning with the qth is equal to the sum of q terms beginning with the pth, shew that $a=-\frac{(p+q-3)b}{2}$.

8. If a, b, c are in H.P. then $2a-b$, b and $2c-b$ are in G.P.

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GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Give a description of the method of proof called the Reductio ad Absurdum.
2. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.
3. Find a point on a diameter of a given parallelogram such that one of the two complements, formed by drawing parallels to the sides, shall be a rhombus.
4. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square of the line between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line.
5. Shew how to divide a given straight line internally or externally so that the rectangle contained by the two parts may be equal to a given square.
6. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral described in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
7. ABCD.... is an irregular polygon, having an even number of sides, and inscribed in a circle. Prove that the sum of the alternate angles A, C.... is equal to the sum of the alternate angles B, D.....
8. The diameter is the greatest chord in a circle; and, of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote.

   A chord 12 inches in length is placed in a circle, the diameter of which is 13 inches in length. How far is the chord from the centre?
9. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
10. AB, BC are adjacent sides of a regular rectilineal figure of 100 sides inscribed in a circle, and AC is joined, forming a triangle ABC. Find how many times the angle ABC contains the angle CAB.
11. Prove that the three straight lines drawn from the angular point of a triangle perpendicular to the opposite sides meet in a point.

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TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Trace the changes in the value of $\sin x$, as x increases from zero to two right angles.

2. Prove a formula which expresses $\cos A + \cos B$ as a product, and prove another formula which expresses $\cos A \cdot \cos B$ as a sum of sines or cosines.

3. Simplify
$$\cos(A+B)\sin(A-B)+\cos(B+C)\sin(B-C)+\cos(C+A)\sin(C-A).$$

4. Find tan 75°, and tan 22° 30′.

5. Given $\cos(x+a)=k\cdot\cos(x+\beta)$; express tan x in terms of a, β and k, and find a value of x to suit the values $a=60°$, $\beta=30°$, $k=2/\sqrt{3}$.

6. Prove a formula which expresses one side of a triangle in terms of the other two sides and the angle between them, and deduce a formula which expresses the cotangent of half an angle in terms of the sides.

   If the sides of DEF are proportional to the squares of the sides of ABC, prove that the cotangents of the angles of ABC are proportional to the cotangents of the half-angles of DEF.

7. AD is drawn to bisect BC at D; prove that
$$2\cot D=\pm(\cot B-\cot C).$$

8. AB bears N.E., 17 miles; BC bears S.E., 7 miles; CD bears S., $17\sqrt{2}$ miles. Find the distance and bearing of the line AD.

9. A is the top of a house, of which B is a window-ledge, 20 feet above the ground at C; CD is 100 feet measured horizontally away from the house, and it is found that AB and BC subtend equal angles at D; prove that the height of the house AC is 41 feet 8 inches.

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[*The two Honour papers which follow were set in November, 1901, in addition to those set conjointly for the Senior Public Examination and Matriculation Honours Examination.*]

FRENCH II.

1. Translate into French—

The firing of the great guns at the Navy-yard is easily heard at the place where I was born and lived. "There is a ship of war come in," they used to say when they heard them. Of course I supposed that such vessels came in unexpectedly, after indefinite years of absence—suddenly as falling stones; and that the great guns roared in their astonishment and delight at the sight of the old warship splitting the bay with her cutwater. Now the sloop of war the "Wasp," Captain Blakely, after gloriously capturing the "Reindeer" and the "Avon," had disappeared from the face of the ocean, and was supposed to be lost. But there was no proof of it and, of course, for a time, hopes were entertained that she might be heard from. Long after the last real chance had utterly vanished, I pleased myself with the fond illusion that somewhere on the waste of waters she was still floating; and there were *years* during which I never heard the sound of the great guns booming inland from the Navy-yard without saying to myself, "The 'Wasp' has come!" and almost thinking I could see her, as she rolled in, crumpling the water before her, weather-beaten, with shattered spars and threadbare canvas, welcomed by the shouts and tears of thousands. This was one of those dreams that I nursed and never told.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) Des aiguilles de glace où s'éclairent ces monts
L'année a pour six mois retiré ses rayons;
Le soleil est noyé dans la mer de nuages
Qui brise jour et nuit contre ces hautes plages,
Et jette, au lieu d'écume, à leur cime, à leurs flancs,
La neige que la bise y fouette en flocons blancs.
Le jour n'a qu'un rayon brisé par les tempêtes,
Qui s'étend un moment tout trempé sur ces faîtes,
Et que l'ombre qui court vient soudain balayer,
Comme le vent la feuille au pied du peuplier.
Il semble que de Dieu la dernière colère

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Abandonne au chaos ces cimes de la terre :
L'éternel ouragan torture ces sommets ;
Les vagues de brouillards n'y reposent jamais ;
Un sourd mugissement, qu'une plainte accompagne,
Roule dans l'air, et sort des os de la montagne.
C'est la lutte des vents dans le ciel ; c'est le choc
Des nuages jetés contre l'écueil du roc ;
C'est l'âpre craquement de la branche flétrie.

(*b*) Lorsqu'en voyageant dans la presqu'île armoricaine, on dépasse la région, plus rapprochée du continent, où se prolonge la physionomie gaie, mais commune, de la Normandie et du Maine, et qu'on entre dans la véritable Bretagne, dans celle qui mérite ce nom par la langue et la race, le plus brusque changement se fait sentir tout à coup. Un vent froid, plein de vague et de tristesse, s'élève et transporte l'âme vers d'autres pensées ; le sommet des arbres se dépouille et se tord ; la bruyère étend au loin sa teinte uniforme ; le granit perce à chaque pas un sol trop maigre pour le revêtir ; une mer presque toujours sombre forme à l'horizon un cercle d'éternels gémissements. Même contraste dans les hommes : à la vulgarité normande, à une population grasse et plantureuse, contente de vivre, pleine de ses intérêts, égoïste comme tous ceux dont l'habitude est de jouir, succède une race timide, réservée, vivant toute au dedans, pesante en apparence, mais sentant profondément et portant dans ses instincts religieux une adorable délicatesse. Il semble que l'on entre dans les couches souterraines d'un autre âge.

3. (*a*) What was the doctrine of the Dramatic Unities, and how did it affect *Corneille* and *Racine*?

(*b*) Shortly describe the influence of Rousseau on France and Europe.

(*c*) Who are the chief novelists of the so-called *Romantic* movement?

(*d*) At what periods has the French language undergone the most marked changes? Describe the character of these changes in each case.

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(*e*) On what principle do Latin Neuters become Feminine or Masculine in French?

(*f*) Give the history of the underlined elements in the following forms:—Aime-t-il: aimons, j'aimais, j'aimerai, j'aimerais, aimé.

GERMAN II.

1. Translate into German—

I had three chairs in my house; one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society. When visitors came in large and unexpected numbers there was but the third chair for them all, but they generally economised the room by standing up. It is surprising how many great men and women a small house will contain. I have had twenty-five and thirty souls, with their bodies, at once under my roof, and yet we often parted without being aware that we had come very near to one another. Many of our houses, both public and private, with their almost innumerable apartments, their huge halls and their cellars for the storage of wines and other munitions of peace, appear to me extravagantly large for their inhabitants. They are so vast and magnificent that the latter seem to be only vermin which infest them. I am surprised when the herald blows his summons before some Tremont, or Astor, or Middlesex House, to see come creeping out over the piazza for all inhabitants a ridiculous mouse, which soon again slinks into some hole in the pavement.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) In einem echten, rechten Froschteich, da lebt der Frosch in Frieden; alles lebendige Wasser ist fern, kein Zufluss und kein Abfluss; weder bedroht ihn ein überschwellender Strom, noch verderbliche Dürre.

Da leben die Frösche von Generation zu Generation als uralt angesessenes Geschlecht.

Ihr Teich ist ihre Welt, und so bevölkern sie ihre Welt—und sind grosse, stolze, vertrauenswürdige Leute. Ein

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jeder kennt den andern bis zu dessen Urgrossvater hinauf, und so durch und durch, so ganz und gar, so nackt und bloss, dass kein Verstellen, keine Maske, keine Perrücke ihm auch das geringste nützen würde.

Alle Fröschlein wissen von jedem einzelnen, was er zum Beispiel als Abc-schüler für Erfolge hatte, ob ihm in frühester Jugend die deutschen Aufsätze gelangen oder misslangen, und wie oft er Prügel kriegte. Nichts wird vergessen, alles, was solch ein Fröschlein je beging oder nicht beging, ist einregistriert, mit Strenge und Genauigkeit, die dem gewandtesten Polizeispitzel Ehre machen würde. Jedes Fröschlein lebt unter einer Last von Akten, die über sein Thun und Lassen geführt werden. Und dieses Fröschlein führt wieder Akten über sein Haus und jedes elende Fröschlein darin. Die gegenseitige Beaufsichtigung im Froschteich ist einfach grossartig.

(*b*) Der Bauer hält Kopfweh für die leichteste Krankheit, weil ihm die Arbeit mit dem Kopfe die leichteste und entbehrlichste Art dünkt. In den Stürmen des Jahres 1848 meinten die Tiroler Bauern, sie könnten wohl auch ohne die "Herren" fertig werden, wenn man sie nur gewähren lassen wolle. Der Bauer von echtem Schrot und Korn beneidet den vornehmen Mann keineswegs, er hält ihn vielmehr immer für etwas windig und unsolid. Die Geschichte weiss von Bauernaufruhr aller Art zu berichten, durch welche der vielgeschundene und geplagte Landmann sein Geschick zu bessern gedachte, aber ein Streben der Bauern, aus ihrem Stand und Beruf herauszutreten, vornehme Leute werden zu wollen, den Pflug liegen zu lassen, um etwa das ruhigere Geschäft eines Rentiers und Kapitalisten oder eines Pariser Staatsfaullenzers zu ergreifen, ein solches Streben ist bei den deutschen Bauern ganz unerhört. Dagegen liegt gerade die bewegende Federkraft der socialen Unruhen in den niederen Schichten der städtischen Gesellschaft darin, dass immer der geringere Stand und Beruf den höheren beneidet und in seine Stelle einrücken möchte, dass der geringere Arbeiter sich seines Berufes schämt.

3. (i.) Say briefly what you know of six of the following:— Das Narrenschiff; Oberon; Laokoon; Kabale und

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Liebe; Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre; Das Buch der Lieder; Die Ahnfrau; Der Trompeter von Säkkingen; Magda.

(ii.) Give a short account of the German Ballad Literature, making special mention of Bürger, Goethe, Schiller and Uhland. Indicate the subjects of any of the ballads of the above poets that you know.

(iii.) Account for the number of foreign loan-words in German, especially during the 17th century.

(iv.) Point out the chief Phonetic differences between Middle High German and New High German.

(v.) Illustrate the different ways of expressing the Imperative in German.

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